National GRAPEVINE

Watch Your Step, Joe

Joe McCarthy lost his face in the Moss case, but he plans to try and regain it by re-summoning Mrs. Annie Lee Moss and confronting her with ONE of the two "unnamed" witnesses who will swear that she was a dues paying, card carrying member of the Communist Party. Truth of the matter is that Joe is desperate and fighting hard to get out of the trap he got himself into.

The Moss case has proven to be his nemesis and now he must either prove himself or be exposed for the irresponsible character he is.

While the Republican members of the sub-committee are playing ball with the proposed investigation, the President in his strongest statement made to date against "McCarhyism" really put the onus on the witch hunters who hide behind congressional immunity.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Moss, who appeared on Columnist Drew Pearson's Sunday show was compared with Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, once a target of McCarthy's wrath, only to have the Wisconsin senator proved absolutely false in his assertions. . .and the sensational McCarthy expose by Harry Greenspun of the Las Vegas Sun is rapidly gaining momentum here in the capital.

Some excerpts from the Greenspun story were printed in this column several weeks ago, including the implication that Senator McCarthy was linked up with German communists in the Malmedy Massacre trials. . .a flash report from the sub-committee hearings on Richard Sears as proposed counsel for the investigation says that the Boston lawyer will not serve; another round against Joe.

Stand And Be Counted

The debate in the Senate on the Hawaiian-Alaskan statehood bill and the roll call provided some drama as well as mixed emotions for mixed voting which left some of us puzzled about what goes on in the upper story with some of the boys. It was the first time this session that 90 percent of the senate was present for a roll call.

The cloak rooms were full and the floor was conspicuously empty during the windy debates by Sens. Maroney, Smathers, and East for and against statehood. But when the Smathers amendment to make the two territories commonwealths came up, absentee solons came scurrying from all directions.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine hurried in to stand and be counted against a commonwealth and then scurried back out, hurried back later again for the final roll call. . .Michigan's Sen. Potter provided a comedy touch when he started a sniffing round among several senators drifting in and out of the cloak rooms. Somebody had sent in some samples of Hawaiian perfume to seduce the boys in favor of statehood and the puckish junior senator from Michigan had every one chuckling as some senators sniffed away like cocaine happy heads.

GOP Centennial Huddle

The centennial pageant depicting the 100th anniversary of Grand Old Party caused many a headache and considerable harrassment in the Women's division. The show and the sweat was over participation of Negroes in the program.

With an eye on the bad reaction from the Lincoln Day Box Supper, somebody tardily thought about not repeating the faux pas and invitations were extended to several groups and individuals to participate.

First on the list was the Howard university choir which because of a blunder on the part of the D. C. police was barred from the Lincoln Day Box Supper. The choir declined the invitation. Then the St. Luke's Baptist church choir was asked. They too were unable to accept. It was also reported that concert singer, Dorothy Maynor was invited, but was unable to accept.

But as it turned out, Baritone Arthur Davis, did an excellent job of leading the Star Spangled Banner with a solo verse and a deep sigh of relief went up from the bosoms of the ladies.

Davis, who made his debut at Town Hall in 1943, has studied at Howard U., Catholic U. in Washington, London U. and the Royal university of Brussels, Belgium. He was an understudy in Porgy and Bess. It was also reported that headquarters received dozens of telephone calls inquiring into the Negro participation in the pageant.

Expediency Makes Strange Bedfellows

Seeping down through the grapevine is a rumour that the National Urban League and U. S. Steel, its former arch enemy are "going steady" now. The rumour says that Urban League has called off the hounds and that in turn, U. S. Steel has dropped something in the kitty.

Says further that two high placed persons in the league are responsible for the action and that said action has caused a serious rift among the board members of the organization. While the NAACP is continuing its fight on U. S. Steel in the Delaware Valley Levittown Housing project, Urban league will go its separate way: have no parts in the fight.

And Levitt, the man who is building the big housing projects with part government funds is reported to have made the remark that any white man who lives next to a Negro must be a Communist.

Speaking of housing, Albert Cole, head of Housing and Home Finance, said last week that no specific steps had been taken yet to implement the directive in the President's housing message to Congress last January that special safeguards should be taken to protect the rights of minorities in housing regulations.

House Gallery Jitters

For about five seconds last week, the gun-shy House of Representatives thought the Puerto Ricans were after them again. Near panic resulted when a high school kid who got into the gallery without checking his camera let go with a flash bulb that made a loud pistol like report, got the boys on the floor on the jump ready to take to the woods.

Congressman Barratt O'Hara of Illinois who was speaking on the Housing bill on the floor at the time thought for a while that somebody was either objecting to his face or his remarks. He asked who would want to take his picture anyway before resuming his speech.

Although the temperature was in the low forties some solons were observed profusely wiping away perspiration. Now the congressional boys are considering bringing in electrical eye equipment to x-ray visitors for metal objects. . .don't look now fellows but your jitters are showing!

Interracial Misunderstandings

The series of all-day interracial conferences scheduled by the District school system got under way last week amidst the violent objections of many white groups. The conferences which were designed to prepare for the possible ending of segregation by the Supreme Court are to include the entire system starting with principals and supervisors, and then the 3,500 teachers in the schools.

Superintendent Hobart Corning said that the seminars were to deal with the problem of devloping human understanding and relationships. . .no matter under what general plan the schools are organized."

While the D. C. school board was anticipating, speculation was running wild about the date of "D Day" (Decision Day to you). The word got around that the decision would not be forthcoming until mid-June because nobody on the bench had been assigned yet to write the opinion. . .but then who knows a couple of weeks back everybody got hopped up over a report in a Georgia paper that the day was at hand. What happened? Nothing.

Which leads to information just received that the court has devised an absolutely leak proof system on decisions which has worked beautifully under test. But despite this, some of the forecasters are saying "Ha Ha. The decisions are made and under seal and they will be read the second week in May." "Quien Sabe" Who knows what next Monday will bring.

And So My Friends

Wisecrack of the week: Dr. Frank Horne quipping in reply to Maggie Butcher's question, "Whose side are you on" "I ain't so sure!".

Orchids to Thalia Thomas for the beautiful job of arranging that two-day tour of the Capital for those 35 children from the practice school at Fort Valley State college, Albany, Ga. More orchids to their teacher, Mrs. A. T. Clark for escorting them by bus and giving them first hand glimpse of their government in operation. The kids had a wonderful time; posed with Con. J. L. Pilcher of Georgia for pictures.

Wonder when the National Council of Negro Women will make the announcement of the sum to be turned over to Korean War Relief as announced in advance of the tea for Mrs. Nixon

Betty Granger's last minute decision to turn down the post of Adminstrative Assistant with the Contract Compliance committee after accepting and then having nation-wide publicity has a lot of people puzzled and furthermore may hurt the patronage chances in New York state. Betty's only comment is "personal reasons".

Back on his job looking thinner and paler from his ordeal is William Belcher, the heroic doorkeeper of the House who wrested a gun from one of the Puerto Rican fanatics, then suffered a heart attack.

Archie Alexander the new governor of the V. I. attended three inaugural balls on separate islands at his inauguration.

Debonair Emmett Scott on way to Jordan left his address. Uh Uh we aren't telling!

31a 1954

NEGRO (MRS. DODSON)

Federated CLUBS

HOLD INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

In Johannesburg, South Africa, in April of 1954, 146 women came together in a historic conference. African women sat side by side with Indian, coloured and European women. They were nurses, factory hands, farm workers and housewives; delegates from the branches of the liberation movement, trade unions, women's leagues, professional and religious organizations.

Mrs. Dodson

Altogether 230,500 women from all parts of South Africa were represented women determined to win their social, economic and political rights and to make life free and happy.

South Africa is one of the countries in which the government does not represent the will of the great majority of the people. The rights of free speech, assembly, organization and movement have been drastically reduced and are constantly being further whittled down until there is danger of living in a police state where no freedom is allowed to any opponent of the regime.

Women have been drawn into this struggle in large numbers. As Africans, Indians, of coloured they suffer the indignities and injures which are heaped upon their people. As women they suffer the additional discrimination upon their sex. The women of the oppressed nationalities have therefore to carry on a twofold struggle — for freedom from race and national discrimination, and for the removal of the inferiority of their status as women.

"Gone are the days when the place of women was in the kitchen and looking after the children. Today they are marching side by side with men on the road to freedom," were the words of Ida Mntwana, president of the African National Congress (Transvaal) Women's Section, addressing the conference, at which, she was elected the first president of the new Federation of South African Women.

"The large attendance at this conference is a clear demonstration of the ground we have already covered," she said, "We have come together, women of all races, to co-ordinate our efforts into one great army capable of shaping the future destiny of our children and to consolidate the efforts of members of various national groups. The success of this congress will depend on what we are prepared to do outside this hall. Let us unite, let us go forward with courage and determination!"

Ray Alexander, one of the main driving forces in this South African women's movement, in her opening report to the conference said: "All of us are here because we want to find solutions to the problems which mean so much to women; the winning of equality, democratic rights for women and our men, the right of our children to be brought up in decent homes, schools with opportunities for full life.

The government of our country represents a minority of the people. It is a government of Europeans only and represents the interests of the landowners, mine-owners and factory owners. To maintain power it makes laws discriminating against the great majority of the people — the Africans, Indians and Coloured people.

These laws divide them according to races; deny the majority freedom of movement, residence, ownership and education, and seek to keep the people in ignorance, poverty, and submission, a source of cheap and unskilled labour."

"The people will not become submissive slaves. The reply is to organize men and women, young and old, in a united fight against unjust laws and for security, peace, friendship and freedom. In these struggles our women have played an important part. During the Defiance Campaign, hundreds went to goal. some of them expectant mothers, some with their babies. These struggles have produced many leaders, have made us feel the need for an organization to embrace still wider sections of women and make them a great force in the struggle for freedom."

Mrs. Alexander spoke of the inspiring work done by the Women's International Democratic Federation in support of the fight of women all over the world for happiness and peace.

Federated CLUBS

WHAT ALL WOMN SHOULD KNOW

THE WAY BUDGETS of many countries are crushing burdens. The people demand medical care, security for the future, but the resources of many countries are squandered on armaments, on the manufacture of atomic weapons, on military bases, and on the maintenance of foreign troops and atom bases on their soil, all in an insane race towards death.

Mrs. Dodson

IN HIS BUDGET MESSAGE to the United States Congress on the 21st of January, 1954, President Eisenhower stated: "The proposed 1955 expenditure for the atomic energy commission and for the Mutual Military Programme will be at the highest level since the initiation of the two programmes, and the budget provides greater expenditure for air power in the fiscal year 1955 than in any year since the close of the World War II. In the U. S. A. for 1954-55, 68 percent of the budget is to be spent for armament.

ON FEBRUARY 18, 1954 the British government published a white paper on defense, which declared: "We intend as soon as possible to build up in the Royal Air Force a force of modern bombers capable of using the atomic weapons to the fullest extent." The British government has allotted 1640 million pounds for arms expenditure.

IN 1953 FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, France spent 45 percent of her total budget, Italy 36 percent, Greece 80 percent, Yugoslavia 75 percent, Turkey 60 percent Japan 72 percent and for the West German budget for 1954, 88 per cent is to be allotted for rearmament and the upkeep of occupational troops.

ON JANUARY 24TH THE NEW map pin-pointing the United States Air Force Bases around the world. The total number is not known as many are secret, but there are believed to be well over 400. From all parts of Western Europe and Asia protests by the people are mounting against the occupation of their lands for the establishment of atomic bases that threaten the peace of the world.

Threats to use the bomb have become so frequent and numerous both by military leaders and in the Congress of the United States that the Secretary of Defense, Charles Wilson was forced to state on February 3rd, 1954: "I personally wish we would quit rattling the atom bomb like the old-fashioned sabre."

ON MARCH 10TH, 1954, General Gruenther, American Supreme Commander of N. A. T. O. said: "In the next three or four years, we will have the potential for launching an attack by long and short range aircraft, by guided missiles and by artillery. I am talking about atomic weapons."

In a special message to Mr. Dulles on April 13th, 1954, Dr. Adenauer of the West German Federal Republic proposed the hydrogen bombs be stockpiled in West Germany. This would put into the hands of the Nazis and war criminals in the heart of Europe, the terrible destructive power of the H-bomb.

ON MARCH 16TH, 1954, Sterling Cole, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that America has the hydrogen bomb and "we have planes that can carry any weapon we have to any part of the world." On the same day Mr. Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, declared that President Eisenhower had the authority, without consulting Congress or their allies to order instantaneous mass retaliation.

THE ATOM RATTLING, the atomic expenditure, the repetition of dangerous tests, which have brought suffering to the Japanese people and alarm to the world, is accompanied by a wave of hysteria and of war fever in the U. S. A. itself, and the worse victims are the children.

"THE IMAGINATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD is captivated by the tremendous possibilities that the utilization of atomic energy could open up to peaceful purposes and for the increase of prosperity and progress in the world. Today we possess the power to transform the world.

We have the power to eliminate disease, to conquer our deserts and waste expanses of the world. New and powerful sources of energy can be put at the service of mankind. The wide-spread development of atomic processes can free men from hard and tiring labour.

Underground work can become a thing of the past and rationally organized agriculture and modern chemistry can produce everything needed by the population of the earth.

Federated CLUBS

On Monday, Dec. 6, at the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Parkway, the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, Inc. will hold its second quarterly meeting of the club's fiscal year — 1954-55, when reports from all officers - elected and appointed — will be heard by the officers and members of 70 clubs and the public at large. The public is cordially invited.

Mrs. Dodson

At the all-day meeting, beginning promptly at 9 a.m., Mesdames Estelle Howse, chaplain; Estelle Wright, chairman of religious training; and Gertrude Bell, chairman of music will open the morning session with a spirited devotional service. This is an enjoyable hour in which everyone participates, therefore, all are urged to come on time.

At 10 a.m. President Grace D. Wells will take the chair and in accordance with the Thanksgiving season, she calls attention to the many blessings that "God, Who is good in His greatness and great in His goodness" has permitted us to enjoy.

At 1 p.m. dinner will be served by the Rose Art club of which Mrs. Mabel Blakemore is president. Mrs. Cornelia Hunter is chairman of arrangements. Delegates, members and friends are invited to take dinner here.

President Wells calls attention to the following: — District Scholarship Tea Dec. 13 — Mrs. Dora I. Robinson is chairman. Remember your HISTORY PLATES, they will make lovely Christmas gifts. See Mrs. Grace Johns, chairman.

Bring a can of fruit or vegetables to the social service chairman, Mrs. Sadie Smith. This will help to bring cheer to needy families. Please return gleaners for the painting of headquarters to Mrs. Alice Neal on or before the district meeting. She is to report at that time.

The King Solomon Wedding will be repeated Jan. 28, 1955. Vice president Grace Lee Stevens is chairman and Mrs. Helen Corley is drama chairman. Contestants are being solicited from each club. The District Tea is the chief financial effort of the year, therefore, keep in mind that it will be held March 13, 1955. At the Trianon and that Mrs. Celeste L. White is the chairman.

District Clubs — budgets and pledges are due. Active memberships also. Have you paid for 1954-55? See Mrs. Agnes Thornton, financial secretary. Those desiring active memberships must apply for same in the December meeting of the directors board.

The work of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, Inc. is carried on by its regular elected officers with three vice presidents assisting the president in her many duties. These vice presidents are Mesdams Grace Lee Stevens, Delores White and Beatrice Hall Howard.

The secretaries are Mesdames Celeste White, Agnes Thornton and the treasurer is Minnie A. Lee. Chairman of the board of managers is Mrs. Carrie Horton, auditor, Amy Victor, headquarters committee, Alice Neal; bill reviewing committee, Alva Delaney; scholarship, Dora I. Robinson;

The club work is done through departments: Social Service, Sadie Smith; arts and crafts, Louise Marshall; mother home and child, Elizabeth Doty; civic, Mary E. Puckett; legislation, Corine Dacus; board of counsellors, Leila B. Cannon; presidents council, Gertrude Walker; community singing, Dorothy O'Bryant; parliamentarian, Mary Knutt; Girls department, Wilhelmina Harris; statistitian, Lucille Williams and registrar Corrie Euell.

Mrs. Ada Lum Walton, president of the Illinois State Association of Club Women, will make her official visit to the District. Her home is in Madison. Ill.

Federated CLUBS

LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN UNITE IN NINE COUNTRIES

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the continent (South America) the women of Latin America met in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in August of 1954 and organized a Latin American Women's Conference. There were 368 delegates present along wth hundreds of guests representing nine countries: Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay.

Mrs. Dodson

All the delegates contributed to the discussion either at the main conference or in the commissions on the two items on the agenda —the rights of women and the defense of children. They also spoke on the question of democratic liberties and the necessity for the peoples of Latin America to LIBERATE THEMSELVES FROM FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, so that they would be able to use the wealth of their lands for the progress of their people, and to live in PEACE. The importance of this was emphasized by women of completely different races, nationalities, social backgrounds and political opinions.

MOVEMENT IS RESENTED

As was expected, the calling of such a conference caused considerable alarm among those who would like to keep the Latin American people in a state of servitude and poverty. They did not prohibit the conference; they could not go that far; but they put every possible obstacle in its way, mobilizing a press campaign against it and refusing visas. They even went to the length of sending forged letters and telegrams announcing that the conference was called off.

In spite of these obstacles, and in spite of the immense organizational problem of holding a conference of women coming from all over such a vast continent, the conference of Latim American Women was a big success. The problems discussed and the important resolutions adopted, aroused great enthusiasm among the women who attended. They felt that they were taking a part in an event which might be called historic in the life of Latin American women.

This conference was greeted in the name of the Women's International Democratic Federation by Mrs. Maria-Maddalene Rossi, president of the Union of Italian Women, and clearly showed the development which has already been made in the women's movements of Latin America and the immense possibilities open to them.

The delegates pledged to undertake a vast campaign in their respective countries, to make known the work of the conference and to unite all women around its demands. It was also decided to call a second conference, at which time they would report their new experiences and new victories.

The Conference of Latin American Women, realizing the need to strengthen the unity of the women of Latin America, who are rising to defend the rights of women and those of their children, recommended: First, that every year August 27 to 31 be celebrated as an anniversary of this historic conference through cultural activities and radio and press publicity; Second, that greetings be exchanged between those countries that have taken part in it, and supported it and among those who will adopt the principles approved by this conference, as the first step toward FRATERNIZATION of the women of Latin America.

Since September 6, the Women's International Democratic Federation has been broadcasting a radio program every Monday in French, German, English and Spanish. This programme reflects the development of the women's movements throughout the world and gives information on the living conditions of women and on their activities in defense of their rights, their homes, their children and PEACE.

Women are beginning to realize that: One woman is USEFUL, one hundred women are FORCEFUL, one thousand women are POWERFUL, and one million women (UNITED) are INVINCIBLE. More power to them.

Federated CLUBS

31 a

By REBECCA STILES DODSON

AFRICAN WOMEN ARISE THAT THEY MAY LIVE

Throughout the whole of Africa women are rising up together with the men, to fight for a life of human dignity, for progesss, for a future for their children, for democratic liberties and respect for their people's rights to liberty and national independence.

ORGANIZED WHITE WOMEN OF THE WORLD ARE HELPING THEM.

Mrs. Dodson

The women of the world have heard of bloody events in Kenya with horror and indignation. Having seized the best land from which they chased the rightful owners, the settlers and British Administrators are exploiting the men and women in real SLAVE conditions and mean to prevent any form of democratic life.

One by one the trade unions and the national movements are being banned or are subjected to restrictions tantamount to banning. However, 400,000 signatures were collected to a petition protesting against the seizure of land.

Meetings of tens of thousands of people demanded political rights and decent living conditions. And the Kikuyu people, who are the most numerous of the peoples in Kenya, were able to organize an educational association giving lessons to 62,000 children.

The British government decided to intervene; great publicity was given to the so-called crimes of the Mau-Mau, and police action was taken.

The women of Kenya addressed a pitiful petition to the Queen of England. "Our children", they said, suffer from hunger because our cattle have been confiscated as well as our sheep and our goats and our other property, as 'collective punishment'.

"The government of Kenya has closed down our independent schools".

They demand that a commission of inquiry be set up to investigate "the very serious and unjust situation which is existing in Kenya."

But British troops and British planes were sent to Kenya, and according to official information alone, in two months, May and June of 1953 183 air raids were made, 1096 bombs were dropped ammunition were fired.

A message sent in September to the Kenya Defense Committee in London Dodson states: "The houses of those who leave home, for fear of death or of CASTRATION, are burnt down; many with children inside . . .It tells of the tortures inflicted on women to force them to agree that they have taken the Mau-Mau oath.

Boiling water is poured on their breasts until the skin comes off, then the women are left lying there.

"In some villages the population has been completely wiped out. The list of tortures by terror and hunger is inexhaustible— whole populations are being eterminated, others are being forced into camps, or driven into the reserve after they had all their cattle taken from them, often their only means of keeping alive.

A letter sent by a group of Ki-Kuyu people states: "Young Europeans in the police reserve and in the Kenya regiment go to the reserve and arrest people there, taking them at night to the forests, which by Govenment regulations are prohibited areas.

There they handcuff them together, shoot them and leave their bodies as PROOF that they were TERRORISTS.

This exgenious method of extermination creates great confusion among the Kenyu people. They are afraid to sleep in their huts and spend the nights in the gardens or in the bush near their homes, which is even worse.

"For if they are NOT found at home at night they are said to have gone to a Mau-Mau oath taking. Anyone found hiding at night is shot indiscriminately, even women and children.

"The whole country is living in a terrible state of fear, like animals in a bag. There is great danger, there is great fear, there is great sorrow because it has been discovered that the aim is to exterminate the KIKUYU NATION.

Women of the world support the women of Kenya in their struggle and even in GREAT BRITAIN demonstrations have taken place demanding an end to the MASSACRE.

Women are demanding that the United Nations Organizations intervene in favor of the people of Kenya, so that they can enjoy the democratic rights and the elementary liberty provided for in the CHARTER of the UNO. DOES THIS CONDITION LOOK AS IF GREAT BRITAIN WANTS PEACE IN THE WORLD?

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

NATIVE AFRICAN WOMEN ENTER FIGHT FOR LIFE

Women all over the world, women's organizations are working with all their energy to support the fight of the African women, through articles in the Press, meetings, demonstrations, delegations, protests, letters and telegrams.

Mrs. Dodson

All women, all people of the colonising countries who condemn the acts of their governments and the crimes committed in their names are urged to intervene to put an end to the repression and terror, so that the rights of the peoples as individuals and as nations shall be respected.

The fight of the people of Africa, is the fight of all the peoples of the world. The women of the whole world must express their solidarity with them. Everywhere the peoples are rising and intensifying the fight to enable men, women and children of the whole earth to attain PROGRESS, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY and PEACE.

The peoples of Africa, nearly 200,000,000 human beings ACCUSE the colonial powers and financial interest that are opposing their march toward progress prosperity and liberty.

We are told that Africa is an immense "reserve of men and raw materials which the Western Powers cannot do without," wrote the French newspaper, Le Monde. on September 2, 1951.

"The role of the Dark Continent in another world war will be even greater than it was during the last two wars. This refers to stragetic deployment in the with- uranium) and the mines in Morocco, the Congo, Rhodesia and South Africa. It aslo refers to the press-ganging of men in Africa to support the foreign intervention in Korea and Viet-Nam.

The same newspaper in June of 1952 drew attention to "the stagetic deployment in the withdrawal of an important sector of the British military disposition which. . . resumed a firm position in Kenya. . . " while on November 6, 1953, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Byroade (in charge of Near Eastern South Asian and African affairs) expressed the great interest of the United States in this continent. "North Africa," he said, "is an important region from an economic point of view and from a strategic point of view.

"In addition there are American air bases in Morocco which have great strategic value in the protection not only of Africa but also of Western Europe. This is why North Africa interests us directly."

All these facts and plans, which they refer to, mean more exploitation and more misery for the African population and repression is spreading geographically — strategically one may say.

However, the aims and principles of the UNO charter signed by colonial powers are: "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of EQUAL RIGHTS and self-determination of peoples."

It might be well for the UNO to assume the task encumbent upon it, and in particular to demand that the colonial powers, members of the UNO, desist from repression and terrorisation and begin to respect the rights of the peoples.

Women all over the world must be told what is happening in Africa. They must be shown the justice of the struggle of these people acting with such courage and sacrifice in their fight for a [illegible] life. They must be shown that in their struggle, the people of Africa are ALSO FIGHTING IN DEFENSE OF WORLD PEACE.

"WHITE SUPREMACY" is the means employed in South Africa to maintain the supremacy of the white man's interest. This is proved by the fact that African Africans and Indians, but also the progressive Europeans.

A law on mixed marriages make marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans a punishable crime, and is reinforced by the law on "immorality," which forbids members of different racial groups to live together. It has meant untold suffering for thousands of mixed families where the mother and father have been forced to separate.

WOMEN OF AFRICA ARE STRETCHING FORTH THEIR HANDS. ARE YOU INTERESTED?

There are, and to provide those who were sent to fight against the Korean people under the UNO flag.

The government of South Africa seems to practice a refined sadism in instituting racial laws designed to strangle any national movement or any means of democratic expression.

These measures not only hit the Native Africans and Indians, but also the progressive Europeans.

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cans who constitute 70 percent of the population, only own 8 percent of the land.

Forced into over-populated "reserves," isolated and starving the native populations are destined to provide the super-exploited labor which will enable the Anglo-American companies to draw fabulous profits from the diamonds, gold, and uranium which are

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

AFRICA STRETCHES FORTH HER HAND FOR HELP—ALSO

The United States has poured billions of dollars and commodities into Europe and Asia and is still doing so, but what has it done for Africa?

Mrs. Taylor

Let us see some reasons why she too needs help.

Africa is a source of untold riches. She has a population of nearly 200 million people. Everyone knows of the vast natural wealth of this continent. From its soil and from the labor of its people comes the gold, diamonds, iron, copper, tin, phosphates, precious woods, cotton, bananas, palm oil, cocoa, wheat, wine, oranges, olives and olive oil, ground nuts and the oil they produce and spices; as well as, a host of other industrial agricultural raw materials to say nothing of that most coveted metal-uranium.

It is estimated today that Africa produces nearly 95 per cent of the world uranium, 80 per cent of its gold, 80 per cent of its cobalt, 50 per cent of its cocoa (on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria).

Many of the natural resources of this country are still unexploited; water power, iron ore, bauxite, coal lignite, etc. This could be a flourishing country. The people could live happily and in plenty . . . but all they know is terrible POVERTY: Because they have a RIGHT TO LIVE and because they want to defend their children, the WOMEN OF AFRICA are entering the struggle.

According to the calculations of the United Nations the 24 African countries for which figures are available, we find that 5 have less than one doctor per 50,000 inhabitants; 12 have one doctor between 10,000; 4 have one doctor between 5,000 and 10,000 and 3 have one doctor between 2,000 and 5,000 inhabitants.

There is no single African country numbered among the 23 countries of the world in this respect, which have less than 2,000 inhabitants per doctor. Even these statistics flatter the real position of the African people, since many of the doctors serve only EUROPEANS.

HOW DO THESE PEOPLE LIVE?

The enormous African continent can only be reached via ports. Ships come and go . . . What do they bring? What do they carry away? We need only look at some of the territories where the population is declining to get a typical picture of the living conditions in Africa, "Equitorial Africa is dying before our very eyes" says an official French report. "It is high time for the public authorities to pay some attention to it." In less than fifty years the number of inhabitants has decreased by half. But dry statistics and official statements hide the untold sufferings of people who live under the tragic circumstances of COLONIAL RULE.

Infant mortality in Africa is among the highest in the world. On the Ivory Coast, in Togoland and in Guinea it is as high as 33 per cent for the first two years of life. In South Africa the figure for African children is always over 15 percent in certain regions is 40 percent to 60 percent. In Tunis and Egypt it is not unusual for a mother to have born 8 or 10 children, but to have only one or even none at all living.

Dr. Jellife, senior director of medicine at University College of Ibandan, Nigeria, writes: "Evidence from all areas of Trans-Sahara Africa has shown that the new-born African baby is underweight and physiologically immature. There seems little doubt that this is primarily due to maternal malnutrition."

In North Africa it is an actual fact that the mothers and children are forced to work with the father for his wage alone. Throughout Central Africa women work under the tropical sun or in deluges of rain with their children on their backs.

They work on the tea plantations, in the cotton fields and on road building; they work as carriers walking for tens of miles. The payments of rates and taxes demanded in coin forces the workers, particularly women, to take work at any price so that they can make the payment. Thus the colonialists and the administration are supplied with abundant cheap labor.

A United Nations report on Africa throws a glaring light on the reasons for maintaining excessively low wages, it says "The export industries are based on cheap labor which enables them to compete on the world market." In 1950 British colonial profits rose to 10 million sterling.

The children in Dades Valley in Morocco eat earth, and infant mortality rates have reached 75 percent. There are no schools for the vast majority of children . . . Readers, are you interested in Africa?

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

EQUAL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

It has been a long time a-coming but it is here at last—the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court—'Segregation because of race in the publicly-supported schools of the United States is UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND, SEGREGATED PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE NOT EQUAL AND CAN NOT BE MADE EQUAL," for, segregation deprives the plaintiffs of the equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Mrs. Dodson

Some years ago I was released from the public school system of Savannah, Ga., where I had made a creditable record as a teacher and loaned for two years to the Georgia State Department of Education as a state supervisor of elementary education in rural public schools. I worked under the direction of Walter B. Hill, Supervisor of Negro Education for the state.

My territory covered the southern half of Georgia and my records show that I visited 60 counties, spending usually a week in each, holding institutes for teachers, checking school houses, selling the idea of better schools for Negro children to their parents, and contacting the outstanding citizens, white and colored, the county supervisors and county boards of education.

The state department and the Rosenwald Fund furnished financial aid and the late Henry Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., and Joseph W. Holly, president of the Albany State College assisted,—in that—I worked out from their schools as an extention worker. My job was to "Beat the Bushes", awaken the Negroes as to their needs and opportunities ,and secure the interest and friendship as well as support of county officials, local citizens black and white.

Two years at this facinating task brought wonderful results which stand out in the educational fields of rural Georgia today. Money raised by the Negro and white citizens, the county and the Rosenwald Fund established whatever decent schools Negroes have in rural Georgia. Sometimes the whites would get a new school and turn over their old one to Negroes. Lodge halls and churches allowed the public schools to be held in them. The salary paid teachers was less than a scrub woman gets today for a day's work.

It is a long story but an interesting one. I have not sufficient space to present many true instances but many of my readers can bear witness to the truth of these statements because of their own experience in the South. How men in authority, in positions of honor, governors, members of the Senate and House can lie as they do about the equality of schools for blacks, it is no wonder that other nations and races have no respect for the word of the United States of America.

Mr. Hill, my supervisor, made my itinerary but I was privileged to add or eliminate as I saw fit. I remember being sent to Ashburn, Ga. At the court house I met the county superintendent and told him my story. I asked about the public schools for Negroes. He said, "I'll tell you the truth, I don't know much about the Nigger schools but I'll put you in the hands of my wife (she was the white supervisor) and Ellen (who was the Negro supervisor): They will tell you all about it and whatever they say is all right."

One day I walked into an old lodge hall in Abbyville, Ga. The public school was held there. To my great surprise the teacher was nursing her baby and teaching at the same time. There were a half dozen long switches beside her. She did have perfect order. Her pay was $18.00 per month.

A male teacher invited me to Whigham, Ga. The school house, a one room affair was propped up on one side with small trees. They rang the town bell at the court house. I was truly frightened when instead of seeing colored men and women entering the room, a large number of white men and boys came running up the steps and made up my audience. I was prepared to talk to colored people but I had to change quickly. Believe me, I silently prayed and asked God to put the proper words in my mouth.

At that time Negroes were leaving the South on every train and the whites were afraid all Negroes would leave. I used this as my theme and after I got started I warmed up to the subject and my audience enjoyed what I said. When I got through I had the promises of trees, hauling planeing lumber, bricks, and everything needed for a new school house.

* * *

I'll have to stop now but go to Vienna, Ga., Senator George's home; go to Cuthbert, Ga., where Fletcher Henderson lived and Nashville, Ga., Fitzgerald, and other towns and see the brick school h Georgia and get t the efforts that I about. they were n educational funds of

WHAT OTHER RULIN THE SUPREME COURT REN DER? WHAT KIND OF DEMOCRACY DOES THE SOUTH WANT? IT HAS KEPT ITSELF DOWN BECAUSE OF ITS TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO.

Federated CLUBS

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

Robert Sengstacke Abbott founder and publisher of The Chicago Defender, dreamed that democracy could and should work, and he did something about it. In the masthead of his paper he continually preached that democracy could and must work, and he lived to see much of it come true. We who survive him have seen and shall see much more especially, if we take a hand in making it work. To his memory.

Mrs. Dodson

They called him a dreamer, to whom their father gave a coat of many colors, and for his dreams they mocked him and planned his ruin; but when through time and change and chastenings sore, they awoke to truth and found their plans in ruins and his dreams come true, in deep remorse and humbleness of heart, they marvelled, knew his grace, rejoiced and shared his glory; and they and all their house were saved alive—BECAUSE HE DREAMED.

Today, as then, the scoffers call him dreamer who dares to look beyond and sees what is and what could be, and nursing a spark of faith says in his heart—IT SHALL BE—.They call him dreamer and bid him stand aside; but when, through days of toil and nights of hope and disappointment he brings to pass the thing he dreamed—they turn and with belated cheers proclaim him great; and they and all mankind know better days—BECAUSE HE DREAMED Thank God for dreamers! Thank God for dreams! Thank God for Robert Sengstacke Abbott!

Robert Sengstacke Abbott died February 29, 1940. In the 14 years that have passed since then, great changes have taken place but the clarion voice of Robert Sengstacke Abbott will continue to ring down through the ages telling his people to awake to their advantages, work for promotion, become prepared to accept opportunities when they open, travel and know the world and its peoples, learn another language beside their mother tongue.

He urges them to stop pitying themselves and in the language of Bill Dawson 'Don't get mad, get wise', remember they are a great part of the largest group of human beings on earth—COLORED PEOPLE. He cites them that nations, races and individuals rise and fall as they forget God and His commandments: 'Love the Lord' and love thy neighbor as thyself' for upon these two rests the law and the prophet.'

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK —IT MUST WORK AND THE AMERICAN NEGRO MUST DO HIS PART IN MAKING IT WORK . . .else how can he expect to enjoy it? A revolution is already upon us. The technological changes, already wrought in human life and already penetrating our daily lives are more radical in their implications than any of the changes suggested by economic radicals of whatever type including socialism and communism.

No form of theory has suggested such fundamental alterations in ways of life. The reality of these revolutionary changes are shouting to us in brazen tongues and pressing upon us with tempestuous force. We cannot choose whether we shall retain our old ways of social organization; the changes are already here, good or bad, as we may view them, and they will continue to come.

Instability has fallen upon our modern world through drift and indifference. The problem of the modern world is to find its way out of instability and insecurity into a world where change goes on, but with equilibrium in the moving forces. It is not the speed that produces the danger, but the lack of synchronization of the parts in the moving machine.

The problem of the future is the problem of SOCIAL ENGINEERING which will call for the highest talents of any race. Democracy calls for a new orientation possible and directed toward a future characterized by rapid social and political change toward invention, adaptation and readjustment.

In the world of government this involves a change from control by tradition and taboo to control by DESIGN, PURPOSE and PLAN to a situation in which government is dominated by the spirit of science and animated by values growing out of the new world of discovery and invention.

This is the central point in the new form of democratic, civic education which towers above all minor changes and adjustments of programs, and courses curriculums and readings and this will determine and condition them every step of the way.

This is not a line or direction which will invoke or require the surrender of the value of human experience; but it will emphatically call for the abandonment of the BLIND WORSHIP of the PAST, and will look to the utilization of experience for remolding the future and the present. In this way DEMOCRACY WILL WORK FOR ALL AMERICANS.

Federated CLUBS

WOMEN OF AMERICA ARE "ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH"

By REBECCA STILES DODSON

IN A RELEASE of the Women's Committee for "Equal Justice", and a letter from Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of 1615 "S" street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who led the delegation, we have learned that representatives from Philadelphia, New York, North Carolina and other points visited Attorney General of the United States of America, Herbert Brownell's department of justice in the nation's capital Saturday, Feb. 27.

Mrs. Dodson

They placed before the Civil Rights Division the evidence of violation of that courageous colored women, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram of Georgia.

Mrs. Terrell says: "We were well received but they could do NOTHING, so they said. THE STATURE OF LIMITATION HAD RUN ITS COURSE." More than three years had lapsed since the conviction of this woman, FRAMED because she defended her honor and the HONOR OF AMERICAN WOMANHOOD; convicted only through the gross violation of her CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. Her government now says it cannot intervene to end this infamous life sentence because already she has spent TOO MANY YEARS IN JAIL. WE WAITED TOO LONG TO CALL UPON IT.

"Why is the government not watching the persecution of colored men and women? Could there be a more colossal fraud! The formal letter of the law is used as a barrier to prevent our securing the justice which all decency demands should be accorded this heroic woman WITHOUT our INSISTENCE.

Continuing the story Mrs. Terrell writes, "We told Mr. Caldwell, head of the department, that some of us had been to Georgia to see the Governor. Just before the turn of the new year I had led a large PRAYER CRUSADE for JUSTICE to Georgia. Governor Talmadge referred us to his Board of Pardons and Paroles He did not have jurisdiction! "The new law of 1945 had transferred jurisdiction where paroles and pardons are concerned, and are to be considered, into the hands of a board,' he said. 'Here again was SUBTERFUGE and the passing OF THE BUCK. This is the situation we are now up against in state and nation."

MOTHER OF THE YEAR

The Women's Committee for Equal Justice will seek to have this colored woman, Rosa Lee Ingram, now incarcerate din a Georgia prison at Reidsville, named the MOTHER OF THE YEAR. She deserves the honored consideration from progressive mankind, and especially from thinking women. The FREEDOM of this mother of fourteen children must be secured. This objective can be realized NOW, if we give CONTINUITY, greater CLARITY and STRENGTH to the fight.

Editor's Notes: Are you interested in the case of Rosa Lee Ingram? If so, contact the Women's Committee for Equal Justice, 6 East 17th st., New York City.

Federated CLUBS

NANNIE BURROUGHS URGES HELP FOR CHURCH WOMEN

By REBECCA STILES DODSON

In her wonderful quarterly journal for the first three months of 1954, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the woman's convention, Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, Inc., pens a timely and provocative editorial entitled "HELP THOSE WOMEN."

Mrs. Dodson

The article is addressed to the Baptist in particular but this columnist is so much in accord with it that she wants to help get it across to the reading public, so that, in turn, it will reach all denominations, all churches, all club women and all people everywhere.

It could be the forerunner of a bloodless revolution in the churches—man-controlled as they are—but a bit of blood-letting will do them good and clear away many ancient customs and traditions (and imperialistic discriminatory laws) that are now stumbling blocks in the way of the progress of God's church. Therefore, read and carefully consider the wisdom advanced and lend a hand to spreading the gospel of TRUTH in a confused world.

"HELP THOSE WOMEN"

Negro church women are carrying most of the load of their churches. Without their faithful services and sacrificial gifts, the average Negro church would have to close its doors, But, the churches would get even more support if they would do more for the people who are actually carrying the load. Furthermore, the churches would get much better results if the women were encouraged to take training, regularly.

It would be more profitable to the churches to invest something in the training of the women who are already engaged in the service than to take a chance on WAITING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE NOW IN SCHOOL. Nine-tenths of them will come out and go about their business.

Furthermore, there are not 150 Negro women in all our high schools and colleges — put together — even thinking of preparing to enter the field of Christian service. The church had better do something definite to build up the women who are now on the jobs by special training, than to wait for the unenlisted.

Negro church women should be given larger opportunity for developement. Of course Many can not stay away from their homes, their children, or their employment long enough to take regular courses. For such earnest, promising women — as we can find — we propose that the Woman's Convention begin a campaign for carrying out the order given in II Timothy 2:15. Church organizations would make the desire to STUDY and to KNOW CONTAGIOUS.

The contagion will spread if the program is properly presented and directed. The great literacy campaign in Africa caught fire because preachers, teachers and Christian leaders made ignorance of the word of God UNPOPULAR. Those who aspire for leadership want to know HOW.

If well-planned the properly directed institutes are given a fair trial they will not only give something brand new in education, but they will give our church women a brand new outlook on the various fields of service and they will give our churches real leaven in the lump.

There is no question what Negro Baptist can do if they catch the vision and decide to unite in a mighty crusade to help those women who are already laboring with the churches as best they can in the gospel. Their present best can be made much better.

The call is to women across the nation. STUDY, KNOW, and DO the will of GOD IN KINGDOM BUILDING! "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not be ashamed" is God's order—not man's. Ashamed? Yes, ashamed! If the leader who does not know and is not trying to learn is NOT ASHAMED of her satisfied ignorance, the people whom she tries to lead are ashamed of her.

The need for better prepared leaders is so great that our churches cannot attract and hold young people unless we can provide more qualified persons for Missionary leadership and for our Sunday Schools and other organizations of the churches. Too many people in our churches lack the actual basic five point requirements for leadership.

The person entering the field of leaderships service should know WHAT, WHY, HOW, WITH WHOM and FOR WHOM. The answer to these five questions must be clear and constructive In this day of opportunities for learning, any would-be leader should be ashamed NOT TO KNOW.

STUDY is the basic requirements. The future of our churches depends upon whether we can actually challenge our church people to be done with "satisfied ignorance". Keep this fact in mind— the Bible puts a premium on studying and knowing. It is therefore, our bounded duty to obey God and get light by which to walk and lead.

Federated CLUBS

WOMEN WANT TO LIVE

Women of the world are against the use of the BOMB. All over the world they are demanding the prohibition of atomic weapons. The women of the United States are less articulate in their demands than all women elsewhere.

Mrs. Dodson

The world-renowned scientist, Prof. Albert Einstein has repeatedly given his great name to demands for the banning of the bomb, and has warned: "In the development of the atomic weapons and hydrogen bombs there lies at the end and more and more clearly general annihilation."

The World Peace Council — March 1954 stated that "It was not to wipe man from the face of the earth, not to shatter in an instant the fruits of his thousands of years of creative labour that these tremendous forces were discovered by science, but rather to find means to relieve his present miseries and help him to achieve a fuller life."

The American physicist Dr. Hans Bethe of Cornell University, U. S. A., warned that "We should lose much more than our lives in a war waged with hyrdogen bombs, we should lose all human values and freedoms at the same time, so completely would they be lost, that we should not be able to recover them for an indefinite period."

The International Federation of Scientific Workers, in a resolution passed on Sept. 14, 1953, demanded that humanity, "must not allow the new possibilities that science offers to be used for destruction" and suggested that the first step toward the banning of weapons of mass destruction was taken when a majority of the great powers ratified the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, prohibiting the use of biological weapons."

Expressing the great mass of opinion as early as 1950, Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale of the University of London and vice chairman of the scientists' association, wrote in a letter to the London Times in December, 1950: "I can not imagine that the God of the New Testament could bless the deliberate blasting, burning and blinding of children, however misguided or mistaken.

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES DECLARED:

"The hydrogen bomb is a perversion and a negation of moral standards to which man is bound, IT IS A SIN AGAINST GOD. The hydrogen bomb marks the latest and most terrible step in the increasingly rapid transformation of war, formerly a battle between men and nations, into a mass slaughter of human lives. We representatives of the Christian church call urgently for a new and unprecedented effort to insure peace."

Dr. Donald Soper, president of the Methodist Conference and a leader of a million British Methodists, issued an appeal to all Christians following the Bikini hydrogen bomb test, saying: "I appeal to Christians everywhere to demand of their governments that whatever the cost and whatever the dangers, such weapons should be entirely outlawed.

WOMEN WANT TO LIVE

In Stockholm, Sweden, the World Defenders of Peace launched an appeal to the peoples of the world which declared: "We demand the total banning of atomic weapons, arm of terror and mass extermination of populations. We demand the establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this banning.

"We consider that any government which would be the first to use the atomic weapon against any country whatsoever would be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal. We call on all men of good will to sign this appeal." The Women's International Democratic Federation, on behalf of tens of millions of women throughout the world gave full support to the campaign.

In a special appeal to women, the executive committee of the W.I.D.F. assembled at Helsinki Finland, called upon all women to collect signatures to the Stockholm appeal in each factory, each village, each street, each house and each family.

The response was overwhelming and 500,000,000 signatures were collected for banning atomic weapons. Women are urged to raise your voices in your organizations and with your neighbor — ACT FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S SAKE ACT FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE — so that the world may live.

Capital Observer

Pro American

By Alice Dunnigan

Sat. 11-27-54

Better keep your eyes on Congress

Baltimore, Md.

NOW THAT echoes from all of the election babble have about died, this reporter feels safe to discuss some of the issues facing the 84th Congress without fear of being accused of partisan politics.

Mrs. Dunnigan

Although the representatives in both the Senate and the House have already been chosen, the voter still has very definite responsibilities. The citizen's task now is to familiarize himself with current issues and to keep his eyes on Congress to see how his representative votes on each issue.

Just a couple of months prior to the election, the Americans for Democratic Action published a 250-page book on "Politics in 1954," which analyzed 14 major issues facing the nation today.

* * *

THE PURPOSE of this book was to place squarely on the line an authoritative analysis of the current issues so that they might be used as a yardstick in evaluating the candidates up for election.

Now that the election is over they might still be used as a meter to measure the record of the man, or woman, whom you sent to Washington to represent you.

Of the 14 topics discussed in this book by as many outstanding liberals in this country, the one which interests us most was that of "Civil Rights," analyzed by Cong. Charles R. Howell of New Jersey.

Rep. Howell began his discussion by stating that civil rights for the first time since the Civil War ceased to be an issue between the Democratic and Republican parties in 1948 when the Democratic National Convention wrote into its platform that famous civil rights plank. Since that time this issue has been between the liberals and conservatives.

* * *

HE DEFINED civil rights as "personal, political, and economic rights guaranteed under the Constitution and the law, and implicit in the democratic way of life; the right of every individual to participate freely in our democratic society without discrimination or restraint imposed on him by reason of his race, religion or ancestry."

He recalled that civil rights as a political issue revolves around legislative and administrative action to insure that these rights are made secure in practice as they are accepted in concept.

The civil rights measures currently under consideration before the legislature deals with four subjects:

(1) Fair employement practices, designed to prevent discrimination in employement on grounds of race, color, creed, or national orgin.

(2) Anti-poll tax legislation to prohibit the use of state poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting for federal officers;

(3) Anti-lynching legislation, to place penalties on cities and counties, as well as individuals responsible for lynchings; and

(4) Anti-discrimination or segregation legislation, to effectively bar these illegal practices in interstate transportation.

* * *

IF AND when these issues come up in the new Congress, keep your eyes on your senator's vote and put him to the task on the cloture issue, which must necessarily be invoked before any civil rights issues can be brought to the floor for action.

Civil Rights has passed in the House from time to time, but it, too, has its rules problem, centering around the powerful Rules Committee which can bottle up legislation that it does not wish to go to the floor.

Watch your representative's vote on these issues in the House, and see if he has the courage to sign a petition to bring such bills to a vote in case they are bottled up in this "watch dog" committee.

The writer of this chapter warned against booby traps in civil rights legislation. This is often done by attaching anti-discrimination amendments to welfare measures such as health or housing bills.

Sometimes this is done by a legislator who wishes to impress his constituents that he is in favor of civil rights and sometimes it is done as a means of killing the entire piece of legislation.

* * *

BEWARE OF advocates of "toothless civil rights bills," wrote the Congressman. That is the person who affirms certain rights as a matter of public policy, but carefully avoids including enforcement provisions.

Public policy is pretty clear, but enforceable legislation is needed on these issues to guarantee certain rights in the Federal Courts.

The toothless measures might accomplish something along the lines of education, conciliation and persuasion, but these steps can only be accomplished successfully if the necessary enforcement powers are in compulsion to be used on those who are determined to resist compliance with the law.

This writer feels hopeful of the outcome of these issues in the new congress because the progress toward achievement along these lines has been steadily gaining speed.

The setbacks have been few and momentary because the American ideals will prevail.

But the voters must push them by constantly prodding their representatives in congress who must necessarily take the proper action to make them effective.

Capital Observer

By Alice Dunnigan

All about that Jones boys mixup

"THE WHOLE TOWN'S talking about the Jones Boy," or so used to sing Eddie Fisher on almost every disc jocky program, but the little ditty really came to life around Washington a little while ago. Everybody was actually the Jones boys, especially around in the foreign service circles.

Mrs. Dunnigan

While nobody was actually able to get the true, straight - forward story it seems that the Jones boys' mixup was due to GOP appointments of two brothers from Chicago to foreign service posts. Both were assigned to serve in Liberia under the Foreign Operations Administration.

One Jones brother, or so the story goes, refused to serve in a foreign country under the supervision of his own brother.

So FOA officials didn't know what to do with the latter brother; therefore, they permitted him to sort of float around the administration until they could find a place for him.

Pro American

HE HAD finished his orientation and completed the necessary medical treatment and shots approximately six months ago — now he was all ready for foreign service and had nowhere to go.

P-4

Those who frequent the building which houses the FOA said it was not unusual to see George Maceo Jones just wondering around the corridors and spending his time chatting with anyone he happened to meet.

But now the "mix-up" is apparently straightened out and both brothers will soon be settled in their foreign posts.

Richard (Dick) Jones will be in Liberia as a technical advisor under the old Point-4 program, while George Maceo Jones will soon leave for India to serve as an advisor on the housing program.

Baltimore

A NUMBER of colored persons are now being appointed to foreign posts, but try and get the information, if you will, from the Foreign Operations Administration, and you will come up with a complete blank.

After spending an entire afternoon and being shifted to at least a dozen people trying to get a bit of information on two or three appointees, this columnist came up with exactly zero.

It is known, however, that Miss Ruth H. Richardson of Washington has gone to Liberia to serve as a public health nurse in the health mission.

Miss Patsy Graves is scheduled to leave Saturday for India where she will work as a home economist and Miss Gwendolyn Fowler of Des Moines, Iowa, is taking orientation for some type of appointment — where or what could not be learned.

"What's the reason for all the secrecy at the Foreign Operations Administration? Well your guess is as good as mine.

Could it be possible that the United States Government is trying to impress foreign countries of its democracy by giving colored citizens diplomatic appointments and at the same time trying to keep reactionary Dixiecrats from knowing that the darker Americans are being assigned to decent foreign service jobs?

Pat. 12-4-54

"JUST TELL 'EM we're rising!" is the often quoted phrase once uttered by one of our early statesmen, but it might well be applied to our status in Government today.

The new Congress which convenes in January will have three colored representatives. The latest addition will be Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr., Democrat of Michigan.

And one of the most important men in the 84th Congress will be Rep. William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois. Congressman Dawson will head the committee assigned to investigate Government operations.

This committee in the House of Representatives has the same responsibility which Senator McCarthy's committee has in the Senate. It is believed that Dawson will not concentrate on communism but will study inefficiency in Government, exactly what McCarthy is supposed to do.

* * *

WITH THE Democrats being in majority, Mrs. Christine Davis will again assume the position of majority clerk in the House Committee on Government Operations, a job which carries a salary near the $10,000 mark.

Congressman Dawson will perhaps have a young lawyer as a secretary during the incoming year. His very reliable secretary Miss Leah Brock, who has served him so efficiently for the past few years, has just completed her law course at the Georgetown Law School, being the first woman of color to receive this honor.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's secretary, Mrs. Maxienne Dargins -Fleming, has just been released from the hospital where she underwent surgery. She is reported doing nicely and is expected to be in top physical condition when the new Congress convenes.

Congressman Powell, himself, will be in the best of health also since he has recently undergone a physical check - up at Bethesda Hospital.

Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins just returned Tuesday from a 10 - day trip to Rome, Italy, where he represented his government at the meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Organization.

Are these not indication "we're rising?"

Capital Observer

By Alice Dunnigan

Jim crow on death bed in Washington

COMMISSIONER Samuel Spencer reported last week that recent integration in the fire department in the District of Columia marked the end of practically all segregation within the D.C. government.

He listed a few places, however, where integration is not complete. Among them were Lorton reformatory, the workhouse at Occoquan and the D.C. Village for the aged and infirm at Blue Plains.

Integration in the fire department got off to a sort of rough start with white firemen reportedly administering the "silent treatment" to the colored men shifted to their companies.

— o O o —

OFFICIALS BELIEVE from the beginning that this aloofness was nothing so serious that a good hot fire couldn't cure.

The local NAACP branch, however, is not pleased with segregated boys' clubs in the District. Eugene Davidson let the association's disapproval be known through letters to Leon Chatelain Jr., president, board of directors, Metropolitan Boys' club and to the District commissioners.

Integration in the public schools has worked so well that the superintendent has initiated a "speed - up" program permitting students of all grade levels to transfer to schools nearest their homes immediately, if they so desire.

— o O o —

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER was so pleased with the smoothness in which the school integration program got under way that he sent a note to commissioner Spencer expressing his delight in knowing how well this plan for "mixed classes and faculties" had worked out.

The commissioner has kept the President informed, in Denver where he is vacationing, on the progress of integration.

This columnist had predicted that the President would be pleased at the conduct of Washington in accepting integration. She got a slight raking "over the coals," however, for making such statement.

An unsigned letter sent to this reporter "pooh - poohed" the statement in a recent column that the President would be pleased to know how integration actually worked out.

— o O o —

"WE HAD TO smile at that remark," the writer stated, "because all informed know the court and the President were really off on a political binge when they decided to appease the NAACP and force colored pupils in white schools where definitely (they are) not welcome."

The letter went on to state that they did not see "President and Mrs. Eisenhower's grandchildren, Vice President Nixon's children, Secretary Brownell's children or Chief Justice Warren's frolicking about in colored schools or playgrounds. Nor Mrs. Roosevelt's (great advocate of equality, etc., etc.) 18 grandchildren, two great grandchildren about with "colored children."

The anonymous writer expressed bitterness about the whole business of integration in the schools, restaurants and theaters, but he (or she) was kind enough to praise achievements of Ralph Bunche, Walter White, Thurgood Marshall, Nabrit and Hill. These men have good legal minds, the writer said, but they were trained in colored schools.

— o O o —

WHILE THIS columnist believes that every individual should have the right to speak his own mind, and every organization should establish its own policy, still she cannot agree with the anonymous letter-writer or any other person or group, whether white or colored, who insists on hanging on to that outdated custom of segregation.

That's why it was hard for her to understand why the Federation of Civic associations so vigorously opposed the proposal to merge with the Federation of Citizens associations.

It was reported that when the American Veterans committee last week proposed that the two groups merge "for the betterment of the city," both the president, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, and former president, Woolsey Hall, voiced strong objections.

Paul Cooke, chairman, Washington AVC chapter and teacher at Miner's Teachers college, felt a merger of the two bodies would "end separateness" and exercise leadership as representatives of the community, instead of particular races.

— o O o —

IF INTEGRATION is to work successfully, it must have the support from both sides, our people must be as unprejudiced and unbiased against other races as they hope others to be against them.

The Americans for Democratic action held its 8th annual garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor G. Reuther, Saturday. The party was given "in honor of those who laid the groundwork for the Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation in the schools of the District of Columbia."

Among the honored guests were the children and their parents who brought the suit to court, their lawyers, the Consolidated Parent group which raised the money and community organizations which filed briefs.

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THE 32ND annual conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges will be held in Washington Oct. 19-21.

Theme of this meeting will be "Home Economics Education." In speaking of home economics it might be mentioned that Miss Patsy Graves, one - time holder of a top home economic position in the department of agriculture, is expected to leave for India the latter part of next month to serve as home economics advisor under the Foreign Operations administration.

Capital Observer

By Alice Dunnigan

The Republican 'RIF'

ALL THE HUBBUB flouting forth from a national newspaper regarding the "firing" of Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding and Mrs. Ruth C. Mueller from their Republican appointed posts turned out to be just a farce.

Mrs. Dunnigan

While it might be possible that both have felt the effect of the economy. "RIF" (reduction in force), it is expected that they will be placed in comparable, if not better, positions.

Mrs. Mueller, who was serving as assistant to Miss Bertha Atkins, director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, happened to be one of 24 people let out of the Committee in the reduction in force drive — but she was definitely not "fired."

THE DICTIONARY gives many definitions for "fired," but the one that perhaps fits this situation best says that fired means "to drive out by, or as if by, fire." It also says that the word could mean "to eject forcibly, specifically to discharge from a position;" or it could mean "to grow irritated or angry."

Whatever definition might be applied to this story, the statement that the two women were "fired" carries a bad implication.

"I left the job in the good grace of the committee," said Mrs. Mueller. "And they are putting forth every effort to place me elsewhere."

She claims that she has some pretty definite plans for the future but they cannot be revealed at the present time.

* * *

THE FOREIGN CLAIMS Settlement Commission, where Mrs. Spaulding has served as a special consultant for nearly a year, recently sent out dismissal notices to 65 persons according to the chairman, Whitney Gillilland.

These dismissals were necessary because of budget limitations and because the commission is under direction to complete its actions on claims for certain countries by December 31.

Another portion of the program will terminate on March 31, stated the chairman, when a number of other employees will be dismissed.

* * *

IN REFERRING to Mrs. Spaulding's work with the commission, the chairman said, "I hope she can be retained here or kept in government in a job of comparable grade. Her services are of value to the government."

A future job for Mrs. Spaulding remains to be worked out, according to the commission chairman. It is rumored, however, that she is slated for a bigger and better position.

While the administration, the committee, the commission and even Mrs. Spaulding herself are all mum on the prospective appointment, it is believed that a public announcement will soon be forthcoming.

Mrs. Spaulding came to Washington as special assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of what was then Federal Security Administration.

Later she came to what was then, the War Claims Commission at a salary exceeding $10,000 which was an increase from her former position.

* * *

VAL WASHINGTON, an assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, who usually has the last word concerning patronage, expressed concern about both women appointees.

He stated that the committee has absolutely no complaint about Mrs. Mueller as an individual, or about her work. The committee staff is always reduced in the years when there is no election, he said.

Mrs. Mueller was just one of two - dozen who were let out because there was nothing in the committee now for them to do.

As for Mrs. Spaulding, he merely stated that she knew all along that the War Claims Commission was a temporary agency and that her position there was not a permanent one.

The agency is gradually terminating because it is completing the task for which it was set up.

31a 1954

NEGRO (ALICE DUNNIGAN)

Capital Observer

by Alice Dunnigan

Days of Bowles' seen numbered

IT SEEMED for awhile last week that "happy days were here again" especially in Delaware after the judge decided that the children at Milford had every legal right to attend an integrated school.

He promised to issue an injunction soon which would permit the 10 children to return to the Milford school where they registered at the beginning of the term.

The newly elected school board of Milford declared, however, that it would seek to block the injunction until an appeal could be taken to the State Supreme Court.

In the meantime the NAACP called upon the Court of Chancery, Tuesday, to decide whether an injunction should be granted to restrain the Milford school board from keeping the children out of the high school.

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THE OUTLOOK for Bryant Bowles' future doesn't look so rosy sine the law is on his trail. This self - styled hero of fascism is on bond for leading a conspiracy to incite riots.

Bowles is said to have been somewhat disappointed when his rable-rousing tactics did not even make the front page of the Washington daily papers. He had hoped to steal the headline spotlight, but it didn't work out that way.

It was said that editors came to sort of a gentlemen's agreement to keep the school protest stories tucked far away in the back pages of the papers.

It was rumored further, from those in the know, that official action taken in the Washington situation was ordered from the very top as secret as it was kept.

—o O o—

BOWLES MIGHT be surprised, too, to find the organized effort which is taking part in many sections of the country to see that the Supreme Court's decision actually works.

Conferences are being called and study groups are going into action to see what can actually be done. At the National Council of Negro Women headquarters such a conference was held last week.

Another was held by the American Council on Human Rights with educational and business leaders attending from various sections of the country.

A discussion was held on this subject by the Women's National Press Club last week, also, with Harry Ashmore, author of "The Negro and the Schools," making the principal address and answering the questions.

At another meeting it was reported that community leaders were discussing what they could do to educate their communities on the acceptance of integration in education.

—o O o—

EVER SINCE Secretary of Defense Wilson compared the unemployed to kennel dogs who sit up on their fannies and yelp for food rather than to go in search for it like the hunting dogs do, the statement has been over emphasized.

There is hardly a public speaker in Washington these days who doesn't have a "dog" story.

At the Women's National Press Club luncheon, Friday, the main speaker, Harry Ashmore, compared those who would force integration with the grouchy "dog-hater" who complains because his neighbor's dog barks.

He can go to court, said Ashmore, and get out an injunction to have the dog stop barking, if the dog doesn't stop he can have him destroyed. But one thing he must remember, he must live with his neighbor.

—o O o—

HIS POINT? Well he was trying to say that a colored child can force his way into a white school perhaps through court order, but he still has to deal with the persons with whom he has stirred up a great deal of hostility.

At the White House Press Assoiation luncheon held for President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, Tueslay, the first speaker, Secretary Waugh, said, "I'm going to begin by telling you a story of a 'dog" back in Nevada."

The audience gasped and sighed, some even yelled out, "Oh, no!" But the speaker continued, "There was once an old farmer back in Nevada who cleverly remarked, 'My dog ain't bad. My dog won't bite. My dog ain't got no teeth. I ain't go no dog no how."

31a 1954

Must Maintain Our Own Rights

Call 31a Negro P.1

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Kansas City Times

One of a group whose services are no longer desired at an ammunition factory in this area telephoned to this newspaper reciting his dismissal. Since reduction in working forces takes place every day and is in accordance with custom, it is not clear to us what we could do. Something could be done but the responsibility is the worker's. It's his rights that are abused. Furthermore, the responsibility is his because the Fair Employment Practice Directive is an agency put in his hands for the correction of his wrong.

This is the situation. But instead of meeting it squarely the workers dismissed apparently wanted outsiders to take a hand. The citizen must maintain his rights. By maintaining them he grows strong. By surrendering them he admits that he is weak, and if he is no more efficient for his employer than he is for himself he asks for what he gets.

Let's consider further this matter of the citizen maintaining his rights. Ever since this newspaper condemned "Racketeering in the Church," complaints about church management are brought to us. In one case the Bishop keeps under his own personal control funds raised specifically to finance the church.

He is so bold about it that nobody challenges him. Yet written down in the laws of every state, and backed by the 14th Amendment of the Consititution, is laid out the course by which the most insignificant giver of this money can eradicate this selfish procedure. Your money is your money and when it is given by you for a specific purpose it must be used for that purpose.

Both the citizen's income and outgo have the protection of the law. If we have not the guts to demand the correction of wrongness, that's our fault.

Only A Step To Brotherhood

31a Negro

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Call P.1

It takes a mixture of impudence and ignorance for a man to tell God that He turned out an inferior article when He made the darker races. So long as the United States talks democracy but insists upon caste, something remains to be done. Such duplicity leads us for moral bankruptcy. The Supreme Court was right in forbidding this nonsense and time will bring about the needed adjustments.

Kansas City Times 12-10-54

Already there is a surprising amount of conformity with the Court's decision, much more than one had the right to expect, considering the length of time prejudice dictated public relations.

Negro(C.A. FRANKLIN)

This paper recently told the story of a group of white youths who were the guests of a New Rochelle, New York school. We could not ask a more reasonable attitude than they showed. When integration has done its work for a year or two receptiveness will become working democracy.

We are not expressing a mere hope. Back in Senator Tillman's day there were personal friendships which defied all color barriers. It's only a half step to fair play and brotherhood from there.

Wilful Waste Makes Woeful Want

Call Kansas City, Mo.

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Fri. 10-15-54

A generation ago when Negroes had not yet attained participation in athletics and had strictly segregated contests, the Lincoln-Howard game was the big event of our group.

I was told at the time that the social side of the game was the big feature. Who and what they had on, not the score, was what people talked about.

And, believe it or not, they had reason to talk because Milady had a fur coat for her back and another fur coat to wrap up her feet. I have sat on cold benches in northern stadiums but with a blanket under me and another around me. No fur coat!

Came the second World War with the employment of Negroes generally in war production. A new situation, but the show-off disposition continued. A war worker from Lake City paraded around in 18th St. taverns with a $100 bill in his coat lapel where other folks put a gardenia.

What next? I'll tell you. The story comes out of Chicago. Negroes in Chicago bought costly motor cars, so costly that they did not have money left with which to pay room rent, so they slept in their cars on the street. I heard of a show-off right here in Kansas City who drove his 1954 Cadillac into a filling station and asked for 50 cents worth of gas.

May heaven help us! We seem not to have sense enough to save ourselves.

YOUTH MEETS THE CHALLENGE

31A

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Call P.I. Kansas City, Mo.

The older people will be slower in adopting the integration principle. No wonder! Up to now they have lived as segregation dictated. They didn't have to think. The way of life was thrust upon them and everybody seemed to think it was right.

Not so with youth. Integration is a challenge. I am happy to say that young people are meeting the challenge. I write this in Virginia, one of the die-hard states, but the kids have got the democratic spirit. Shenandoah National park, being national, is open to everybody and there is where I saw democracy at work.

A Negro Boy Scout in uniform was taken in hand by a white Scout troop camping in the park. What more could we ask? It was no show-off as the second incident indicates.

The lodge is a natural assembly place. A white Scout thrust his hand toward a Negro boy and said, "Shake." The other boy was slow in responding. The white boy said, "I mean it. Shake." Virginia can have its unreconstructed oldsters, but its future is in the hands of the kids who are sound Americans.

Let's Leave The Beaten Path

Call Fri. 11-5-54

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Kansas City, Mo. P.I.

Believe it or not, at the top of production there were 2700 Negroes employed at Lake City. The company which operated this ammunition factory had a policy of recruiting 10 per cent of its employes from among Negroes.

I was too busy trying to get Negroes into war production elsewhere to follow through the story of how this came about, but I am sure it happened just as I heard it and it reaches a lesson which we all should learn.

Prior to the war, there was a Negro employed in the yards of one of the railroads. He was the machinist. The first Negro workers put on at Lake City were women and, thanks to them, the men had a ready-made reputation for excellence handed to them.

At this critical moment, this machinist applied for work at Lake City. He knew his business. And on the beginning he made, hundreds, even thousands of us were put to work. Suppose this man had not been willing to pioneer. I knew the general manager of the plant, a fine man if ever there was one. There was no prejudice in him, but he was charged with the duty of producing ammunition, not of solving the race question. We the workers, had to do our jobs.

Turn back the pages of history. There, written in sweat and tears of emancipation, is the record of Negroes in "Negro jobs." That was because we took the road of least resistance. We were barbers, waiters, domestics, ditch diggers and farm hands. Somebody had to cut loose from the old mores and strike out in a new direction with what results the above tells the story.

Let me emphasize this thought by telling of another pioneer. When I came to Kansas City in 1913, the Crosthwaites were already here and doing well. He was a teacher, she was a lodge leader and their children were being educated.

One of them, David, took out on an entirely new path. He took engineering at Purdue university. I confess I was old-fashioned enough to doubt that he would do anything with his education. My parents had left the South to give me a chance and yet I could not see another Negro when given a chance to make good. David had been with the Dunham Engineering company whose plant is in Michigan City, Ind., for a great many years. He is one of the dependables in a company doing nation-wide heating installation.

Sooner or later, you and I have a choice of following the beaten path or setting up a new plan. Let's bear in mind that we are our brothers' keeper. Let's stop talking about "I'm the only Negro in the block and the only Negro on the job." Let's don't be the "only" anything. Let's get in front when we are capable and lead our people through the wilderness into the promised land.

We MUST SELL OURSELVES

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Call P.I. Kansas City, Mo.

Whether you are selling goods or labor or skill, good salesmanship will increase your profits. This is so evident that I am led to wonder why we wait so long to practice it. All about us are examples of good selling and all about us are results of bad selling. We have no excuse for failure

Fri. 8-20-54

Within the next ten years, thanks to mixed schools, there will be more Negroes employed in business, if we put our best foot forward. There will not be more of us employed if our best is not good enough. Up to now, we have been able to explain away our unemployment but there will be no sympathy for us and there should not be when we can get ahead on merit.

Sam Jones did well to get a common labor job. His grandson will be permitted schooling that qualifies him for any job. There will be hang-over from custom but nothing big enough to stop us unless we stop ourselves. The Negro errand boy from the grocery store must bring his smiles along with his packages. The waitress must concentrate on service. Everybody knows she's smart and attractive, but the customer wants food, not entertainment.

Fri. 8-20-54

We are entering into an entirely new world. Our manners must be acceptable, also our production. Following the great migration, tens of thousands of us took up residence in the big cities of the North. We did not know how to live on South Parkway in Chicago, but we learned. We quit stuffing rags in broken windows and we must stop attracting attention by unusual conduct. We have got to sell our selves. It won't be easy, but it will bring the top price.

MUST CORRECT OUR WEAKNESSES

By C. A. FRANKLIN

This is another in a series of editorials written by Editor C. A. Franklin on the limitations suffered by Negro workers. He urges more doing and less grumbling. He says we can't talk our way out.

Black is not evil. It is the vilest of lies to blame any man for the way in which God made him. However, the phrase carries a punch and a lot of small, mean people seize upon it when they are quarrelsome.

When others blame us for our color, we have no choice but to bear it. We cannot change our skin. But, sad to relate, we do exhibit color prejudice. Won't it be a tragedy if we don't drop it at once? What a spectacle it would be for a Negro boy to shout on a mixed school playground what has been commonplace on Negro playgrounds!

The radio master of ceremonies pokes fun at southern-born whites. He does it in a kindly manner and he is so received. But he couldn't treat kindly either the words or the meaning which we hear in our part of town. It's not all our fault, but it is our job to correct it.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a Negro

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The Job of Educating White People

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The speaker became worried when some of the people in the audience began to shift about. He became more serious when several, in the back of the auditorium, got up and slowly walked out. It was later when he realized, the demonstration was not necessarily directed against him.

As a Negro, he was telling his audience of the inherent defects in our social structure. He was trying to point up the responsibilities each has to share in order to bring about a remedy. Specifically, he was trying to educate his people as to their duties as American citizens. Unfortunately, he was telling a story as old as the hills, one which is perhaps more entrenched in the minds and souls of Negroes than that of any other.

The real fact is, Negroes have long realized the significance of their duties and have gone about trying to practice them to the extent of the traditions, and laws of the communities in which they live. And the best answer to this has been brought out, not by a Negro, but by a Southern white man.

The incident is still clear and the gestures he made emphasizing his point are firmly entrenched in my mind.

"Your problem of education lies not with the Negro, but with the men of my race," he said firmly. "White people, more and more, need to be educated on the position of the Negro in America," he continued.

Sitting in his office, high above the streets of a Southern metropolis, the man went on to tell from experience how little white people understand the Negro and how costly it is for them to remain apathetic. He said the best weapon with which to crack this hard wall of misunderstanding is intelligent Negro leadership. He said Negro leaders have spent enough time telling their own people about the fruits of democracy. What they have been telling their own people should be allowed to reach white people on every level and without opposition by those who advocate freedom for all.

The man's talk was not without optimism, for he did touch on some of the obvious changes already brought about through education. In the "old days", he said, the nearest point at which white people got next to Negroes was through the maid or the cook who brought the news to the breakfast and dinner tables. Improved techniques of communications have changed this, he added.

He went back to the radio and mentioned how the turn of buttons brought the voices of Negroes right into the living rooms of even the most fashionable homes of white people. When television came, he said, the impact, had revolutionary effects. The entire household could see Negro Americans competing in performance on an equal basis. This has almost completely destroyed the myth of racial inferiority. But he added, "more is needed to be done."

"First of all your newspapers and magazines should be of such quality that reflect the best within the group. The writings should not be shoddy and tainted with the filth of bigotry. "Your speakers," he continued, should be more factual in their expressions and not use the rambling techniques of the mediocre politician."

The man had been talking with such force that he had to stop, push himself away from his desk and stand up to drive home his final point.

"The real job of your leaders," he continued, "is to keep preaching democracy in every town, city and hamlet. Not so much to Negroes during this period of transition, but to white people, who still remain ignorant to its significance."

REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a Negro

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The Negro Teacher And Integration

The telephone rang and the voice at the other end of the line echoed in desperation:

"What about the Negro teachers and the Supreme Court decision? Will we lose our jobs when integration becomes a reality?

There was a pause and I could hear the person at the other end of the line doing a bit of throat-clearing. There was also a quaver in the voice as the person tried to calm the emotions.

"Well, I just wanted to know," the voice said and quietly hung up the receiver.

It was obvious that the person was frightened . . . frightened because she thought her job was at stake with this new ruling being in effect. No doubt, she had been told all along that Negro teachers should work to maintain a dual school system, because economically, they would be the first to feel the adverse effects.

What many teachers don't know is that this is only one side of the story and the wrong side at that. Economically, the Negro teacher will not be hurt through integration. Opponents to integration would like for it to happen this way, and usually they are the ones who control the channels of propaganda. And one has only to observe some of our main networks of communications to see how effective this can be.

What teachers should do is sit down and trace a little of the history they have been studying and teaching and draw their own conclusions.

First of all, the American populaiton is definitely on the increase. The National Association of Manufacturers predicts that by 1975 our population will have jumped to near two hundred million souls. This figure represents a lot of babies.

These babies will need homes, clothes, food and naturally school buildings and teachers. There will be millions of jobs for qualified people in the fields of their choice. But the effects of social change often have deeper implications and that which affects the present period is not much different from any other in our history. Deep-rooted factions always argue that changes bring about instability, the consequences of which disturb the status of employment.

The same story was told at the advent of the automobile. The blacksmith, the stable boys and innkeepers were disturbed by the coming of the horseless carriage, believing that their skills would be replaced by auto and electrical mechanics. That may have been true, but today we have far more people employed, making automobiles, digging the iron ore out of the ground, running service stations and managing food shops than perhaps all the industries combined during this period.

There was also a howl when the tractor came on the scene and subsequently the cotton picker. What would the poor Negro farm hands do in the wake of all this mechanization? The answer is clear. Since 1940 more than a million Negroes have migrated from the farms to the cities. And they have not been idle in doing so. They have acquired jobs. Their income and living standards have been higher than at any other time in history of the country.

The tractor and the cotton picker emancipated the Negro farm hand. And the result has been good. Instead of following the line of the shiftless underpaid farm hand, the Negro is gradually becoming a skilled workman with good pay, better housing and better educational opportunities for his children.

For the Negro teacher, there is no reason for fear. Like the Negro farm hand, the future points to better economic status for all and fuller integration into industry at large. For every Negro teacher replaced by integration there will be three jobs available in industry. With the going of segregation goes a disease

a disease which has long plagued its victims with the stigma of second-class methods and second-class training. Neither has any place in a democratic society.

American People On Trial, Not Court Decision, John Potts Says

World Birmingham Ala. p.1

31a Negro

BY WILLIAM GORDON

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

The American people are on trial and not the United States Supreme Court's decision, the president of Voorhees College told the Hungry Club Forum yesterday at the Butler Street YMCA.

President John F. Potts said America's challenge is to implement school integration by understanding and treating prejudice.

OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY

World 11-5-54

President Potts was the featured speaker of the National Achievement Week program of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., an annual feature held by the fraternity throughout the nation.

President Potts touched on the scope of the fraternity's achievement week program and said, "It is broad enough to include the achievements of all peoples, regardless of ethnic or religious differences."

The scope also includes, President Potts said, "special attention to achievements in the area of civil rights to the end that our democracy will become more functional and all Americans will enjoy first class citizenship."

AWARDS MADE

President Potts, national grand chaplain of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, mentioned some of the people on the national scene who have been recipients of Omega awards and included Judge J. Waites Waring, Thurgood Marshall and others.

Citing a story to document his thesis, President Potts said:

"The decision of the Supreme Court of May 17th outlawing segregation in public schools is not on trial—the people in America are."

To document this, Mr. Potts said the theory was based upon a Christian ethic enunciated 2,000 years ago when the sermon was preached on Mount. He said already the moral and spiritual fibre of this nation has been greatly strengthened even before the Court answers the "important" question of when.

CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. Potts added further that the theory was in keeping with the fundamental concept of democracy that each individual, regardless of physical differences, has worth and dignity, and anything in our society which degrades and humiliates the individual and robs him of his rights which he inherited from birth is inconsistent with the democratic principles upon which America was founded.

"The decision supports and makes more realistic America's idea of universal public education," Mr. Potts said. This, he further stated, is based upon the theory that every child, regardless of race, should have the opportunity to develop to his maximum capacity at the expense of the taxpayers.

GRAND BASILEUS

The grand basileus stated with emphasis that:

"When we consider the role of education today based upon the research of psychologists and social scientists, we discover that virtually all modern authorities agree that setting Negro children apart in separate schools promotes feelings of inferiority, interferes with healthy emotional development and retards the ability to learn."

DEATH STRUGGLE

Mr. Potts said that the decision is not on trial because it was necessary to help America with its death struggle with Communism. He said the entire world felt the impact of the decision of the Supreme Court and that millions of non-white peoples in other lands view it as concrete evidence of American leadership in the world.

Mr. Potts scored the ranting of rabble rousers who would make political capital of the Court's decree. He added that the decision represents all that is decent and fair in the American way of life.

Citing why the people are on trial and not the Court's decision Mr. Potts said, "the real task of implementation, the acid test of community acceptance will rest with the people."

Mr. Potts believes that America should apply social "know how" comparable to the "industrial know how" she implemented during World War II.

GREATEST CHALLENGE

"This represents one of the greatest challenges the American people have ever faced. How we respond to this challenge will in a large manner determine the destiny of our country years to come," President Potts said.

Pointing out the decision could be put into effect, President Potts called for the formation of citizens committees similar to those citizens groups organized for the improvement of public school education all over the United States. He said these committees should be bi-racial.

President Potts stated that some other steps that should take place on community level should be full participation of Negroes in the planning and administration of local school systems. Another, he said should be the integration of parent-teacher organizations.

The educator said teachers' organizations should seek ways of bridging the racial gap with qualifications, salaries and working conditions approaching equality that both groups will have in common.

Receiving the outstanding citizen of the year award was Joseph Winston of the Butler Street YMCA. The Omega Man of the Year award went to Professor J. J. Dennis of Clark College.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a negro

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

World P. 6

Those Who Read The Bible

An old Chinese philosopher once said that those who read the Bible cannot be kept in slavery. Such a practice if properly applied, can be most effective in times like these it seems.

The fact that a lot of truth stems from the above statement, becomes more evident when we view the trend and conditions of this country even less than a hundred years ago.

The old Negro preacher, generations ago was barely literate, yet from certain scattered phrases of the Bible, he was able to impart to his audience a message that later set the "world on fire." Although crude and lacking in literary treatment, these messengers left a mark on the minds and souls of men that lasts until this very day. Birmingham, Ala.

The Negro, and millions of other enslaved peoples the world over, have taken as their guiding staff the "Word of God" to beat a pathway to freedom. Sun. 11-23-54

This week, all over the country, people will be observing National Bible Week. Millions of people will, because of tradition, take time out to read a passage or two in that "most sacred book." And this is the way it should be, perhaps with one or two exceptions.

Those of us who keep in mind that the Bible is still the most widely read book in the world, do not err in our thinking. In a period of less than twenty years, an official of the American Bible Society has distributed more than ten million pieces of the Scripture. The fundamental concepts and principles of the Bibles have affected almost every phase and activity of civilized man, the scope of which does not limit itself to any particular socio-economic level. The book has been useful in shaping the lives of people great and small.

A great financier once said, he read the Bible daily and as a result he never entered his automobile, or that of anyone else, without uttering a prayer or reading a line of the Scripture.

Still another business man, who is quite successful, has kept in his possession Bibles that go back to three generations of his family. In all of his dealings he contends, this Book has been the most effective guiding instrument.

This interest goes beyond that of modern times.

George Washington was a great reader of the Bible. Others have been John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and of course Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln once said:

"I am profitably engaged in reading the Bible. Take all of this book upon reason that you can and balance by faith, and you will live and die a better man."

Woodrow Wilson once said:

"There is no other book so various as the Bible, nor one so full of concentrated wisdom ..... he who seeks guidance, may look inside its covers and find illumination."

The old theory that the Bible is linked only with death and doom is outmoded and has been from the beginning of time. In a society where men must live together for the salvation and preservation of civilization itself, they must adopt the message from the Bible as the basis of guidance. There will be millions responding to its message during National Bible Week. But this practice should be a day by day business for all of those who read the Bible.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a negro

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Riots, Violence and Bigotry

The great late Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi was praised many times for his non-violent approach toward social and political problems that plagued his country for generations. His reason, according to his associates, was that violence settles nothing, and even those who become involved, go away with wounds that seldom heal. Worcd P.1

This concept about the people of India has become better clarified in my mind, especially after meeting some of them.

Their theory is that violent efforts solve nothing. The method of moving against the law, they believe, points out the ignorance and the bitterness that inherent our emotions. Moreover, it becomes a revelation of the hidden crudeness manifest in a young population and often points up the lack of control evident in an advanced culture. Pres. 10-19-54

It seems that some segments of our American population could take a lesson from the people of India. For unfortunately, much of our pattern of reasoning has been one based on feeling and emotions. But fortunately, we have been able, slowly, but surely, to move against this strain in our society.

More recently, we have been affected with violent movements within our population. I refer to the more recent pranks of student groups in Delaware, Baltimore and Washington, who suddenly found themselves unable to sit down with Negroes in school classrooms. These pranks were clear-cut cases of mob action, and such action never has any basis for justification. Mob action was more evident when some of elected American leadership, along with hired bigots, stepped in and encouraged that youngsters protest in mob fashion against the United States Supreme Court. I doubt that such would have ever happened in India, a country we still call primitive. Birmingham

Truth of the matter is, these students did not act on their own, but on what they were told to do by their elders. The Congressman who stepped out of bounds is to be pitied. His reason for action stems from a condition that he and others in the same category can't break away from.

Like the "Know-Nothing" group of law breakers that emerged on the American scene around 1852, he along with Bryant Bowles belong to a frustrated lot of the past. History hasn't been very kind to these individuals. It's unfortunate for all of us. For these people usually emerge in times of social change. Caught in the grips of the transition, they either encourage violence to gain recognition for themselves or they fall victims to the rip-tide of an advancing age.

The Ku Klux Klan, like the "Know-Nothings", went about trying to protect what they called "white supremacy" and "Americanism." The "Know-Nothings" in particular went about fighting a battle to protect America for "Americans", forgetting the fact that the only "true Americans" at that time were the Indians.

The Klan moved in a more stupid fashion in a effort to maintain tradition. Their's was one of bloodshed, lynchings and police brutality. They all moved against the law. Unlike the people of India, they moved without logic or reason. For mental, regional or traditional reasons, they envisioned social change only through the "rope and faggot." But as a result of this, such hate groups will always be identified with the losing side, because their culture is one of riots, violence and bigotry.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a negro

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Marian, "The Met" and Mattiwilda

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

(NOTE: William Gordon, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World(will resume his regular authorship of this column next week).

World Birmingham, Ala.

Coming as a decided anti-climax this week was the news that Marian Anderson had been signed to a Metropolitan Opera House contract. This acknowledgement of Miss Anderson's superb artistry is anti-climactic in that it is so long over-due and so greatly over-shadowed by her many previous impressive triumphs before discriminating audiences the world over. P. 6

The Metropolitan Opera House certainly is entitled to no "bravo's" for recognizing Miss Anderson now after having failed to do so for so many years although she is the acknowledged first lady of song in contemporary history. Chron. 10-12-54

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So, Rudolf Bing of the Met, you'd better act swiftly; Mattiwilda Dobbs is already "A-1" on La Scala's books.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

World
Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. Nov. 1 P. 6
Sun. 10-26-54

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The United Nations And The Foreigners You Meet

Our guide had taken us through several of the United Nations assembly rooms before she came up with the statement made by an elderly lady. The latter's complaint was, "too many foreigners are seen around here."

No one would dispute the fact that the United Nations building is constantly filled with people of almost every race and nationality. But after all why shouldn't it be? It's the United Nations and would be non-existent without the billions of peoples around the globe being represented here. And one would not have to examine the situation deeply to understand why they are there and why the UN is located in the United States.

To the person who takes the chance to visit the United Nations, the real story does not have to be told. The whole atmosphere of the place is a revelation and exhibit "A" of man's constant struggle for the truth and decency. Here the feeling of the dignity of man and the fellowship of God may be seen in a more clear-cut sense than in any other place I know. And there are reasons of course.

The dinner meeting is still clear in my mind. As we sat there, more than forty of us, listening to a speech by the former Governor of Oregon, my eyes began to shift about until the sound of his voice became almost extinct. Through the huge glass plate window I caught the still waters of the East river and the sight of a boat now and then, plowing up and down the current. The picture was a peaceful one, indicative of UN's purpose and ideals.

I have often, since then, thought how rude I must have been to my companions sitting next to me at dinner. All I can recall from them is that they spoke frequently to me. But what can one expect when his mind begins to drift about and even the soul is rendered unconscious in the dream of the surroundings.

My thoughts went back earlier during the day when the small group of Nieman Fellows sat with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, listening patiently at this great lady relate her experiences of the far East. She took so much time to explain her mission, all vivid and not without profound feeling. She was talking about people, fellow human beings possessing the same desires, habits and features.

The thought of this great lady brought to mind hundreds of others, great people, dedicated people at the UN whose lives and souls flowed with the blood of freedom and respectability. They all came and worked at the UN with one purpose in mind, to understand other fellow human beings.

While the governor spoke, my friends ate and others chatted while my thoughts continued to ramble. This time they focused on the door of a small room located near one of the entrances of the UN building. It was the room for prayer, put there for all who wished to use it. They were even careful about selecting a rostrum, the guide said. So someone went out and brought in an old tree trunk, wrapped it in simple paper and placed it at the far end of the room. The builders of this great edifice of freedom tried to keep in mind all along that the UN is not alone for any one country, group or race of people, region or political faction, but for all — all mankind still with the tiny spark of respectability left in their hearts for equality and freedom for all. At such a place one is bound to meet a lot of foreigners.

Delaware Court Says Negro Pupils Must Be Readmitted In Milford

WILMINGTON, Del. —(INS)— The Delaware Chancery Court ruled Thursday that ten Negro pupils who were ousted from Milford's high school in face of a boycott by white students should be readmitted. P. 1

Chancellor William Marvel declared that the Negro pupils, "having been accepted and enrolled, are entitled to an order protecting their status as students" at the school. Mon. 10-1954

The Negroes had attended classes during the boycott, but were ousted by the school board to "preserve law and order."

The Court ruling granted a temporary injunction sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, restraining the school board from barring reinstatement of the Negro pupils.

DELAY ASKED

The school board at a hearing on Tuesday, had pleaded for delay in any action on the question until the U. S. Supreme Court issues instructions and rules for putting racial integration into effect in the schools.

The ruling stated, however:

"A continuing denial of plaintiff's personal and present rights irreparably injures them. Because the years of grade and high school are formative ones, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the need for the equal protection of the laws for students of such ages was more compelling than for graduate students."

Chancellor Marvel added that the Negro pupils "need not wait for decrees in the cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in May as a pre-requisite to the relief they seek."

A further hearing will be held before a permanent injunction is granted.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Haile Selassie, The Little Man With A Broad Prospective

The dead silence in the early morning breeze was broken only by the thundering sounds of artillery fire. Every muscle and every fibre stood perfectly at attention. All eyes were focused in one direction—on the little man with the beard who stood between two top-ranking Army officers. The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, was being paid the highest United States tribute to a visiting dignitary, the 21-gun-salute.

Minutes later, when the big guns had completed their mission and their crews stood at attention, only the echoes could be heard in the distance. This was broken by the strains of the Ethiopian National Anthem, played by the Fort Benning Army Post band. Following this was the Star Spangled Banner and the music never sounded better.

Once again silence prevailed while cameramen and news reel men scrambled for choice positions to get shots of the Emperor and his immediate family. Meanwhile, the crowd, gathered about to get a peek at the little man from Africa, continued to watch in silence.

At this point, people were waved to two sides to make room for an army jeep. Driven by a soldier, the vehicle rolled in the direction of the Emperor and the two top-ranking Army officers. Accompanied by the officers, he took a seat in the vehicle and began to inspect the troops.

Within a short span of thirty minutes, a most significant ceremony had taken place on the grounds of Fort Benning, Ga. Respect was paid an African leader, one who is perhaps the one single link between a thriving and awakening continent and the free world.

This tribute may not have been paid this leader twenty years ago, for history had not yet taken the turn it has today. At this time strong feeling of nationalism and self government by nations deprived of the right to freedom, showed only faint sounds in the distance.

But leaders like Emperor Haile Selassie saw further than most leaders of his day, even those in the Western world. When he warned of aggression in the thirties while his country was being invaded by Mussolini's armies, some countries stood by without even moral support. The United States took a different position. It did not take sides with Italy. And as a gesture of fulfillment, the Emperor was invited to the United States and given a welcome that rated second to none.

For those who stood on the sidelines and watched the ceremonies at Fort Benning, I am sure there were deeper implications. Paying respects to the Emperor of Ethiopia was also giving recognition to the fact that this country was a great power when recorded history began. Ethiopia has produced scientists and scholars and the land about it once harbored one of the world's oldest civilizations. Evidence of this exhibits itself even today in the fighting men of Ethiopia who gave their lives in World War II and more recently in the Korean conflict.

Leadership ability reflects itself through its Emperor who looks to the West for additional skill and capital to help exploit his country's abundant natural resources.

The people are proud and they stoop to no faction or bloc. According to the Emperor, they look to the principles of collective security and will go along with nations of the world working in the interest of freedom and respect for all peoples. This might account for the half-century of diplomatic relations it has had with the United States.

I am sure that those who stood on the sidelines and watched with keen interest the tribute paid this little man who is today the symbol of dark peoples the world over, viewed the reception from other angles. The real fact is, this little man with the broad perspective, represents the emergence of colored people everywhere on the scene of leadership and respectibility, a privilege rightfully due all members of the human family.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The Job of Educating White People

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—The speaker became worried when some of the people in the audience began to shift about. He became more serious when several, in the back of the auditorium, got up and slowly walked out. It was later when he realized, the demonstration was not necessarily directed against him.

As a Negro, he was telling his audience of the inherent defects in our social structure. He was trying to point up the responsibilities each has to share in order to bring about a remedy. Specifically, he was trying to educate his people as to their duties as American citizens. Unfortunately, he was telling a story as old as the hills, one which is, perhaps more entrenched in the minds and souls of Negroes than that of any other.

The real fact is, Negroes have long realized the significance of their duties and have gone about trying to practice them to the extent of the traditions, and laws of the communities in which they live. And the best answer to this has been brought out, not by a Negro, but by a Southern white man.

The incident is still clear and the gestures he made emphasizing his point are firmly entrenched in my mind.

"Your problem of education lies not with the Negro, but with the men of my race," he said firmly. "White people, more and more, need to be educated on the position of the Negro in America," he continued.

Sitting in his office, high above the streets of a Southern metropolis, the man went on to tell from experience how little white people understand the Negro and how costly it is for them to remain apathetic. He said the best weapon with which to crack this hard wall of misunderstanding is intelligent Negro leadership. He said Negro leaders have spent enough time telling their own people about the fruits of democracy. What they have been telling their own people should be allowed to reach white people on every level and without opposition by those who advocate freedom for all.

The man's talk was not without optimism, for he did touch on some of the obvious changes already brought about through education. In the "old days", he said, the nearest point at which white people got next to Negroes was through the maid or the cook who brought the news to the breakfast and dinner tables. Improved techniques of communications have changed this, he added.

He went back to the radio and mentioned how the turn of buttons brought the voices of Negroes right into the living rooms of even the most fashionable homes of white people. When television came, he said, the impact, had revolutionary effects. The entire household could see Negro Americans competing in performance on an equal basis. This has almost completely destroyed the myth of racial inferiority. But he added, "more is needed to be done."

"First of all your newspapers and magazines should be of such quality that reflect the best within the group. The writings should not be shoddy and tainted with the filth of bigotry. "Your speakers," he continued, should be more factual in their expressions and not use the rambling techniques of the mediocre politician."

The man had been talking with such force that he had to stop, push himself away from his desk and stand up to drive home his final point.

"The real job of your leaders," he continued, "is to keep preaching democracy in every town, city and hamlet. Not so much to Negroes during this period of transition, but to white

people, who still remain ignorant to its significance."

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The Negro Teacher And Integration

The telephone rang and the voice at the other end of the line echoed in desperation:

"What about the Negro teachers and the Supreme Court decision? Will we lose our jobs when integration becomes a reality?

There was a pause and I could hear the person at the other end of the line doing a bit of throat-clearing. There was also a quaver in the voice as the person tried to calm the emotions.

"Well, I just wanted to know," the voice said and quietly hung up the receiver.

It was obvious that the person was frightened . . . frightened because she thought her job was at stake with this new ruling being in effect. No doubt, she had been told all along that Negro teachers should work to maintain a dual school system, because economically, they would be the first to feel the adverse affects.

What many teachers don't know is that this is only one side of the story and the wrong side at that. Economically, the Negro teacher will not be hurt through integration. Opponents to integration would like for it to happen this way, and usually they are the ones who control the channels of propaganda. And one has only to observe some of our main networks of communications to see how effective this can be.

What teachers should do is sit down and trace a little of the history they have been studying and teaching and draw their own conclusions.

First of all, the American populaiton is definitely on the increase. The National Association of Manufacturers predicts that by 1975 our population will have jumped to near two hundred million souls. This figure represents a lot of babies.

These babies will need homes, clothes, food and naturally school buildings and teachers. There will be millions of jobs for qualified people in the fields of their choice. But the effects of social change often have deeper implications and that which affects the present period is not much different from any other in our history. Deep-rooted factions always argue that changes bring about instability, the consequences of which disturb the status of employment.

The same story was told at the advent of the automobile. The blacksmith, the stable boys and innkeepers were disturbed by the coming of the horseless carriage, believing that their skills would be replaced by auto and electrical mechanics. That may have been true, but today we have far more people employed, making automobiles, digging the iron ore out of the ground, running service stations and managing food shops than perhaps all the industries combined during this period.

There was also a howl when the tractor came on the scene and subsequently the cotton picker. What would the poor Negro farm hands do in the wake of all this mechanization? The answer is clear. Since 1940 more than a million Negroes have migrated from the farms to the cities. And they have not been idle in doing so. They have acquired jobs. Their income and living standards have been higher than at any other time in history of the country.

The tractor and the cotton picker emancipated the Negro farm hand. And the result has been good. Instead of following the line of the shiftless underpaid farm hand, the Negro is gradually becoming a skilled workman with good pay, better housing and better educational opportunities for his children.

For the Negro teacher, there is no reason for fear. Like the Negro farm hand, the future points to better economic status for all and fuller integration into industry at large. For every Negro teacher replaced by integration there will be three jobs available in industry. With the going of segregation goes a disease . . . a disease which has long plagued its victims with the stigma of second-class methods and second-class training. Neither has any place in a democratic society.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Marian, "The Met" and Mattiwilda

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

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REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a

By WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World,

Violence: A Changing Pattern

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—The train was brought to a stop thirty miles out of Augusta, Georgia, and a farmer, Perry Jeffers and four of his sons were taken off and shot to death. The men who committed the crime, wore no masks. Law officials failed to raise even a finger to apprehend the killers, their reason being, Jeffers and his sons had killed a white man who was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

A few nights later a group of men made a visit to the small farm of Jeffers. There was a knock at the door of his small cabin. An invalid son was lying in bed while his ill mother sat near the door watching and praying for the safety of her husband and four other sons. She did not know at the time, that they had become victims of a mob.

Thinking friends were calling, the woman walked slowly to the door of the cabin, and opened it. Outside, she saw more than a dozen robed men, on horse-back, standing before the little farm cabin. Their robed figures cast a ghostly shadow about the yard. One man dismounted and walked up to the cabin door.

"Is this the home of Jeffers?", he asked. "Yes", came a weak reply from the ill woman, standing in the door of the cabin.

Without further questioning, she was snatched from the cabin. Her son was dragged from his bed and shot on the spot. He died seconds later. Meanwhile, his mother was hung to a tree in the yard by bed clothing, while a fire was lit over the body of the dead son. Then in the light of the moon and the funeral pyre, the mobsters rode away, their figures losing themselves under the blanket of the early dawn.

The Jeffers family, wiped out by mob violence, was only one of the many episodes in lynching history so prevalent around 1868 and the latter part of the nineteenth century. Much of this spirit of mob violence has haunted us even up to the first half of the twentieth century. Mob violence, which had its inception on the fringes of the American frontier and in the South, rose to its peak around 1895. It played a large part in dictating the pattern of life during this era. Historians say, that regional mentality was at such a low level during this period that lynchings were occuring at the rate of almost one a day. Historians also admit without reservations, that civilized man has gone through few periods less brutal—a period when the hood and robe were in many ways the predominant symbols of justice.

As a people and a nation, we should be thankful that a larger part of our population is taking on maturity. By contrast to the Jeffers type of killing, violence is taking on a changing pattern.

For the second straight year now Tuskegee Institute has reported no lynchings. This is a far cry, even from the type of lynching which occured in Monroe, Georgia in 1946 when four young people were shot down in cold blood by mobsters.

There is still violence of course, but the method is one of a changing pattern. Instead of the lynch mob of the past, small groups conspire to beat and kill their victims.

This new method of violence is not primarily a Southern phenomenon, but one of the growing national pattern. Instead of the mob, we get teen-age gangs in Boston, police brutality in New York and the White Circle League with its brutal methods in Chicago. Yes, we still have hate and bigotry with us, but mostly in a disorganized sense. Today, mob action gets little sympathy from public opinion. Again thanks to our maturity as a region and as a nation. Whether this be a realization that we have too much at stake to be allied with brutality, or that the leadership views such action as inconsistent with our doctrine we are obviously improving our total lot.

One point is certainly apparent. The sane among us fully realize that we cannot continue to point out the wrongs of other nations and countries while our own methods here at home with fellow human beings are nothing short of barbarism. In the area of mob violence, we can see a vast improvement, even over the past ten years. Let's hope that this trend continues, not only in lynching, but in all areas of race relations. Let's say that it must continue, if we are to remain a free and sound nation.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

31a

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

God, The Church And The Negro

When a famous lawyer made the statement a few months ago that the church still barred two people, God and the Negro, the more enlightened and decent element in the church became worried. This was rightfully so.

If there is any place in our democratic society today, left to deal and view conditions and people in light of good Christian ethics, it is the church. For here is the one institution left in human society which can function on its own principles and needs not to adhere or be tied to any particular faction or political apron string. It should be among the freest of our institutions. And there are some recent signs which point in this direction.

The Catholics have led the way in making Christianity available to all without regard to race or color. This practice has not only put them ahead of many church groups, but has likewise netted them almost 30,000,000 human souls in the American church.

Other church groups including the Presbyterians, have similar enlightened attitudes toward God, the Church and the Negro and have without reluctance, opened their doors to all who care

to come. But there are even other changes which hit closer to home, during this period of social change.

The North Georgia Methodist Conference, in a recent resolution, suggested that, "in these troublous days Methodists should show greater consideration than ever before toward Negroes."

Aside from stating that it is the duty of all Christians to observe and obey the laws and commands of the government's supreme authority in the country. They also stated that "there is no place in the Methodist Church for racial discrimination or racial segregation."

In view of these recent resolutions and attitudes on the part of churchmen, it makes one wonder what has the church been doing all along in terms of Christianity. I am sure that Christ Himself, while on earth, made no distinction as to the color or pigmentation of human soul. There were no distinctions on earth and I am sure there won't be any in the hereafter.

In light of the attitudes taken by some churchmen, one is mindful of the tale told by the Negro who visited a white church and was asked to become a member. On the first Sunday he told the elders he needed more time to make up his mind, On the next Sunday, he told them he was sorry. His excuse was that he had been praying to the Lord to give him strength to join. But in reply, the Lord was quoted as saying, he had been trying to get into that church himself and had not been successful.

It is inconceivable that Christ and God The Father will make any distinction for his Angels once we become pure enough to ascend into Heaven. And it is equally inconceivable that the demagogues will be on hand to argue the point on integration. It should be quite clear to all that the very basis on which Christianity was founded hinges on equality of respect for all. And wherever good Christian ethics are practiced, bigotry has no place. The fact that the Church is slowly but surely awakening to its responsibility in a free society is indicative of a culture moving toward maturity. The Church has finally got around to admitting one of its greatest sins and the world should be grateful that it is cleaning its hands of the stains. The statement by the lawyer won't hold true any longer now that the climate is being set by the world's most genuine institution. Let's all praise the Lord together, for the Church is opening its doors to God and the Negro

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Equality By American Standards

It took only a short while for the French editor to get to the point.

"We are looking for examples of achievement, but we want to evaluate them in terms of American standards," he said.

This Frenchman was determined in his approach. He had only a short while in this country and he didn't want to waste, either his time or mine. He wanted concrete facts, and he wanted them from the shoulder.

"Give me some facts and figures on employment of the Negro in America," he added. "And I want them just as they are," he continued.

It is not a difficult thing to point to the improvements of the Negro in America, especially when you take in such things as employment, health, education, housing and other concrete examples

It is easy to take figures and show where the average Negro worker in 1939 was making ony three hundred dollars a year in contrast to more than twelve hundred dollars today. You can also show where private housing has shown fantastic gains, something like thirty per cent ahead of the nation's average. And then of course, there is income of the Negro worker which rose something like 196 per cent during the past decade. You can also point to where this money went; some into education, housing and into goods and services, the results of which show fantastic improvements over the years.

The mere idea of such achievements by a race of people is not without its dramatic effects. The whole thing sounds very convincing. But not to the Frenchman who had been talking with leaders of both races all over the nation. He wanted to know how these achievements were as compared with American standards. And the questions he asked later during the day caused me to think about a letter appearing in the daily press a few days back. In brief, the content was pathetic, because the writer, it seemed, had little or no grasps of the total economic implications as they affect our social order in America.

Apparently out of ignorance, the writer is still looking at the Negro in America as a special group, set aside to be fed by the wooden-spoon of paternalism. The fact that Negroes in America have made some improvements during the past one or two decades, is no indication that we have achieved the level of the average American citizen in equality. Income alone, which showed fantastic gains during the past decade, puts us up to only fifty-two per cent of that of the average American. So we still have to climb higher to reach an appreciateable level. And this is a factor the Frenchman, like many other foreign leaders, was looking for.

The unfortunate thing is that we have people who try to compare the Negro in America with other colored peoples. This is not only unjust, but inadequate, on the part of those who do so. We must not forget that the Negro is an American, subjected to the laws, traditions and ideals of this country and should not be set aside as a separate group.

Like every other racial and national group, the Negro pays the same taxes, in proportion to income and buys from the same markets at no special or reduced rates on the basis of race. His status is that of an American citizen. When comparisons are made, they should be in terms of what is American. Those who do otherwise are doing so out of stupidity.

It Happened In New York

31a P. 2 Negro

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

BIAS FADING BUT SLOW

NEW YORK (ANP) — Executive Secretary of NAACP Walter White, who wrote on the race problem in Detroit some time ago, contributes in the Saturday Evening Post this week HOW WASHINGTON'S COLOR LINE LOOKS TO ME.

The eminent observer feels barriers are falling but apparently not fast enough for dark-skinned Americans or foreigners of similar hue.

The federal situation is far brighter than that of privately owned establishments in the District of Columbia. Housing is bad and getting worse and Jim Crow still has a tight squeeze in the school system. All in all, White agrees with an observation made by the American Psychological Association, which held its recent meeting in Washington, that segregation is not being erased fast enough in the alleged showcase of democracy.

TRAVEL WISE

Two noted Alpha Kappa Alpha women, both of Tau Omega chapter, are packing their bags travel wise.

Mrs. Fanny Byrd of Tuskegee and Denver, who holds a top public relations post with the Central Branch of the National YWCA and who recently returned from Charleston and Columbia, S.C., will head for Buffalo for the YWCA regional meeting. Mrs. Alma V. John of Philadelphia will go to Kansas City.

Penelope Johnson Ruffin, gifted violinist and partner with her real estate husband, Claude, in Penny's Sightseeing Agency, is slated to head homeward for Columbus in the Buckeye State, Ohio, where she expects to hit Cleveland in time to salute her state mate, Elizabeth Foster, star of "Porgy and Bess," and to greet Editor Carriebell J. Cook of the Cleveland Herald.

THOMAS TURNS BEHEADER

Baritone Fred Thomas, one of the top artists in the East, has turned to drama as the leader of John the Baptist in the New York City Opera Company's first presentation of "Salome," where his role is outstanding. Slated for a concert engagement in Detroit, Thomas will fly back in time for his participation in "Show Boat," along with other artists who are taking curtains in the person of Lucretia West and Bill Smith as Joe.

Those prepared are stepping on new soil (artistically) on which they have never trod without fanfare on either production or participation end. Several were noted in the "Beggars Opera," presented by Columbia Theater Associates at Brander Matthews Hall in the presentations in celebration of the bicentennial year of Columbia university. Prof. Willard Rhodes is director of the Opera Workshop from which many of the artists came.

RECREATION LACKS CAUSE TENSIONS

Lack of adequate recreational facilities in New York City is responsible for tensions among racial and nationality groups, according to findings of the Group Work and Recreation Division of the Welfare and Health Council.

Facilities in these areas where a large population of colored persons and Puerto Ricans live were considered particularly insufficient from the viewpoint of Dr. Nathan T. Cohen of the New York School of Social Work. J. Donald Kinglsey is executive director of the Welfare and Health Council.

HOLIDAY FEATURES ALCORN

Alcorn College was among noted institutions featured in the momentous Holiday magazine story of the Delta Mississippi, the land of Bilbo. Interestingly enough alongside the progress shown in the state was the colored prisoner still wearing stripes, the traditional garments of yesteryear.

BLAME ON PARENTS

Former Mayor Impellitteri, new Special Sessions court judge, placed the problems of juvenile delinquency smack in the laps of parents who he said expected everyone else to take over the reins of rearing their children but themselves.

Some 60,000 New York teachers received their school civil defense manuals which will aid them in their application of instructions with youth. Beatrice Kennedy, graduate of Knoxville college and a member of the staff of Principal Alise Ayers school in Harlem, and Lois Brown, a graduate of the same institution and a former faculty member of Knoxville college, both found the manuals highly informative and stimulating.

IN MY MAILBAG

In my mailbag are the season's greetings from Herberto Miller of Havana, Cuba, Ethel Gibson Wallace of the Dayton, Ohio school system, Dr. Fletcher of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Mary Holt of radio Station WMGO in Cleveland and Elsie Drew of Erie, Pa.

Elizabeth Williamson, Ratcliffe graduate and holder of a degree from New York university, with one of the most remarkable backgrounds in the Terpsichorean field, is a capable choreographer of the "Merry-Go-Rounders."

This is a mixed interracial group of adults who arrange dances for children and who tour on request. Mrs. Williamson expects to return to A. and T. college in Greensboro, N.C., for her third summer of conducting the college's workshop in dance and theatre arts.

IT HAPPENED IN NEW YORK

31a

(By GLADYS P. GRAHAM)

AFRICA TOP NEW YORK'S NEWS

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Honorable K. A. Gbedemah, minister of finance, Gold Coast, was honored by a reception held at the Waldrof-Astoria Jansen suite on the occasion of his first visit to America. The honoree is here as head of a special Gold Coast mission to the UN. Doctors Bond, Bunche, and Congressman Powell were among notables present to salute the African visitor.

Dr. J. B. Danquah, Gold Coast, was honored by the African Scientific Cultural society at the Harlem YMCA. He is the first winner of the Bryant Mumford fellowship and is precently writing a book in the UN.

A concerto da camera and exhibit of African, arranged by Mrs. Estelle M. Osborne, was held at Studio 2 of Pianist Robert Harris, the village. Recitalists Frederick Bell, Penelope Johnson, Helen Phillips and Laurence Watson made excellent contributions to the unique event.

Silver ribbon award winner Gian Gaspare Napoletano, is shooting his newest film, "Mayumbe Tom-Tom," in French Equatorial Africa. The film is adapted from one of the artist's own novels. It will be released by Italian Films expert.

Oklahoma Okla

MORALS AND POLITICS COOPER UNION SERIES

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, NAACP, discussed in Cooper Union forum in Great hall, the current problems related to racial segregation. His talk was one of a series of Wednesday night lectures on "Morals and Politics" which will continue each week through March 23, 1955. Arthur Garfield Hayes, national director, Civil Liberties union, and President Harold Taylor, Sara Lawrence college, conclude the series.

Sat. 12-18-54

NAACP OPENS SEAL CAMPAIGN

The 28 annual Christmas Seal campaign of the NAACP has begun. Actresses Lena Horn, chairman, is stressing the importance of true brotherhood in her appeal.

IN OUR MAILBAG

The International League for the Rights of Man, in conjunction with the American Committee on Africa, sent bids for attendance at its "What Road Ahead For Subject Peoples?" The program was slaved to survey issues before the UN general assembly and the action to follow its deliberations.

Delores Perez, young Spanish soprano, wishes the writer to hear her Carnegie hall debut. Known by afficionados of Spanish records from her Montilla discs and by her "recording nom de plume"—Lily Berchman.

Arthur Nicholson, State Teachers college, Indiana, Pa., has called our attention to the splendid record being made by John Allan Griffiths, varsity football team member. He was chosen vice-president of the largest freshman class ever enrolled at Indiana State Teachers college. The Beaver, Pa., youth was futured in "Indiana Penn," campus newspaper.

Mrs. Etta J. Stroud, gospel singer, Coatesville, Pa., and formerly disc jockey over radio station WLIB, New York, is aiding the community in delinquency prevention.

Earle Hyman, who plays Henry Booker in the Philip Morris-Pet Milk radio series "The Story of Ruby Valentine," found his experience in Philadelphia rewarding. He was featured in the concert version of "Cry, the Beloved Country."

Dr. Furman Fordham, who left New York to set up his musical studios in Dallas, Tex., finds the Southwest a remarkable territory.

Dr. Furman Fordham, who left New York to set up his musical studios in Dallas, Tex., finds the Southwest a remarkable territory.

31a 1954

(NEGRO) DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK)

Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

Over-Anxiety A Hindrance

As an incurable horse-racing fan, the writer has sat through many afternoons of fine horse-racing, and never betting. To observe what fine breeding will do for horses and imagine what it conceivably can do for a man, is all the excitement a sober person needs.

Through many years it has been observed that the horse that gets away first from the post seldom wins the race. They let the fast-starting horse set the pace and the smart jockeys just "lay back" for a final move which oftimes comes on the far turn, where all horses but those of class are shaken off as "also rans.'

The reason the lead horse so invariably fails in the home-stretch is, the anxiety that goes along with pace-setting. The pressure is on the lead horse and the longer this pressure can be evaded the better the chances of coming through in the stretch. Leadership involves killing pressure, which only thoroughbreds, whether horses or men, can withstand. The history of great race horses is the history of horses that could come from behind. and not the history of horses that could hold the lead from post to wire.

The above observation is inspired by the current "craze of Willie Mays." It is difficult not to be crazy about the marvelous Willie. So many good things are being said about him and his baseball exploits are so exciting that the "Willie Mays craze" is a pardonable obsession. Without doubt Willie Mays is the most talked of baseball hero of the times. Just a kid and taking his place among baseball "names." Baseball is proud of Willie.

Negroes are proud of Willie and the world is proud of Willie; and this self-same pride has put upon Willie a peculiar pressure and one that may conceivably handicap him in his chances to equal Babe Ruth's enviable record of home-run hitting. Willie Mays and his 36-home-runs was a sensation once; but since the home run figure has been standing at 36 for several days without an additon, Willie's admirers are becoming deeply concerned as doubtless Willie himself is concerned, and not a little discouraged at this falter in home run production.

The fact is, the great glory that has come to Willie has placed the kid under a great pressure such as that felt by the lead horse in a race. Over-anxiety is hindering Willie and matters are not made better but worse by starting up this Willie Mays Day. Why in the name of high heavens this increased pressure could not have been postponed until later; and certainly until it was found that he would not to be able to equal or excel Ruth's record.

It is difficult to think of a more certain detriment to the ambition of the baseball prodigy than increased pressure that will accompany the increased publicity that will attend "A Willie Mays Day.' Nobody doubts that Willie merits a "Day," but is to be seriously questioned whether the day will not be a detriment-coming as it does in the midst of the excitement and pressure of accomplishing a task that many believed unattainable.

The current slump of "Mays the craze" can in very truth be attributed to pressure stemming over-anxiety to live up to a watchful world's expectation is proving a great handicap and matters are not made better by the proclamation of a Willie May's Day in the midst of his struggle for baseball's immortal crown. It is greatly to be hoped that Willie may overcome the current slump and resume his home run hitting ways.

The way the world has been pulling for the kid is a revelation in human nature. It would have been better if Willie could have been allowed to knock home runs all summer without any reference to Ruth's record; but this was not to be and so the kid has been burdened with pressure stemming from world's of favorable publicity.

The old Reliables Jackie Robinson, Minoso, Doby and Hank Thompson are still doing business at the same old stands for which we all must be grateful. When one is not in the headlines the other is and so the Negro race and the world are being treated daily to examples of Negro excellence in major league baseball. The world has daily suggestions that human excellence is not a matter of color. Over anxiety is a hindrance.

A TROUBLESOME TRICK

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

Of all things, a National Association for the Advancement of White People! This writer had always thought that everything, everywhere in this country, worked for the advancement of white people; and that they need something special is a reflection on the white race. With all economic opportunity, with all laws and government, with hundreds of years of free and cheap labor given by lowly millions of Negroes, and with dominion and power in the uttermost parts of the earth, it is certainly a startling revelation to know that whites still need a special organizaion to advance them.

This writer is quite sure that millions of whites will resent the implication that whites need something special in the way of advancement factors, their current factors of advancement being inadequate. No, it is not that the whitse need something special to advance them, but it is a troublesome trick somebody is playing on them.

We have to hand it to Bowles, the organizer of the NAAWP; he knows a bonanza when he sees one. Millions were involved in the exploitation of the ku klux klan idea and millions will be involved before the NAAWP has run its course. Whatever else Bowles may or may not be, he is a shrewd business man and can be counted on to press for the financial advantage involved.

Many years ago, I played checkers with a little grand niece who was about as good as I was and in any particulars better; but she did not know how to set traps and move me into them, and it was on the matter of trapping that I could defeat her. But she began to notice the way I was moving and she set about matching her moves with mine, until the game had been set up.

And when she started this match-moving idea, she gave me no end of trouble. I had to put on my studying cap for sure, once she decided on match-moving. It will be even so in the matter dealing with the NAAWP. It can be made a troublesome organization and may call for summary measures for its ultimate destruction.

This writer has often exhorted readers of this column to expect a counter-attack by opponents of integration. Ever since World War I, segregationists and white supremacists have been under constant fire; and pressures of various kinds have been exerted on their positions with the general result, the segregationists and white supremacists are on the defensive at last. This column has warned Negroes against the ungrounded hope that somehow the great changes and transformations we are seeking to bring about, can be effected without bitter and in some cases—bloody results This warning was, and is, being based upon human nature and upon history.

Powers, however bad, have never been known to evacuate themselves, without a struggle; and the segregationist and white supremacists can be expected to put up a troublesome struggle ere they see the Negro come into his own as an American citizen. The veiled threats that are being continually made in the South and the measures they seek to employ, all indicate, in an unmistakable way, that desperation is a part of the situation which bids fair to loose the Negro and let him go. Pharaoh had to be subdued at the hands of God, ere he let God's people go. The modern pharaohs who would stand at the gates of the paradise of full-fledged citizenship with flaming sword to hinder the Negro's entrance therein, have desperation in their plans; and the organization of an NAAWP is just one of the troublesome tricks to be played upon a gullible public.

Such moves are human nature moves; but they can be dangerous and troublesome notwithstanding. This word is passed along in the hope that Negroes may not be lulled into a state of complacency with Supreme Court decisions; but will gird themselves for the great struggle to be fully free; for there are great obstacles in the way. In the great game of life as in the game of football, over-confidence can be deadly and disasterous. Negroes must not only seize every opportunity to advance their cause, but they must be prepared to deal with situations comparable to the one that the NAAWP made in Delaware. The forces that would thwart integration are alert and resourceful; and above all law-entrenched, in the rule of things. It is going to take great patience and courage and ingenuity, to bring in integration over the protest of the powers tha be. But it can and will be done! A troublesome trick!

Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

In the Last Analysis

The Jew is without doubt the most remarkable people of history. In spite of his smallness of numbers he ranks with the greatest of the great in every field of human endeavor. Among the great names of history, the Jew ranks out of all proportion to his numbers in art, science and literature and the very fact that he gave the world its God and its Bible and its Jesus Christ, places mankind under a great debt of gratitude.

How do we explain the greatness of the Jews? By his performance! His argument has been evermastering in its appeal. The above observation was inspired by the attention being daily directed upon the Negro professional baseball players in the major leagues. Hardly a day passes without reference to some exploit by some Negro in either league or both leagues. If it is not Willie Mays knocking home runs in the National League, it is Minoso knocking home runs in the American League.

As we scan the column of ten great names in the respective leagues, we find Negro names away out of proportion to their numbers, and this goes to show that Negroes must be giving superior performances to warrant such frequent and favorable mention. Negroes in the majors are performing; for in the last analysis, it is performance that counts and is more convincing than a 1,000 arguments.

What is even more important, the press seems quite willing to give the Negro players what they make, and sometimes it is to be feared that they may overplay the exploits of the Negro players, and thus incur the enmity of their white colleagues. The fact that this enmity has not manifested itself, just goes to prove what has long been suspected, and that is, it is in sports that the fair play in matters race relational has its highest manifestation. If the churches of America were as fair-minded, interacially speaking, as are the sports followers throughout the nation, we would not be long making segregation a thing of the sordid past.

It is a shame on the church that it follows, rather than leads, the sports world in interracial fairness. It is a shame that the church must live down, if it is to receive the respect it seeks among the nations. When sports followers accept a player for his performance and the church congregation becomes "nervous" over the question of who will sit where? in the service dedicated to the Son of God, the church is the loser and the sports world the winner. We are living in a world where performance is the only language that can convince and the only that can convert.

The Negro performers are the saviours of the race and the Negro who fails to perform in a critical situation is a tragedy. It is a mighty fine thing to array fine arguments for the Negro's full participation in American life; it is an inspiring thing to find whites wholly prepared to receive the Negro into full citizenship fellowship, but sight must not be lost of the grim fact that in the last analysis, it is not our verbal arguments nor the activities of our friends that determine our status as citizens; in the last analysis it is our performance.

The mere fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has waged such a decisive fight for our full citizenship rights is by itself not enough. Unless the magnificent fight that has been made is implemented by Negro performance it is like freezing before a painted fire or dying of thirst before a painted fountain. A thousand Supreme Court decisions cannot atone for a lack of performance; and what we mean is performance all along the line from the topmost to the lowliest echelons of Negro life.

The other day we saw on a common carrier of a certain city a Negro returning home from his work. He was dirty and slouchy and sweaty and smelly, with his shirt-tail hanging out. This writer at first felt not a little ashamed for the fellow; and then it occurred to us that feeling ashamed was not a solution of the problem. Some way must be devised to get the fellow's shirt tail in and responsibility for this desirable consummation rests not so much on the fellow as on those who feel ashamed of him. How the intelligent Negro performs in getting the less fortunate Negro ready for integration is very important.

MORAL COURAGE PAYS OFF

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK For ANP

The place of moral courage in interracial adjustments and solutions cannot be underestimated if we are to arrive at desired goals. For a long time, this column has contended that moral courage was one of the prime essentials in the tedious task of adjustments, under segregation, or solutions, under integration.

In this writer's addresses and discussions before some 25,000 young whites in colleges of the South and North in the last few years, great emphasis has been placed upon moral courage as a major factor in interracial achievement. It has been stubbornly contended that there is today sufficient good will and understanding among intelligent Negroes and whites of the South to save the interracial situation, if sufficient moral courage should be made manifest in the critical premises.

But too often we find whites and Negroes quailing before the challenge of the hour, because of a lack of moral courage.

There are whites who see and understand the dangers and perils of segregation; they understand the corruption and moral torpitudes which stem from segregation and its concomitants; they fully appreciate the disaster inherent in the segregation situation, but they lack the moral courage to say so. There are Negroes who fully appreciate the potency of interracial good will and the Christian approach to race relations; they know that all whites are not our enemies, and that these nobly-inclined whites deserve our highest respect and cooperation; they know that the kingdom of interracial good-will and understanding comes slowly and sometimes without observation; they know that even now after the momentous Supreme court decision, there is before us a long, long road of litigations and struggles, ere the walls of separation are completely torn down; they know that the Supreme court cannot atone for an indifferent appeal to the ballot box;—but they lack the moral courage to say so, lest they be called a gradualist, a term as despicable to Negroes as civil rights is to southern Negrophobes. But the Supreme court decision is but the beginning of the end and not the end itself of segregation.

It was even so with the Emancipation Proclamation; it was the beginning of the end of slavery, but not the end; for even now, human slavery in varied forms is still a factor in the interracial situation. It is well for Negroes to understand that full integration depends in large measure on how they add the might of the ballot to the decision of the Supreme court.

In other words, Negro leadership has come upon a situation where moral courage is the order of the hour. Negroes need to be told that just how fast integration comes depends more largely upon the attitudes of Negroes themselves than upon the dominant whites. Unless the appeal to the courts is paralleled by an appeal to the ballot box, we are still a long way from the Promised Land of full integration. Supreme court decisoins and ballot boxes are interrelated factors in the equation of full-fledged citizenship.

A few days ago, the world took note of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's 70th birthday. Messages of congratulations and adulations came from the uttermost parts of the earth. Monarchs on their thrones and peasants from their pittance turned their respectful attention to the occasion. Mrs. Roosevelt is without doubt the most majestic moral figure of the 20th century world today.

She has made her life sublime and is leaving behind her indelible footprints upon the sands of time as ten immortal Longfellow was sent to say. How did Mrs. Roosevelt gain this lofty eminence of achievement to command the attention of the civilized world? It was simply her moral courage! And much of this courage involved her relations with Negroes. She did not arrive at the White House scoffing and scorning Negroes. But rather she came with a tender touch for all mankind; and an especially tender touch for the millions of Negroes in this country.

She has been bitterly assailed by the Negrophobes; she has been villified and [illegible] and slaughtered in the press. She has been abused and accused by moral and intellectual Lilliputians; but she has stood her ground and become the most majestic moral figure of the century.

31a 1954

NEGRO(JOHN B. HENDERSON)

Segregated Planning For Pending Desegregation?

Journal & Guide p. 10

31a Negro

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

WHEN THE board of directors of the Virginia Education Association (white) declined the invitation of the Virginia Teachers Association (Negro) to have a joint discussion of the problems of school segregation: stating that, "the interest of the membership of the organization can be served best through the VEA continuing to operate on both local and state levels in its customary and traditional manner," it surprised some and disappointed others.

Norfolk, Va.

It appeared as though the board of directors of the VEA had not heard of the May 17 decision or having heard did not realize its far-reaching significance.

Dr. Henderson

Desegregation is inevitable, there can be no stopping it. All that the Governor, the Attorney General and the powerful machine they lead can do is delay, but not stop. The Governor's commission on education will be losing time and money if it concerns itself only with seeking a way to evade the Court's decision.

With the state officials denouncing the Court and declaring that they intend to perfect an arrangement by which no child of any race will be compelled to attend school with children of another race and with the state board of education advising the local boards to wait until the Court's final decree before addressing themselves to the matter of effecting any change it is understandable why the board of directors of the VEA is of the opinion that "the interest of its members can be served best by continuing to operate in the traditional and customary manner."

* * *

WHAT CAME as a surprise though was their failure to think of serving the best interest of the state. It looks as though their only concern was a selfish one: that of serving best their own interest.

All of these petitions to continue segregation are beside the point. The matter of segregation has been settled. That is not before us now. The issue before us now is desegregation. To talk about maintaining traditional and customary procedures reveals an unwillingness to face the fact that something new confronts us which makes that impossible.

Sat. 11-13-54

YOU WOULD expect the teachers to realize that the best interest of all would be served by their addressing themselves now to a consideration of the inevitable. If they are still hoping and praying that the powers that be in Virginia will devise a means for making legal what the Court has said is illegal that is just so much wasted wishful thinking.

Segregated planning for desegregation is what their action amounts to and everyone knows that it is impossible for people to plan separately for something they are going to do jointly.

Two facts stand out in bold relief. Desegregatipn in Virginia is inevitable. The path taken thus far by the political and educational leaders of the state is not the one that will bring Virginia into a glorious and enviable position where she can boast as formerly she did of being the cradle of American democracy.

A Man Gets A Low Blow For Taking A High Stand

31a Negro

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

WHEN THE members of the board of directors of the Petersburg YMCA fired Alfonso McCain from his position as Executive Secretary of the Negro Branch because he was one of the 32 signers of a petition charging that Negroes were unlawfully denied the use of Wilcox Lake they hit him a low blow.

It was way below the belt and the board knew that in the eyes of morally sensitive people it would stand despised and condemned therefore it attempted to cover up its low blow with some high sounding words. It announced a silly and indefensible policy which called for the firing of all who enter into controversial issues. In spite of their high sounding words their foul deeds stand out in bold relief as being unChristian, unAmerican, unfair and unsportsmanlike.

Dr. Henderson

You can't stoop much lower than firing a man because he stands up like a man complies with the laws of his country in an effort to have its fundamental laws applied to a specific situation. That is a man's patriotic and Christian duty. Few thinking Americans will support the thesis that when a man enters the employ of a Christian institution he loses his rights and privileges and duties as a citizen. It is unbelievable that a group of patriotic, Christian gentlemen will see sufficient grounds for firing a man in the fact that he availed himself of a lawfully approved method of seeking redress from a grievous condition under which he and his people were forced to live.

* * *

THE WORST part about it is that the matter he complained of was so unfair and unjust and so clearly a violation of the law until there is no doubt in anybody's mind that the court will decide the issue in favor of the petitioners. Now to be fired for taking part in a just and winning battle means that you lose even though you win. If McCain had taken the law in his own hands and defied all constituted authority by forcing his way into the facility that would have been another matter.

But no, he played the game according to the rules; in keeping with accepted American procedure he carried his grievance into court for a just judge to decide the issue. Before he could do that these Christian judges have decided that that was an offense of the worse sort, one deserving the death penalty. Thit is what their action amounts to. When you fire a man you cut off his food supply and the reason you cut off his food supply is because you would starve him to death.

* * *

TO THUS FIRE a man is worse than hitting him a death blow. That is the extreme to which race hatred drives men. When you strip the issue of all its trimmings and get down to the bare facts that's all it is: a case of Christian gentlemen being so controlled by prejudice against a Negro who had the courage to expose the unChristian pattern of the community of which they were a part until they denied him the right to earn a livelihood. Rather than rise to the heights of Christian conduct they sank to the lowest depth to which blind and unreasoning prejudice can drag men.

Lest these good men be disappointed in the final outcome of their low blow let them be informed now that getting rid of one of whom they consider a 'smart agitator' who stirred up trouble among Negroes will not end the matter. All Negroes now are stirred up and dissatisfied with a second class status as citizens. They don't need any leader to make them so. The unfair treatment, the unjust arrangement, the illegal restriction you have heaped upon them all through the years is the thing that has aroused them.

You, and not those you consider 'radical leaders,' keep them stirred up and not until you correct the rotten conditions of which they complain, will they be satisfied. Your low blows will only serve to intensify their determination to continue to take high stands.

The Republicans' Bid For The Negro's Vote

31a negro

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

WITH the pollsters predicting a victory by the Democrats in November it is natural for the Republicans to leave no stone unturned in an effort to remain in power. It was to be expected that their appeal to the Negro for his vote would be based on their record of achievements in the field of civil rights. 10

Dr. Henderson

While they have to their credit a number of new appointments ranging all the way from page boy to the Supreme Court to delegate to the United Nations still the number boasted of is only 164. This is only a very small fraction of the total number of such appointments.

Pat 10-30-54

I THINK a much more impressive appeal would have been made by showing that the Negroes appointed to these various jobs in relation to the total number of such appointments was about the same as the ratio of the Negro population is to the total population. I wonder if that was omitted because it was so far out of line until it would have weakened their appeal?

Another comparison that was conspicuous by it's absence was that showing the number of such appointments now as over against the number appointed by Democratic presidents. I, for one, would have been greatly impressed if the release that came to me had revealed an increase on that score. As it is I am left in the dark with only my imagination to fill in the answer as to the reason for that omission.

• • •

AS WAS expected the May 17th decision of the Supreme Court is claimed as a Republican achievement although most of the men who made it were appointed by Democratic presidents. What the outcome of that decision will be still remains to be seen. A glance into history will show that the Republicans freed the Negro and supervised a program of Reconstruction that saw the beginning of his integration into American life as a free man.

But before that was completed economic forces drove them to compromise on their stand. To win southern support for high tariff they gave them a free hand to deal with the Negro as as they saw fit. The result was that the Republicans stood by and watched the white South hedge the Negro about with every conceivable restriction which almost amounted to his reenslavement. I wonder how they will follow thru after the Court's final decree on desegregation?

• • •

OTHER FEATURES of the release were much more important than the listing of a few plums thrown to 164 Negroes. That Ike had eliminated segregation in the Armed Services, wiped it out in the Nation's capital and issued an executive order that banned racial discrimination on all contracts for government work are real achievements that bring benefits to thousands of Negroes.

Much more significant than a few Negroes being invited to have dinner at the White House is whether the great mass of Negroes have anything for dinner in their own homes. That depends upon the condition of the country's economy in general for as fares America so fares the Negro.

• • •

THAT THE Administration has had a difficult time making the adjustment from a war economy to a peace-time one no one will doubt. It is to be credited with bringing us through thus far with only a mild recession which, according to the experts, has spent itself and the trends in industry and business are on the up grade again.

If Ike were running for reelection I would be all for him because most of the things the Republicans are boosting about are things like Ike has done. The record of their accomplishments is not too impressive. When you cast your vote let it be for an individual whose record merits it and not for a party. No matter what the party claims as an accomplishment to boast about, look behind that for the record of the individual and cast your vote accordingly.

Coronado—No Bright Lights Seen At Home

31a negro

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

ENROUTE TO St. Louis I spent a night in that section of Richmond, Va., where Negroes are moving into what was formerly an all-white community. There have been no acts of violence, few if any unpleasant incidents and no threats or intimidation. Negroes and whites live side by side in a peaceful and friendly manner.

On arriving in St. Louis I found Negroes staying in most of the large downtown hotels and eating in many of the downtown restaurants. The school board there has already begun its program of desegregation by uniting its two teacher training colleges and has plans already made to complete the program by next Fall. There I visited a former Norfolkian who is living in a neighborhood that was formerly all white and has only recently seen Negroes move in. All was calm and peaceful. Pat 9-25-54

Dr. Henderson

I had begun to think that maybe afterall the Kingdom of God is coming. I was rudely awakened out of that dream when I arrived home in Norfolk. The papers were filled with the news of the third bombing in Coronado and with articles telling of the indifference of high local and state officials who turned deaf ears to the pleas of law abiding citizens of color for reinforced police protection. It made me long for a way to make contact with Bland to ask him to call in his "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." I'm certain that if he were living now he would have long since changed his mind.

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TO NATIVE born Virginians; who have been taught something of her glorious past and are proud of the important part great Virginians played in establishing this country on high principles; it is most distressing to see how Virginia has falled and is continuing to fall so that no one anywhere who is seeking to live by the noble ideals of the founding fathers looks at Virginia for leadership.

To members of the Christian church who like to think that religion is one of the most powerful forces in our society it is distressing to see the church impotent in a situation where her influence is needed and silent when her voice should be heard. Coronado is a disgrace to Virginia, the cradle of American democracy and a reflection on every church in the community.

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ARE THE GOOD Samaritans they talk about in Sunday school all on the Jericho Road? Some are needed on Widgeon road. Where are those who practice the Golden Rule to which they pay pious lip service? Where are the zealous missionaries who would make Christians of the heathens in foreign lands? Have they forgotten the word that says. "Ye shall be witnesses of me in Jerusalem and in Judea"? Are they thinking only of "the uttermost parts of the earth?" The light shines farthest that shines brightest at home.

Coronado needs something else in addition to adequate police protection. It needs more Christians who are genuine and true and not afraid to practice the principles they preach. Anytime children and adults, during day time, enter a stricken home and destroy the property of another after taking what they want, with an audience of onlookers from the community giving sanction to their lawlessness, that speaks volumes to the world of the low level to which the morality of that community has sunk.

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THAT, MORE SO than the bombings, gives insight into the effectiveness of the work and influence of the churches of the community. If Christians are the salt of the earth and the light of the world as Christ, the head of te church, said they would be, then He who expects that of them must be deeply distressed and disappointed with those who claim to be his followers in Coronado. When you pray for Coronado don't just think of the Negroes who live under the threat of death remember also, to pray for the members of the white churches whose lights shine but dimly.

What's Behind Defiance Of The Supreme Court?

Journal & Guide P.10
Sat. 11-6-54 31a

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

IT APPEARS that Virginia's Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, who lost his case before the Supreme Court for the continuation of segregation in Virginia's public schools, has decided to use the influence of his office to arouse public sentiment against the Court and the May 17 decision. He, together with other big wigs of the machine that has run Virginia for years, are repeatedly saying in effect, "to hell with the Supreme Court."

Dr. Henderson

They accept as proof positive that the people of Virginia are against the mixing of children in school the parrot-like repetition of their own words in resolutions passed by various groups from all over the state that are nothing but small segments of the machine they dominate. What else can be expected from the small fry in the machine but approval of the position of the big shots? No court house crowds would dare oppose the party bosses. It would be political suicide.

Norfolk, Va.

IT IS DIFFICULT to understand the purpose behind the course of action now being taken by the politicians in the state. Do they think that this defiance of the Court will intimidate the Court and cause it to retreat from the position taken in its decision? Do they think that this rebellion against the Court which they have inspired will soften the Court into turning over to them this matter when they have openly expressed again and again that their intention is to circumvent the decision?

You would think that if they wanted the matter turned over to them they would now be doing all they could to carry out the intent of the decision and thus convince the Court of their good faith and trustworthiness in working out the details. The purpose behind this campaign of rebellion and denunciation cannot be that they hope thereby to impress or influence the Court.

* * *

MAYBE THEIR objective is to intimidate the Negro with the hope that he will retreat and accept humbly and passively a continuation of segregation. It that's what is behind it they are in for a rude awakening. The grandfathers years ago might have been frightened by the "good white folks" to accept humbly and passively, gross injustices but most of the grandfathers are dead now. Their grandchildren are made of different stuff. They do not frighten easily.

The present-day Negro has learned a lot from the "good white folks." He has learned to be just like them. He has carefully studied your record, past and present, and learned your technique. He has seen you take a stand for what you considered to be your inalienable rights and inspite of powerful opposition that came from the majority, the freedom loving minority would not back down. With the fire of a desire for freedom burning in your hearts, with a firm belief in the justice of your own cause planted in your minds you fought to the limits of your ability, praying God and appealing to the conscience of the world for help.

* * *

WE LEARNED from you the technique we are now using and we, like you, will not be frightened into abandoning our crusade for freedom. We believe that our cause is just and that God and His people the world over will agree with us and come to our aid.

Can you appeal to world public opinion and the God you claim to serve to help you continue your program of humiliation and discrimination? The decision you now complain of was made by nine white men who interpreted a law passed by white men. The makers of the law and the interpreters of the law were men of honor and integrity who were concerned only with justice and right. We will not be frightened because we too are on the side of right and right one day will win.

NEW YORK — Bumped into Walter White at the Waldorf-Astoria and complimented him on the beautiful tie he was wearing. Walter flipped it over and showed me the label — "Christian Dior!" said Walter, "This was an unusual Christmas — I like every tie I received as a gift."

Incidentally, Walter is easily one of the best dressed men about town.

Walter White calls to mind the NAACP and Police Commissioner Billy Rowe's suggestion that we call it "The National Association for the Advancement of Christian Principles."

I like that name and I'll vote for the change.

The NAACP is helping as many white people as colored to be real Americans. Hardest thing about the job is to try to convince dumb bunnies like Jimmy Byrnes and "Hum-m n'" Talmadge that they need our help!

Followed By FBI

The FBI is quietly investigating public relations counsel John D. Silvera for a spot in the Ike administration. Best guess is that it will be a Mutual Security Post. Johnny, however, has long wanted to be a military attache abroad.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, who is as handsome as he wants to be, showed up at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday with a terrible looking haircut. I had to smile when I saw it for I felt I knew exactly what happened.

Dr. Bunche travels about twice as much as I do and I know what it means when your hair gets long on the road. If you don't get it cut you need a dog's license.

If you do get it cut by a strange barber he will invariably cut it according to the style of the local community, no matter how well you caution him.

This can mean anything from a "skinny bean" one finds around the lumber and mining towns, to a set of "bangs," which the school kids wear in the Midwest. Bunche probably got desperate and took the plunge into a strange barber shop.

Wonder what Wilhelmina Adams of Harlem has to say about the appointment of Ann Hedgeman as assistant to the mayor of New York? Wilhelmina, you may recall, is the lassie who told Ann she didn't know the score when Ann dived into NY politics after a stint in Washington.

"New York is different from Washington, darling," said Mrs. Adams. Ann is probably sitting in the mayor's office now saying, "It sure is."

Turned Down Jobs

Incidentally, Ann turned down three jobs belonging to minority people before getting her appointment.

Dottie Fleming of the New Haven Flemings has rejoined the Gay Northeasterners. She was one of the girls who organized it. It originally was composed of doctors' daughters only.

John Thomas is back as manager of the Theresa Bar. When the new management took over, Thomas and the new concessionaire just couldn't agree on things. So Thomas took a walk.

The concessionaire died recently and the first thing his wife did after she buried him was to call Thomas back to the job where he belongs!

Most beautiful dress I saw during the holidays was worn by Ella Stevens, wife of Judge Harold Stevens, at the Gothamettes' matinee dance. Nicest tie I saw (despite Walter White's Christian Dior) was one that Jackie Robinson gave me for Christmas!

When Paul Hoffman was given the George Washington Carver Memorial for "outstanding contributions to race relations," most of the people who attended the luncheon were asking, "What did he do?" Good question!

Studebaker hires thousands of colored workers — but so do hundreds of other industries in this land of ours. What else has Hoffman done besides giving us a fair day's pay for a fair day's work? I think the Carver Fund should answer the question.

One Convincing Car

How about giving the NAACP a Studebaker car to raffle off and make a little loot, Mr. Hoffman? When you give it to the NAACP we KNOW you are on our side!

Put down three and pick up five if Colonel B. O. Davis is not raised to a brigadier general during the next session of Congress! It's already in the works.

Mrs. Hulan Jack, who is now the first lady of the Borough of Manhattan, received a five-foot-tall, 20-year-old poinsettia plant in full bloom as a Christmas gift from a florist, who sent one to the mayor's wife also. It's potted and growing and the most beautiful thing you ever saw.

Oddly enough, the first political casualty in the New York elections was Thelma Berlack Boozer, who worked for four years for winner Bob Wagner, our mayor, but who, up to this point, is being left out as the gravy train rolls around.

Thelma will be replaced by Aretha Brooks in Hulan Jack's office. Aretha earned the title around Wagner headquarters during the campaign as "Our Miss Brooks."

Perhaps Wagner has something better in store for Thelma. If not it's the unkindest cut of them all, and this is not to take any credit away from "Our Miss Brooks."

Marguerite Cartwright, one of the more erudite women byliners has disagreed with us in her New York column concerning some of our opinions on Archibald Carey's work in the UN.

Laughed At Waldorf

We laughed with her about it at the Waldorf Tuesday. Disagreement can be nice when lovelies like Marguerite, agree to disagree with you so **agreeably!** It's the American way!

Confession is good for the soul department: Last fall Jackie Robinson summoned newsmen to a press conference to complain that colored papers had attacked him on a Birmingham incident without getting his side of the story.

When I reported the story for the AFRO, I wrote that Jackie had said, "No papers called me up to get my side."

AFRO sports editor Sam Lacy took Jackie to task for making such a statement and pointed out to AFRO readers that he had called Jackie and not only got his side, but printed his side in the AFRO.

I checked back with Jackie and Jackie told me he had said "no paper but the AFRO called me to get my side." I have now checked my notes against those of my colleagues who covered the conference and find that Jackie was right. He did say, "No paper but the AFRO" called him.

I hereby admit being wrong in misquoting Jackie and will go sit in a doghouse with my typewriter and eat crow until good friends, Jackie and Sam Lacy, kiss and make up.

Move over Fido!

Voters' Vineyard

By James Hicks

(This is the third and last of a series in which the writer explains why he cannot be "friends" with many white people in high places whose idea of friendship to colored people is based on whether colored people agree with their own thinking. The series was based on an interview with E. E. Moore, vice president of U.S. Steel)

Final chapter on Mr. E. E. Moore

AFTER MR. MOORE had told me all about his relations with colored people he began to get more chummy. He seemed to feel that he had established his case as a friend of the colored race and it apparently never occurred to him that I had not avidly accepted him as such.

Mr. Hicks

He talked so much about how well he knew colored people that I began to brace myself for what I figured certainly would come next. I waited for him to tell me he had had a colored "Mammy."

Thinks Of Johnson

As he talked I sat and watched him and thought of what James Weldon Johnson had so adequately pointed out in his great book "Along This Way." This is the book in which Johnson speaks so admirably of the "dual personality" of the colored man.

I said to myself "This is cute. Here is this big man in this high place who is looking at one side of my "dual personality" and convincing himself that he has "snowed me under" as his "friend."

I asked myself: Who is the really smart man in this interview?" I concluded that it was I and not Mr. Moore who was the smarter of the two.

Let Him Talk On

I knew that one word to him on how I really felt would abruptly end the interview and that I would be the loser in more ways than one. So I just sat tight and showed him the "white man's side" of my dual personality and let him talk on.

And as he talked I asked myself "How could this ever be friendship? Here's a man who says to me in effect "I am white, I am big, but I have stooped to bother to learn you and your people and their problems and as long as you are willing to let me help you in the way I want to help you we can be friends.

"I can give you a job as an engineer making good money, but before I give you that job you first must convince me that you know your place by taking a job sweeping the floor in the engineer department."

Bid Rejected

This is the kind of friendship I reject from all white people and I suppose because of it, I and thousands of others like me, will be poor the rest of our lives.

It's a friendship built on sand. A unilateral thing that the white man can strike down the moment the colored man gets "out of place."

Mr. Moore never got around to telling me he had a colored "Mammy." But he told me a joke. It was a joke about a colored man and a colored woman who worked in one of the U.S. Steel plants. It was risque and I like risque jokes. But this one had a racial angle. I won't attempt to repeat the joke.

Suffice it to say that the joke centered around the loose morals of a colored man working in the plant and his conception of the morals or lack of morals of colored women.

Laughs Loudly

Mr. Moore laughed loudly at his own joke. I laughed too. It was "the white man's side" of me that laughed.

The colored man's side of me wondered what his reaction would have been if I had taken the same joke and told it to him with a white woman playing the leading character beside the colored worker who took such a dim view of women's morals.

I knew what would have happened. Moore would have tabbed me in his book as "uppity," not worthy of his friendship. He would have been right. I don't make friends with white people who take a dim view of the morals of the women of my race.

For every colored woman hustler Mr. Moore can point to in U.S. Steel I can point out a white one to him swinging through the revolving doors of the Theresa Hotel in New York.

A Two - Way Street

But this is not important and Mr. Moore should realize it. Friendship is a two way street. Some of my best friends are prostitutes and hustlers who take me for what I am and whom I, in return, take for what they are in sincere friendship.

Mr. Moore is not willing to accept me for what I am. He considers me a "crusader" on the race problem. He does not feel that colored newspapers should crusade on such a problem.

He feels that I should be of the "gradualism" school. That I should sit back and pat his firm on the back in my articles for hiring some colored people rather than pointing out that the firm does not have a fair hiring policy.

In short Mr. Moore feels that I should be "nice" and not embarrass big white people even when I know they are wrong. I should not think for myself. And if I do, I hhould not write what I think if it is contrary to Mr. Moore's thinking.

These are the terms of friendship of a big white man in a high place.

That is why we shook hands and parted in friendship — but can never be friends.

Voters' Vineyard

By James Hicks

Mrs. Spaulding's job safe, he says

WASHINGTON CIRCLES are asking about the future fate of Mrs. Jane Spaulding, who was gently kicked upstairs by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby of the Health Education and Welfare Department to a higher paying job in the War Contracts Commission.

Mr. Hicks

The fate of the War Contracts Commission itself is in doubt. Under the regulations which created it, the agency should have been abolished long ago, but there are a number of agencies in Washington today still living on borrowed time from the war days.

From the viewpoint of this column, however, Mrs. Spaulding's job is safer than the agency itself.

By this we mean that even if the agency is abolished, it appears that some other job will be found for Mrs. Spaulding because of the influential friends she has in high places.

When Mrs. Hobby decided to get rid of Mrs. Spaulding she went after her with no holds barred and there was nothing in her plans to find her another job in another agency.

However, this writer happens to know that Senator Lodge and a very influential white woman high in GOP circles in New York, came to Mrs. Spaulding's aid and made it plain that she either would stay where she was, or be given a job paying more money.

The White House supported Senator Lodge in this and it resulted in the second beating Mrs Hobby has taken at the White House level in what appears to be a determined effort to give colored people a rough time.

Against Mixed Schools

The other attempt came when Mrs. Hobby sought to defeat the integration of military schools at the White House level and had her ears pinned back by Defense Secretary Wilson and President Eisenhower.

There seems to be some question as to just why the Texas-born Mrs. Hobby has singled out the colored race as her target, but there is little doubt in Washington circles that colored people will ever get anything thrown their way through her.

At the present time there are widely circulated reports that Mrs. Hobby will seriously cut down on money and other government aid to Howard university.

This cannot be confirmed at present but there have been signs indicating that she is moving in that direction.

Curt At Howard

Howard professors are still talking about her high - handed visit to the university. She left everyone speechless with her curt remarks.

This reporter has actually seen a copy of the letter which Mrs. Hobby is said to have drafted and asked Mrs. Spaulding to sign and issue to the press, attacking Representative Adam C. Powell, for attacking Mrs. Hobby.

You may recall that Mr. Powell openly charged that Mrs. Hobby was blocking integration attempts by the Federal government both in military schools and federal hospitals in her native state of Texas.

The letter for Mrs. Spaulding's signature was supposed to be an effort to take the heat off Mrs. Hobby when the colored press picked up the charges made against her by Mr. Powell. Mrs. Hobby had denied writing the statement. One thing is certain Mrs. Spaulding refused to sign it.

Refuses To Sign

Anyone reading the statement can see why. Even the most flannel - mouthed person would have refused to sign the statement.

It was strictly the statement of an Uncle Tom and if Mrs. Spaulding had been inept enough to sign it she would have been crucified by her people.

To her credit she refused to sign it and it cost her her job. But fortunately she had friends and is still working.

It all adds up to one thing. Mrs. Hobby is the person to watch in the Eisenhower cabinet when it comes to civil rights.

Voters' Vineyard

By James L. Hicks

Lautier corrects White House error

NEWSMAN LOUIS LAUTIER, ably supported by fiery Judge James Cobb, can claim a victory over the White House, the Justice Department, the Labor Department, and all the rest of the government's fact finding agencies.

MR. HICKS

Louis, who is too modest to say so, has now been officially declared the winner in a battle of historical facts.

The White House said first that J. Ernest Wilkins' new job as assistant secretary of Labor placed him in the highest position ever held by a colored man in the United States government.

White House correspondents, ever those to be sticklers for facts, disputed the high authorities from the very first and this week saw their high level surrender.

GOP Blows It Up

This is how it all started.

The Republicans in their eagerness to make Wilkins' big appointment even bigger than it was, announced at a White House press conference that his subcabinet position was a "first" for the colored race.

The reporters who covered the White House when the announcement was made immediately came over to the Labor Department for a press conference with Wilkins and his new boss, Secretary James Mitchell.

On the way over, Louis, who had been at the White House, told a white reporter that the announcement as to the "first" was not exactly according to fact.

Story Put On Wires

Meanwhile as Mr. Hicks rushed from the White House to the Labor Department, the White House correspondent for the Associated Press sent his "lead."

When Louis and the others arrived at the Department the story was already on the wires.

At the press conference Louis sat beside the white reporter to whom he had expressed doubts about the appointment being a first.

Secretary Mitchell had just announced the "first" and introduced Mr. Wilkins when the white reporter spoke up.

"My friend, Louis here" he said, "tells me that this is not the first time a colored man has held such a position."

Mitchell Frowns

Secretary Mitchell frowned. "According to our researchers," he said, "Mr. Wilkins is the first of his race to hold such a high post." He said it with a finality that made it appear that the matter was closed.

But he didn't reckon with the fact-finding reporters, and most of all he didn't reckon the fact-finding Louis Lautier.

With his reputation as a finder of fact thus challenged, Lautier rose in his quiet manner and said:

"Mr. Secretary, during the Taft administration William H. Lewis served as an assistant attorney general to the attorney general."

Then Lautier, who probably knew Wilkins better than any man in the room (they are fraternity brothers) added, "I think that now that Mr. Wilkins memory has been refreshed that he, too, will recall Mr. Lewis."

Mr. Wilkins, the new appointee thought a minute and said he wasn't sure but what Mr. Lewis had not been a "special" assistant (a position which would be of less stature than the one Wilkins now has).

When it appeared that neither the Labor Secretary or anyone else present in an official capacity was going to press for the facts further, the conference finally ended with the situation still up in the air.

But the reporters did not stop digging.

When I reached the downstairs offices of Herb Little, press secretary of the Labor Department, a reporter was on the phone with the Justice Department and the Department had just informed him that Lewis had been a special assistant.

No Proof Offered

But the Justice Department did not offer any proof except the word of the Department That might be enough for some people but not a group of Washington correspondents.

I got on the phone and called Judge Cobb, who had served as a special assistant himself in the Justice Department.

I told Judge Cobb what the hassle was all about.

"Lautier is right" said the fiery Justice.

"I don't care who says so, Lewis was not a special assistant. He was an assistant attorney general and he sat down there with an office full of folks working under him."

Voters' Vineyard

31a

By James Hicks

Lists 12 things we need to do

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Pardon me. This may start a fight—but if it does I think we both can live through it—and it may do both of us a lot of good.

Mr. Hicks

What would you say if I asked you to to list the 12 most important things which you feel we as a race should do in order to better ourselves?

Sure, I know it's a tender subject which might bring out some tough answers. But let's face it. We're adults' aren't we? We should be able to look each other in the eye and talk about ourselves.

In order to get you to thinking about it before you answer, I'll give you a list of the 12 things which a prominent church leader has written up as a guide.

Lists 12 Things

The lady I'm referring to is Mrs. Nannie R. Burroughs, able president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Mrs. Burroughs says these are the 12 things that we must do for ourselves. Here they are:

1. We must learn to put first things first. (Mrs. Burroughs says these "first things" are education, development of character traits; a trade, and home ownership.)

2. We must stop expecting God and white people to do for us what we can do ourselves.

3. We must keep ourselves, our children, and our homes clean, and make the surroundings in which we live comfortable and attractive.

4. We must learn to dress more appropriately for work and leisure.

5. We must make our religion an everyday practice and not just "a Sunday go to meeting" emotional affair.

Must Wipe Out Ignorance

6. We must resolve to wipe out mass ignorance.

7. We must stop charging our failure up to our color, and to the attitude of white people.

8. We must overcome our bad job habits.

9. We must improve our conduct in public places.

10 We must learn to operate business for people—not for colored people only.

11. The average so-called educated person will have to come down out of the air. Mrs. Burroughs says he is too inflated over nothing. He needs an experience similar to the one Ezekiel had. And he must do what Ezekiel did (Ezekiel 3:14-19), and

12. He must stop forgetting his friends. He must learn to remember.

Not His Words

There you are. Those are not my words. They belong to a person of far greater experience and wisdom than this writer. The name Nannie Burroughs behind any statement is food for plenty of thought.

But Nannie Burroughs, wise woman that she is, will be the first to admit that she does not know everything, and that everybody will not agree with her on everthing.

So we're laying it out before you. First, do you agree with Mrs. Nannie Burroughs?

Do you accept her 12 items as listed above? If not what 12 things would you suggest that colored people do to help themselves progress.

Wants Your Answers

Send your answers to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, 628 N. Eutaw st., Baltimore 1, Md. and mark them "Attention Jimmy Hicks." We're going to publish those you send.

If you agree with all of Mrs. Burroughs' 12, just send a note saying, "I agree with all 12," and sign your name and address.

That makes it easy on you. If you can't buy all 12, just write "I agree with all but numbers so and so," and then substitute your own for the ones with which you disagree.

Of course if you don't agree with any of them—sit down and grab your pen and give me 12 new ones.

Wants Some Replies

In any case let me hear from you, will you?

Incidentally, do you know what Mrs. Burroughs was talking about in item No. 11 when she said some of these educated people need to have an experience like Ezekiel had—and do like Ezekiel did?

You mean you don't know? You mean you haven't read Ezekiel 3:14-19?

Well look, man, don't sit there looking stupid waiting for ME to tell you what it says! Stop asking me if I know—and get your own Bible out!

Frankly—I'm going out and borrow somebody's Bible right now!

AFRO's Hicks Twice Honored

U.S. Steel expose cited

Reporter gives 'little man' credit

PHILADELPHIA

James L. Hicks, AFRO-AMERICAN columnist, Wednesday night, lauded "those Americans, who even in this day and time, are not afraid to stand up and be quoted on what is right and just and decent."

He was speaking as the recipient of an award from the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, at its annual dinner in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

Referring to Hicks' series of articles on the segregated hiring policy of U.S. Steel in Bucks County, under the heading, "Delaware, U.S.A.," Dr. Tanner G. Duckrey, who introduced him, said his "courageous exposes of discrimination have materially advanced social justice."

Job, Housing Democracy

Hicks wound up his short remarks by saying that U.S. Steel "should have one hiring policy and that policy should be based only on the qualifications of the man to fit the job."

"When William Levitt and sons build a new house anywhere in America," Hicks said, "the doors to that house should swing open to any American, regardless of his race, who is qualified to move into it and make it a good American home."

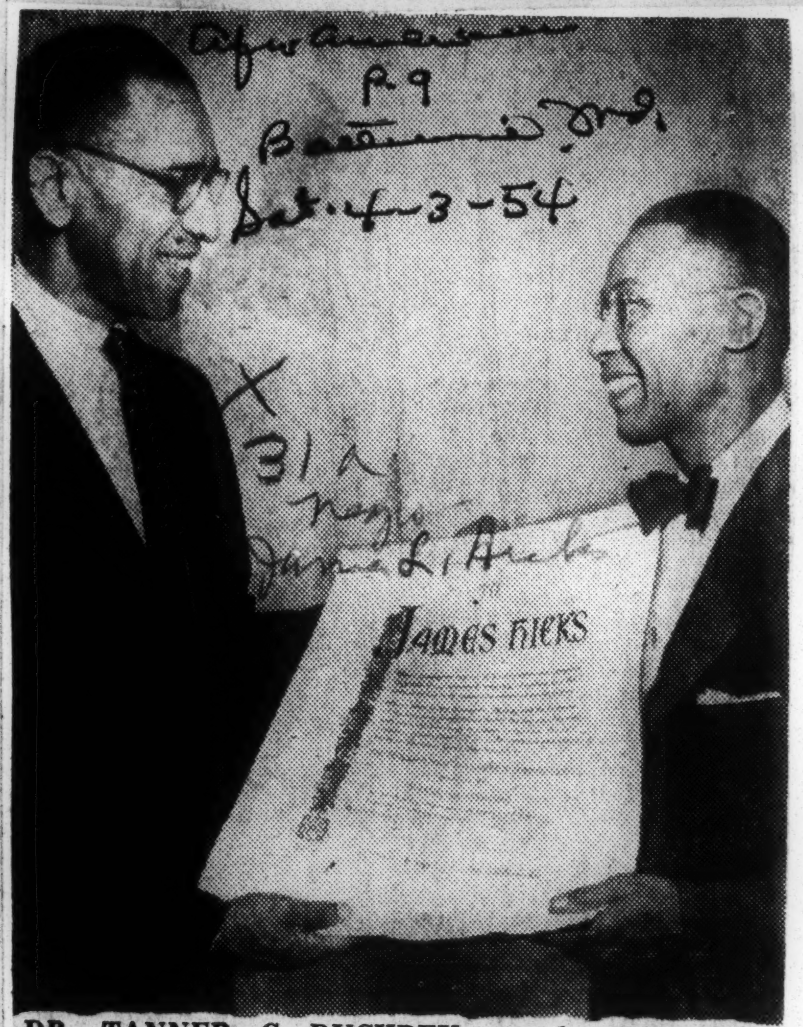
Hicks was one of four publicists receiving citations from the Fellowship Commission.

Others Are Cited

Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio and TV commentator, rereceived the 1954 commission award, and was the principal speaker at the dinner.

Others cited were Yaroslav J. Chyz, director of the foreign language press division of the Common Council for American Unity; John Cogley, executive editor of the Commonwealth magazine; and Morton Wishengard, writer of NBC's "Eternal Light" (radio) and "Frontiers of Faith" (TV) programs.

Philadelphia's Mayor Joseph Clark presented Murrow the Fellowship's award.



DR. TANNER G. DUCKREY awards Fellowship Commission citation to James H. Hicks. (right).

Murrow's talk was on the theme, "Today, The Best Time in Which to Live," at the Press For Freedom dinner.

In his address he declared that "America must desist from the idea that our faith must be protected from other faiths and acts" which differ from ours.

Hicks' Citation

The citation to Jimmy Hicks read as follows:

"To James Hicks
Whose courageous exposes of discrimination and segregation in public life, employment, housing, education and the armed forces have materially advanced social justice.

Whose faith in the democratic process and the [illegible] ness of the American p[illegible] brings nearer the day when America will enjoy the blessings of a clear conscience, the full creative contributions of all of its citizens and the unity so essential to a better tomorrow, The Philadelphia Fellowship Commission presents its National Citation as an abiding expression of appreciation and hope for continued success."

Reporter gets league award

Presented Monday in Theresa Hotel

NEW YORK — The Urban League of Greater New York's second annual award "to a newsman who has made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community" was presented Monday to James L. Hicks.

The award to Mr. Hicks, New York correspondent for the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers, was made during the league's "send off" luncheon in Theresa Hotel, marking the 127th anniversary of the founding of the colored press.

Mr. Hicks was especially cited for his series of articles on employment and housing conditions of colored people in Bucks county, Pa., where U.S. Steel Co. has opened its giant new Fairless plant.

Editor Presents Award

Whitelaw Reid, president and editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, presented the award to Mr. Hicks, and Henry L. Moon, NAACP public relations director, spoke on "Leadership and the Press."

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the league, in announcing the luncheon, said:

"The Urban League is proud to present these annual press anniversary luncheons to honor newspaper reporters who have carried on the crusading tradition begun in 1827 by John Russwurm and the Rev. Samuel Cornish."

LANGSTON Hughes

Private Lives Of The Famous Is Everybody's Business

Great artists of whatever race or field often are acts of God, not creations of the human will or intelligence. Many exceptional artists are not very intelligent, except in their own particular field. Outside of their art, their names could be published without injury, insult, or libel, it would be quite clear what I mean. For example, So-And-So, famous and contemporary, sings a popular song in a way to break your heart, hold your attention and sell a million records. But So-And-So's personal life is a disgrace and a shambles.

Another very famous SoAndSo, whose name has a big box office value in the theatre is in person soulscarred, disreputable, and uncrowd. People will be moved, held spelbound, and stirred to applause. But folks who know the star often say bad words when they mention the name. Fame, yes, and artistic discipline — but a personal life lived without wisdom or self-control.

Sat. 12-4-54

But I think that the old saying, "More to be pitied than damned," might be changed to "More to be PRAISED than damned" in the case of artists who, in spite of their personal problems have enough artistic discipline and grit to battle their way to fame. It is not easy to be famous in any field, and is is even less easy when personal weaknesses tie their chains about the feet. For that reason, I have little sympathy for the kind of contemporary journalism that seeks to pry into the personal lives of famous living people and expose their sins and failings to the public gaze. Keyhole journalism is reprehensible, and, to my mind, especially so when applied to artists who give pleasure and beauty and fun to a wide public. Theatre and motion picture stars, singers and dancers, painters and poets, playwrights and novelists, are human beings like anyone else subject to the same kinds of temptations and pitfalls and human weaknesses as are less famous people.

A butcher or baker may sin without the whole world becoming aware of it, or discussing it over their chops and bread. But let a well-known artist miss'ep a little —every gossip columnist in the country will mention it from coast to coast. It might even make front page headlines, and the second rate magaines will have a field day. Just let a well-known young jazz musicians get caught with a couple of reefers — front page news! But a grocer boy may stand on the corner smoking reefers all day and nobody pays him any mind. Just let a movie star be caught making love without marriage! Scandal! But the man next door to you may have fathered seven kids out of wedlock. It never gets in print.

"Famous people should behave themselves," you say.

The answer is "Everybody should behave themselves." But not many human beings behave very well. Famous folks should no more be condemned for their misdeameanors than others. Walking the tight rope of publicity, as they do, it is a marvel that they don't fall off more often. High tensions and high pressures are a daily problem for big career people. Almost superhuman wisdom, tact and self-control are needed to walk in the spotlight of fame in these days of radio and TV and newsprint everywhere. A motion picture, a painting, a book, a play a record used to be all that reached the world — the artist was known by his or her art the work that was done, the thing created. Now, waking or sleeping, EVERYTHING the artist does is considered grist for the public mill. Almost anybody is liable to do something wrong something unconventional, something somebody else might not agree with or approve of, once in awhile. But the old song "It ain't nobody's business if I do," no longer covers the contemporary celebrity. The famous today live in completely glass houses.

As a columnist I don't believe it is right to use printed words to expose to public gaze the personal lives of living people who are not criminals. Opinions about art may legitimately differ. Therefore, criticism of books, paintings, musical or dramatic performances are in order no matter how sharp the critics may be. But the exposure of human weaknesses--APART FROM THE ART OF THE ARTIST off the screen, out of the concert hall, or theatre, or outside the covers of the book is another field — a personal and private field — that should be respected. Celebrities like anyone else, deserve to have a private life. "Invasion of privacy" is a basis for libel suits. It is also the basis for shame, a blot on decent journalism and a sticky, ugly kind of word mongering which only God can forgive. And I doubt if He does.

LANGSTON Hughes

The 1954 Book Harvest Of Negro Themes For Christmas Giving

Good books help to create awareness and understanding, add to one's knowledge, broaden one's horizons, and entertain while informing. There is nothing better to give at Christmas than a carefully selected book. This year there are many new books by or about Negroes.

Here are some of the current books which I think might, for profit or provocation, amusement or interest, delight or delectation, be hung under almost any reader's Christmas tree:

NOVELS

SOUTH STREET by William Gardner Smith, the story of three brothers in Philadelphia, and their street that is like Lenox avenue in New York or U Street in Washington or South Parkway in Chicago or Vine Street in Washington or South Central avenue in Los Angeles. 312 pages. $3.50.

YOUNGBLOOD by John O. Killens, a big first novel by a new young writer, a study of family life in the Deep South with all the trials and tribulations that beset the race in a small community there. 566, $3.95.

SON OF TI-COYO by Clement Richer, a short and amusing fantasy of a fish who looks after the interests of his human friend in Martinique, translated from the French of the most popular Parisian writer of color. 143 pages, $3.00.

GULF STREAM NORTH by Earl Conrad, a mingling of fictional adventual and actual facts about the intrepid men, many of them Negroes, who fish for their living from the sea. 253 pages, $3.50

TOMBOLO by Nicholas Fersen, about a black man from Chicago who ruled an Italian island during the war, and another young Negro who falls in love with an Italian girl. Hair-raising people in a hair-raising setting of chills and thrills. All pages, $3.00.

FACTUAL BOOKS

AFRICA, LAND OF MY FATHERS by Era Bell Thompson, a brave Chicago girl's trip through almost the whole of Africa. 281 pages, $3.75.

BLACK POWER by Richard Wright, his impression of the Gold Coast and his thoughts on its future. 351 pages, $4.00.

AN AMERICAN IN INDIA by J. Saunders Redding, a most unusual book about a colored man in a colored country not his own. 277 pages, $3.50.

NEGRO SLAVE SONGS IN THE UNITED STATES by Miles Mark Fisher, the history and background of the spirituals in terms of scholaship. $4.00.

BIOGRAPHIES

DOCTOR DAN, Pioneer in American Surgery, by Helen Buckler, "The inspiring story of Daniel Hale Williams, the Negro who was the first surgeon ever to operate successfully on the human heart," and who helped found Provident Hospital in Chicago. 381 pages. $5.00 and very much worth it.

TELL FREEDOM by Peter Abrahams, his own life story in Johannesburg, South Africa, revealing more of what it means to be colored in the land of Malan than any book yet published in America. 369 pages of beautiful writing in a strikingly handsome format, $4.00.

SATCHMO by Louis Armstrong his own fascinating biography 240 pages, $3.50.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE STORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER by Arna Bontemps, illustrated by Harper Johnson, the simple, moving, dramatically told life of one of America's great men of color with most attractive pictures. Ages 8 to 12, 181 pages. $1.50 and worth a whole lot more.

MARTIN DE PORRES, HERO by Claire Huchet Bishop, the beautiful story of the life of Blessed Martin of Peru, Negro saint-to-be surely, with jacket and end-papers in color and charming pictures drawn by Jean Charlot. 120 pages for all ages, $2.50.

FREEDOM TRAIN, The Story of "Harriet Tubman," by Dorothy Sterling, very effectively illustrated by the talented Negro artist, Ernest Chrischlow, a thrilling tale of one of America's most amazing women. 191 pages, $2.50.

THE FIRST BOOK OF JAZZ by Langston Hughes, illustrated by Cliff Roberts, really the FIRST book written especially for children on the history and styles of jazz music. 68 pages, $1.75.

POETRY

OF MEN AND TREES by Ethel Williams Wright, a little volume containing some big poems exploding with meaning like "On A Southern Bus," and some lovely poems about a woman's love. 64 pages, $2.50.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY POETS, Centennial Anthology, 1854-1954, with an Introduction by J. Saunders Redding and a Foreword by President Horace Mann Bond. 15 poets, 72 pages, $3.30.

LANGSTON Hughes

To The Colored Teachers Of The South — A Salute

Rose Leary Love, a teacher in the primary grades in Charlotte, N. C., sent this little anecdote about a child in her classes to the "NEA Journal" where it was published under the title of "The Little Teacher."

Now that the new school terms are beginning, it might help us to appreciate the worth of our teachers and our schools, so I reprint it for us:

"He was a little brown boy, just six years old. This was his first year at school, but he had proved to be a most interesting, dependable child. He had progressed to the point where he was able to read in easy primers.

"One day I asked, 'Who can help you with your reading at home, son?'

"'No one, ma'am,' he answered. 'My grandma can't read.' Then his little face seemed to light up as she said, 'But I'm teaching her.'

"'Oh, are you?' I said with surprise. 'How are you doing it?'

"'Well, we read together,' he replied. 'Every night I take her over the lesson, and I tell her the words. We're reading my book together.' His eyes were glowing.

"'Maybe I can help you with Grandma,' I said. Then, we began making plans. From our first-grade library came an easy reader and some weekly-reader papers.

"But before he carried his material home, he stood by my side and went over the hard words that he might be able to tell his grandmother correctly. Copies of her name, the city and an easy letter were sent to her. Diligently, he brought in her copies for approval.

Not being able to see Grandma, I was unable to evaluate her real progress, but I was able to evaluate the love and interest of this child. He had demonstrated the truly great attributes of a teacher. He had given me a shining example of true and unselfish service."

There are many touching stories in Negro history about learning to read and write, and about children helping parents. While doing research at the Schomburg collection of the Countee Cullen Library in Harlem for my recent book, "Famous American Negroes," I came across several such incidents.

One concerned the poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, whose mother had been a slave and who could not read or write when Paul was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1872. But when her son was big enough, she sent him to school, and she learned as he learned.

But the son made faster progress than the mother and, although she learned to read, she never did learn to write very well or rapidly. Years later when her son was famous as a writer and away in the East, a friend passed her house very early one day.

Mrs. Dunbar was already hanging out clothes. She told the friend she wanted to get through washing early that morning because she had a hard day's work yet ahead of her. The friend asked, "What have you got to do that will take all day?"

"Write a letter to my son," answered Mrs. Dunbar.

Booker T. Washington and his mother studied together, too, when after working from dawn to dusk in the salt pits of West Virginia, young Booker would come home at night and get out his second-hand blue-backed speller. Mother and son would "test" each other.

There was then not even a teacher for Negroes in the town where they lived, so they had to puzzle out the words as best they could. But finally the Negroes of the town raised enough money to send for a teacher.

Then men, women and children all went to school, the children by day and the grown-ups at night. The paths to learning for the freedmen were not easy in the years just after the Civil War. And, in some parts of our country, they are not easy yet.

For Negroes, until very recently, schooling has usually been most inadequate in small Southern communities and in "the rurals." In Harlem today I know many young Negroes from the South who never learned to read or write well — and some, not at all.

Sporadic school attendance, truancy laws that did not operate for colored children, poverty, continual moving from pillar to post, all operated against them — and against teachers trying to teach them.

I have always had great admiration for southern Negro school teachers battling against the greatest odds to impart knowledge to their charges.

Now that integration is coming (so the papers say) and no school will any longer get the dirty end of the stick, as the colored schools used to — short supplies, old books, no gymns, no truant officers — let's pay tribute to all the wonderful teachers who, in less than a century since freedom, managed to almost entirely tear away from the eyes of our people the veil of illiteracy which slavery left us.

To grown-up teachers like Rose Leary Love, and to "little teachers" like the child in her story, a salute of remembrance, and gratitude, and hope that the hardest days are gone.

LANGSTON Hughes

Simple Says Jazz, Jive And Jam Could Help Integration Along

"In my opinion," said Simple, "jazz, jive, and jam would be better for race relations than all this gab, gaff, and gas they put out. All this talking that white folks do, and big Negroes, too, about how to get along together — just a little jam session would have everybody getting along without having to listen to so many speeches."

"What has brought to you such a brilliant thought this evening?" I demanded.

"Joyce took me to a Race Relations Seminar which her club and twenty others gave and man, it lasted three days! It started on a Friday night and it were not over until Sunday afternoon. They had sessions' mammy!"

"And you sat through all that?" I asked.

"I did not set," said Simple. "I stood. I walked in and out. I smoked on the corner, and snuck two drinks at the bar. But I had to wait for Joyce, and I thought them speeches would never get over! Joyce were a delegate from her club, so she had to stay, although I think she got tired her own self. But she would not admit it. Joyce said, 'Dr. Thingabod was certainly brilliant, were he not?'

"I said, 'He were not.'

"Joyce said, 'What did you want the man to say?'

"I said, 'I wish he had sung, instead of said. That program needed some music to keep the folks awake.'

"Joyce said, 'That meeting was not intended for a musical. It was intended to see how we can work out integration.'

"I said, 'With a jazz band, they could work out integration in ten minutes. Everybody would have been dancing together like they do at the Savoy — colored and white — or down on the East Side at them casinos on a Friday night where jam holds forth —and you would have been integrated.'

"Joyce said, 'This was a serious seminar, aiming at facts, not fun.'

" 'Baby,' I said, 'what is more facts than acts? Jazz makes people get into action — move! Didn't nobody much move in that hall where you were, except to jerk their head up when they went to sleep to keep anybody from seeing that they was nodding. Why, Mrs. Maxwell-Reeves almost lost her glasses off her nose, she jerked her head up so quick one time when that man what was so brilliant were speaking.' so!' yelled Joyce. 'Mrs. Maxwell-Reeves were just lost in thought. And if you think you saw me sleeping — '

" 'You was too busy trying to look around and see where I was,' I said. 'Thank God, I did not have to set up there with the delegations like you. I would not be a delegate to no such gab-fest for nothing on earth.'

" 'I thought you was so interested in saving the race,' said Joyce. 'Next time I will not ask you to accompany me to no cultural events, Jesse B., because I can see you do not appreciate them. That were a discussion of ways and means. And you are talking about jazz bands!'

" 'There's more ways than one to skin a cat,' I said. 'A jazz band sure would of helped that meeting. At least on Saturday afternoon, they could have used a little music to put some pep into the proceedings. Now, just say for instance, baby, they was to open with jazz and close with jam — and do the talking in between. Start out, for example, with The St. Louis Blues, which is a kind of colored national anthem, anyhow. That would put every human, colored and white, in a good humor.

"Then play, Why Don't You Do Right?, which could be addressed to the white folks. They could really pat their feet to that. Then for a third number before introducing the speaker, let some guest star like Willie Bryant sing, There'll Be Some Changes Made— which, as I understand it, were the theme of the meeting, anyhow — and all the Negroes could s[illegible] Amen! Joyce, I wish you wo[illegible] let me plan them interracial se[illegible]naries next time.

"After the music, let the spe[illegible] making roll. Then long about fi[illegible] o'clock bring on the jam session. ing to figure can I get to the bar before the resolutions get voted on. Resolved — that we solve the race problem! Strike up the band! Hit it, men! Aw, play that thing! How High The Moon! How high! Whee-ee-e!' "

"What did Joyce say to all that?" I demanded.

"Joyce thought I was high," said Simple.

"Joyce, you would not have to beg for a crowd to come out and support your efforts. Jam—and the hall would be jammed! Even I would stick around, and not be outside sneaking a smoke, or trying to get extra-special. And you could start serving tea to Tea For Two, played real cool. Whilst drinking tea and dancing, the race relations could relate and the intergraters could intergrate.

LANGSTON Hughes

Defender p. 9

How A Play Was Born: The "Emperor Of Haiti"

In my childhood it was a sort of family legend, the story of how Haiti became the first Negro republic in the world, and the second free nation in the Western Hemisphere our own United States being the first. From babyhood, because my great-uncle had been connected with its story, I heard in our house the word HAITI. John Mercer Langston, after whom I was named, had been in the late 1880's appointed, by the President of the United States, the American Minister to Haiti. In that day, when Negroes were new to the diplomatic service, it was a somewhat unusual appointment — so unusual, in fact, that children were named after John M. Langston. Even if I had not been related, I might have been named Langston — as is the town and the university at Langston, Oklahoma.

I grew up on stories about Haiti. Toussaint L'Ouverture was one of my childhood heroes. FREEDOM early became to me a wonderful word. And I learned that the Haitians, on their little island in the West Indies, had fought for their freedom. To fight for freedom, I was taught, was a noble thing, as the United States had fought against the British, and the Haitians against the French. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, the word revolution, was a good word in our house when I was a child. Years later — quite recently, in fact, when I have been questioned as to what I meant by the word REVOLUTION in my early poems, I tried to explain in terms of the birth of the United States and Haiti, and of the right in America to elect one's own representatives, to live without domination, and to be one's self, black or white, in freedom.

When the French Revolution came in France in 1789, Negroes in Haiti were slaves of the French. But soon they learned away down in the West Indies about the great revolution in Europe, and how the people of Paris had rebelled against the king, set up their own government, and elected their own representatives. Freedom is catching. The Haitians wanted to be free, too. An old coachman named Toussaint L'Ouverture took it upon himself to guide them to freedom. He became a great general leading armies of former slaves against the well-trained troops of Napoleon. This Negro general in the West Indies defeated the Napoleonic soldiers, and set up the first Negro government in the American hemisphere. Among his assistants were Jean Jacques Dessalines and Henri Christophe, great leaders, too. When Toussaint L'Ouverture was deceived onto a French gunboat in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, and carried off in chains to France to die in a dungeon, Dessalines took over the government of Haiti, and began to try to create the basis of permanent freedom there.

Because the freed men who had worked all their lives for white masters, did not want to work hard now that they were free, nobody much wished to till the fields or harvest the crops. So Dessalines, in his zeal to build a great country, became a tyrant. He decided to force the people to work — for their own good, so he thought, and for the good of Haiti. The people rebelled against Dessalines, and he died a victim of his own desires to help them. Then Henri Christophe took over, and completed the great fortress overlooking the harbor of Cape Haiti, the Citadel, that remains today one of the majestic wonders of the Western World.

After Christophe's death, the nation became a republic. Its history is a heoroic one and its story is glorious — that of the free republic of Haiti.

So, when I was searching my mind for the great subjects of Negro history that might be turned into material for the theatre, the story of Haiti came to me. Of the three great men in the early days of its history — Toussaint, Dessalines, and Christophe — I chose Dessaline for my play because to me he seemed the most dramatic, and the most tragic of all, in the greatness of his hopes and the sadness of his failures. For purposes of the theatre, I took the general outline of his life from history, but treated his story imaginatively in adapting it to the stage. The Gilpin Plapers of Karamu House in Cleveland first presented my play, "Emperor of Haiti." Later it became an opera, set to music by William Grant Still, and performed by the company of the New York City Center Opera. At the Wendell Phillips Auditorium in Chicago on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, the Hampton Club is again presenting "Emperor of Haiti" depicting the thrilling rise and fall of Dessalines. An excellent group of Negro actors, the Richard B. Harrison Players, will bring alive on the stage one of the heroic figures of Negro history and the stirring events of his time, a time when freedom was a flag and a flame.

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 9

Sat. 10-23-54

LANGSTON Hughes

Simple Says It's Hard To Be Above What You're Underneath

"Sometimes I wonder," said Simple, "who made this earth — and me?"

"Then you wonder about the Mystery," I said, "God."

"I don't wonder about God," said Simple, "but I do wonder about who made me. Not me myself exactly, because I know. But I mean my grandfolks, and their folks before them, and them folks before them, and them before those."

"In other words, you mean the human race."

"Yes," said Simple, "why is the human race what they is"

"What do you mean, why is the human race what it is?" I asked.

"I mean," said Simple, "why is some folks sluefooted, some knock-kneed, some blockheaded, some black, and some white? If everybody was the same color, they would get along so much better."

"I knew you couldn't speak ten words without bringing race into the argument," I said. "Colored people certainly are race concious."

"That's me," said Simple, "conscientious as I can be. I love my race. But I do wish my feet pointed straight instead of sideways, also that I were not slightly bowlegged. But even that is better than being knock-kneed. And, thank God, I do not have freckles— or if I do, I'm too dark for freckles to show. Also, why did nature make some folk meriney?"

"Inscrupable are the ways of nature," I said.

"Screwed up and unscrewable is right," said Simple. "Why, in Africa they got pygmies three feet tall, and in Arkansas they got white folks that eat mud."

"Dirtdobbers, they call them."

"Yes," said Simple. "And they tell me Italians eat snails."

"They do," I said.

"There is some strange things in this world," declared Simple, "which makes me wonder. For instant, why do the human race like to fight so much? Russia, Russia, Russia, Communism, Communism, Communism is all you can hear these days! It looks like our white folks want to fight all of them. Now, why? We just got through one war, yet they want to start another one!

"Ever since I were a wee, small boy, I been hearing about Russia. Russia must of been here a long time. It looks like our white folks would be used to Russia being in the world by now, also Communists. But come to think of it. Negroes have been here much longer, and they ain't used to us being here yet.

"We been in America ten times as long as some of these foreigners that come here. But they get used to foreigners quicker. Even a Russian foreigner can move into a housing project and nobody throws rocks through his windows like they do through our windows. A Pole, a Turk, a Hungary, a German, anything can come over here and eat in any restaurant anywhere from New Orleans to Newark. But just let me peep in and it's liable to be: 'We don't serve colored!'

"Puerto Ricans and Spanish come here and go downtown and go in and rent an apartment any place the minute they get off the plane. Me, I go outside of Harlem and see a FOR RENT sign-up and go in and ask about it. "sorry, but this is a white building." As long as I have been in this U.S.A., they are not used to me being here yet! No wonder Americans can't get used to Communists being in the world, too. Americans is not very adjustable to different kinds of folk, I don't believe."

"Why pick on Americans?" I asked. "Human beings in general are not very adjustable to each other. If they were, there would not have been throughout history so many wars."

"I am adjustable to white folks," said Simple. "I do not throw rocks through their windows. I do not Jim Crow them. I do not tell them they cannot live next do[illegible] to me. I do not treat them like varmints."

"Why don't you?" I asked.

"Because I can't," said Simple.

"You mean, you would if you could." I said.

"I'm human, ain't I?" asked Simple.

"But I thought you deplored such traits in the human race," I said. "Now it looks as if you would behave just as badly as the rest of humanity."

"I told you in the beginning I wondered what makes us humans what we is," said Simple. "You have not heard me say I am not human."

"No, but such pettiness as you ascribe to whites, you should be above."

"Above?" cried Simple. "When I'm underneath, how can I be above?"

"In spirit," I said.

"Not as long as I'm sluefooted," said Simple.

Nassau --- A Flower Garden Island Just For Tourists

I had never been to Nassau before. So when the afternoon plane from Miami went winging over a blue-green sea to land there within the hour, it was all new to me.

Nassau is a British island near Florida, so I had hardly unloosened my seat belt before it was time to fasten it again for the landing.

As we taxied down the runway, I could see a long, tall dark boy shaking a cocktail shaker to welcome the passengers with the traditional rum cocktail of the West Indies—free.

My three-day tour had been arranged by the North Travel Bureau in Miami — my first guided tour — and it was very pleasant indeed. I did not have to worry about a thing.

A most courteous chauffeur-guide, whose name is Willie Miller (ask for him if you go there), met me at the airport and drove me around the island. Mr. Miller was born in Nassau, has never been away, and knows all about its history and its lore.

Just about the first thing he told me was that the island is not called Nassau at all, but New Providence. Nassau is the town itself, but most people call the whole island by that name.

It is a little island, sixteen miles long and seven miles wide at its widest point. So one can easily see it all in a day. I had seen most of it by sundown.

Driving back to the hotel in the sunset, past old forts and pastel villas, rows of palm trees and long beaches of white sand and purple sea, Nassau is beautiful indeed. It is a flower garden of an island, all bougainvillias and poinettias, wistaria and palm trees, bright colors and tropial greens, blue sea and blue sky and sun.

There are a few native whites, and a number of wealthy foreigners who like it so well they stay imagine a prettier place to live.

There is a color line — very much, so I hear, like that of Bermuda — since it is so near our American South. The deluxe hotels, restaurants, and beeches are not open to Negro patronage.

But there are no WHITE or COLORED signs such as Florida has, only an hour away, and no Jim Crow buses or taxis, and none of the red-necked rudeness in public services common to our mainland.

There is no segregation at the racetrack where child jockeys ride tiny West Indian horses and the betting windows are crowded. Negroes live all over the place, and wealthy colored people have lovely homes in outlying sections.

But most of the colored people live "over the hill" for miles, starting just a few blocks from the main shopping section, Bay Street, and the colorful waterfront where the small yachts and fishing boats dock.

Outside the shopping section there are no sidewalks. But the speed limit is only twenty miles an hour, and motor drivers all seem very considerate and careful for the streets are full of children.

Almost everybody, men and women, boys and girls, ride bicycles that seem to go much faster than the cars.

The bus drivers do not mind turning off their route to carry somebody right to the door they are seeking. Transportation is all very friendly and informal in Nassau — except for the new meter cabs that recently someone has started, which the old timers do not like very much.

The only place people seem to be in a hurry to get to is the race track twice a week. Otherwise, folks walk or ride leisurely along, the cars going so slow a person on foot can almost keep up with them.

But it is not inexpensive. Prices for almost everything are as high, if not higher, than in Miami.

Perhaps that is because the island is purely a tourist resort with no farming or industry of its own—nothing but hotels, clubs, flower gardens and beaches — for a livelihood. And its standard of living approaches the American for everybody.

This is much higher than that of any other West Indian islands that I have visited. Everywhere else I have been in the Caribbean or near-Caribbean, one sees beggars and hustlers, panhandlers and prostitutes on almost every corner.

In Nassau nobody begged me for a cent, nobody mooched a drink, no crowds of ragged little boys dogged my heels for pennies, no hungry faces pressed at restaurant window panes, nobody seemed desperate for a dime.

Maybe because of the lushness of palm trees and flowers everywhere, not even the poorest neighborhood looked like a slum.

And the people — I mean the colored people (I did not meet a single white soul) — are very nice people. I want to go back to Nassau.

Simple Says, 'What's So Wonderful About Doing Right'

"Don't you think that it's wonderful that the Supreme Court has banned segregation in the public schools?" I asked.

"It's about time," said Simple.

"You don't sound very enthused," I said. "Of course the time is long overdue. But now that it's done, it IS something of which American democracy can be proud.'

"White folks are proud," said Simple, "But I don't see nothing for them to be proud of just doing what they ought to do. If they was doing something extra yes, then be proud. But Negroes have a right to go to decent schools just like everybody else So what's there to be proud of in that they are just now letting us in? They ought to be ashamed of themselves for keeping us out so long. I might have had a good education myself had it not been for white folks. If they want something to be proud of let them pay me for all the education I ain't got."

"You certainly expect a lot out of people," I said. "I thought you would be happy about the Court's decision."

"I am happy," said Simple, "for all the colored kids still going to school. But what about the folks as old as me, who went to them ramshackle old shacks they had for colored schools down South all this time? Them schools should of BEEN gone! I see nothing to be proud about in that they are just now going to start TO START getting rid of them."

"Maybe 'proud' was the wrong word to use," I said.

"No, it wasn't," said Simple. "Them white folks downtown where I work are just as proud of themselves as they can be this week, talking about 'There now! You see what democracy can do! We are not so bad in this country after all.'

"'You are bad enough,' I said, 'waiting until I am mighty nigh forty years old to do something you should have done before I was born. And, now that you've done it, going around talking about how wonderful it is that colored children will be going to school with white children in Alabama. What's so wonderful about that? They should have been going to school together all these years.'

"Whereupon, one of the guys says to me that I am just an old sorehead. Whereupon, I says, 'What did YOU do to bring this change about? Did you give any money to the NAACP to pay for all this Supreme Court business which cost way up in the thousands when it should have been for nothing?'

"He says, 'I didn't know it cost all that money.'

"Well, it did,' I says. 'Also it took a whole lot of arguing to persuade them judges to make up their minds to do right. That lawyer named Marshall near about spoke himself hoarse. I see nothing to be so proud about when it is so hard and so expensive for you-all to do right. And once you start doing right, the more you blow your own horn. the less good what you are doing sounds to me. There is nothing worse than a conceited Christian.'

"'I am not a Christian, I am Jewish,' says the guy. 'And you must admit this Supreme Court decision is a big step forward.'

"'Sure, it's a step forward for people who was so far back,' I says. 'But to be proud of something, you have got to move far ahead. And they have not moved ahead of anything down South. All they done is START to catch up — and they're putting that off until sometime in the future when they can work out how to carry out the decision — which should have been both decided and worked out long ago when my grandma was a baby.'

"'It's obvious you have no regard for historical determination,' says the guy.

"'That's just it,' I says, 'white folks have been determined to keep me down for so long, that now that they are turning me loose it's just like you have had your foot on a man's head. You finally take your foot off and say, AIN'T I WONDERFUL! DON TOOK MY FOOT OFF YOUR HEAD! I'll be dogged if I see anything wonderful about that!'

"Most decent people feel that a great victory has been won," I said.

"Do you mean to say I ain't decent?" asked Simple.

"I don't know what to say about you," I said. "I really don't know what to say."

"Who asked you to say any thing?" asked Simple.

LANGSTON Hughes

Hughes Wonders What Prevents People From Getting Where They Are Going

I am not much given to making predictions but, just for the record, I will make one.

The young Negro actor, Clayton Smeltz, who came to New York recently by way of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Gilpin Players at Karamu House in Cleveland, bids fair to become our next Ira Aldridge, Charles Gilpin, Paul Robeson, Canada Lee and Frank Silvera rolled into one on other the American theatre.

That is, if he does not fall by the wayside. There are a lot of things that cause young artists to fall by the wayside: women, men, alcohol, dope, a weak stomach, a weak heart, a weak will, a weak mind, conceit, a lack of judgment, or a shortage of just plain common sense.

I hope none of these things impede young Mr. Smeltz who recently played Lennie in an all-Negro revival of "Mice and Men" at the Open Door in Greenwich Village.

He has that intangible thing called personality, a speaking voice with a wide range, and a face that can look like anything — good or evil, handsome or ugly, young or old. Clayton Smeltz is already quite a thespian.

Having lived a half century, I have seen many young men and women start toward a career in the arts. Some of them have been very talented. Some have been much more talented than others who've become famous.

Why did a number of those very talented ones fail? Some failed because they fell in love, got married, got saddled with a family, and did not know how to cope with both a mate and a career. Children further complicated the problem.

Others, however, managed both marriage and a career. Lena Horne is an outstanding example — she's been both wife, mother and a famous artist.

Arna Bontemps is another, a fine writer, and a fine husband and father.

Gwendolyn Brooks has two children. She got the Pulitzer Prize for poetry.

Conceit kills some people in the field of the arts. Being good, they begin to think they are wonderful. Maybe they are wonderful, but when they think so, they almost never get any better.

All successful people must believe in themselves. But no one who hopes to be really great, should think that he or she is beyond improvement. Even the greatest man or woman may become better.

Lack of attention to health can ruin a potential career. Talented people are likely to be recognized as talented early in life. Their gifts and potentialties attract others to them.

It is easy to become surrounded by a coterie of camp followers, poor or rich. It is easy to get into the habit of eating too much, drinking too much, balling too much, loving too much, and living on the generosity of others until you form the habit of living beyond your means.

Most careerists have to be careful, behave themselves, get their rest, and not mix their drinks. It is not wise to count on having an iron constitution. Yours may turn out to be of tin.

Lack of common sense may also greatly impede an artist, or even bring about defeat and ruin. I reckon only God can give a person common sense. Sometimes geniuses do not have any common sense at all. But then, THEY ARE GENIUSES — and geniuses are few and far between.

I once heard Mary McLeod Bethune tell an audience of college people that in her youth she had no opportunity — being colored in the Deep South and poor — to acquire an A. B. or a B. S. or a Ph. D. or a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Instead, she said, what brought her to where she is today was "just good common sense."

Some talented young people feel that they have to act like geniuses, behave erratically, dress strangely, and out-clown and out-drink everybody else. Watch out! Such behavior may cut you down in your prime — before your time.

One of the things, I think, essential to making a career is not to be afraid. If you have only a little talent, don't be afraid of using it, developing it, and trying to sell it.

Lots of folks with a great deal of talent never get anywhere because they are frightened and unwilling to use their talent, lest it be imperfect.

Whatever you have, use it. Through use, talent will develop (let's hope!). Anyhow, without use, talent will die. A light under a bushel usually goes out.

This little sermon I am writing here is not intended for the young actor, Clayton Smeltz. I have only seen Mr. Smeltz three times in my life. He does not appear to have, and I hope he does not have, any of the defects I have mentioned.

LANGSTON Hughes

Newspapers Record History Much Better Than Books

History in school books, I must admit, may often seem very dull. At least, it used to seem so when I went to school. But now from day to day in the daily papers, I find history fascinating. I like to follow it while it is happening. In recent years, I have been particularly intrigued by the historic passing of colonialism in Asia —which really means the end of white rule there. The emergence of India as an independent state has been thrilling. The rise of China to a world power is thrilling, too.

When you remember that it has been only a short time ago that white people ran both India and China — outsiders, unwanted and unloved—we realize that we have seen history in the making through the changes that have taken place within the last ten years. And it is much easier to read it on the front pages of our papers than it is in school.

The younger generation growing up now will have to read it in high school or college, it won't be nearly as exciting as it is in today's news. One reason it won't be as exciting will be that there won't be as much truth in the history books as there is in the newspapers, nor as much detail, and the reasons why things happen as they do won't be as clear.

Most of Nehru's speeches won't be there, nor Chiu En-lai's. And history will be boiled down and reduced to mostly dates and bare happenings — as told from the viewpoint of the historian. Of course, an Indian history or Chinese history will tell things one way, American or British history will tell things another. Young Americans will, of course, be reading histories written in English. These histories, just like those written by most whites about the Civil War and Reconstruction, will not contain "the half of it." The Indians and Chinese and Malayns and Indo-Chinese will be pictured as ungrateful people, villians and dopes for running the white overlords out.

The histories probably will not recount how the British and French investors bled Asia. They probably won't tell of the color lines they set up there — of the all-white hotels and clubs, whites had the gall to establish right in the middle of Chinese and Indian cities. (Or of the all-white American YMCA there used to be in Shanghai.) And they probably won't tell about one system of laws and trials for white folks and another for "natives," with white judges for whites, naturally, —and a quite separate kind of justice such as we have had in most of our American South for God knows how long — until just yesterday — and until right now in some of it.

Tomorrow's histories probably will skip over very lightly the sins and crimes and slurs and snubs of the white world in Asia, and stress instead the ignorance of the colored peoples there, their poverty and dirt, and their ingratitude toward the handful of whites who did try to do right and bring the "light" of Western civilization to them.

That there were in Asia (and still are) dedicated white men and women — teachers, preachers, medical missionaries and journalists — is well known. But these truly good people only scratched the surface of the blanket of greed and ugliness that the Jim Crow money-grubbers spread from the Suez Canal to Hong Kong — smothering the good white folks and their decency, just as they smothered the decency and aspirations of the Asiatics themselves.

The story of the gentle Gandhi and his Christian passive resistance movement that did so much to win freedom for India will be pictured in the history books of tomorrow as a revolt against British benevolence and kindness on the part of an ignorant rabble.

The ejection of the Green Gang and Chiang Kai-shek from China the people who were tired of gangsters and Chinese Uncle Toms will be pictured in the history books as mob madness turned against a good Baptist ruler whose wife was educated in the United States and loved democracy.

Probably no student will ever read in the big thick books on the library shelves how, right up to our own decade, the rulers of China let little boys and girls be sold into child slavery in foreign-owned factories to work from dawn to dusk and die before they had a chance to grow up. It won't be in the history books how a white man could spit in a coolie's face in Singapore and a native police dare not arrest the white man. The history books won't tell Malan's South Africa and some parts of white America were. And they probably won't quote from article by Margaret O'Higgins or Chester Bowles or other honest travellers who have written of some of these white abuses as clearly as they could in our newspapers and magazines where today's living history appears.

Newspapers face the facts of history books. Maybe that is because the papers scoop history up while it is still hot—and don't quite know what they are handling.

LANGSTON Hughes

In Racial Matters In St. Louis 'De Sun Do Move'

The Reverend John Jasper, born in slavery, was almost a hundred years old when he died in 1901. He had been preaching for over 50 years and those who heard his sermons never forgot them.

As pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion church in Richmond, Virginia, his congregations overflowed into the street every Sunday. One of his great sermons was called "De Sun Do Move".

I thought about this sermon when I was in St. Louis the other day.

My first memory of St. Louis is as a little boy. My mother and my grandmother were taking me to Mexico City to visit my father. We rode in a coach with other people, white and colored, as far as St. Louis.

But when we changed trains there to go into Arkansas and Texas, we were put into a car with only colored people — my first segregated car, and from that time on, in my mind, St. Louis and Jim Crow were connected.

Once, years later, as a teenager, coming up from Mexico and getting off the train at St. Louis on a very hot summer day, I went up to the soft-drink stand in the center of the station.

I asked for a malted-milk. The clerk looked at me and said, "Are you colored or Mexican?" I said, "I'm colored." He said, "Then I can't serve you."

Again St. Louis and Jim Crow.

Many more years passed. I became a writer with two or three books published. I was invited to give a talk in St. Louis. On that trip I remember a little cubby of a lunch counter hidden away at the far end of the station which was the only place there where Negro travelers might eat.

And the Negro hotels — rather bad ones in those days — were the only public places where one might sleep. But this Spring of our Lord, 1954, when I was invited to speak at the Pine Street Branch YMCA Forum, and I wrote ahead asking the committee to arrange lodgings for me, I was informed that I might make a reservation at any of the downtown hotels.

I made a reservation at the Statler. When I got off "The Spirit of St. Louis" from New York and went to the Statler, I was never more courteously received nor more politely served at any hotel where I've stopped anywhere in the world. All I could say to myself was, 'De sun do move!"

At the Statler I found a message from Miss Edith Wilson, the charming Aunt Jemima of the Quaker Oats radio and TV shows, asking me to call her at the Sheraton Hotel, another formerly all-white hostelery nearby. I learned that Miss Eartha Kitt of "New Faces" was also stopping there.

When I went out into the streets, I saw Negro conductors on the street cars, and learned that there were about to be Negro bus drivers. And later on a tour about the city, I saw lovely Negro homes in what had formerly been all white sections of the town.

And before I left, just to see if it were true, I asked for a malted-milk at the station soda fountain, and was served without question. So I departed from St. Louis still saying, "De sun do move!"

St. Louis! The town where Scott Joplin and Tom Turpin used to play ragtime. The town that W. C. Handy made famous in his great song, "The St. Louis Blues." The town where Josephine Baker started out as a $15.00 a week waitress, and ended up in Paris as one of the most glamorous stars of the international threatre.

St. Louis, the town that gave a laugh-hungry world the joy of E. Simms Campbell and his rib-tickling cartoons of "Esquire" and King Features fame. The town where the river boats used to run from New Orleans with Louis Armstrong's horn blasting the night away.

St. Louis, where T. S. Elliot and Marrianne Moore came from — and another century sported his money away on Targee Street — whose shades and shadows gave birth to Arna Bontemps' beautiful little novel, "God Sends Sunday" which in turn became the Bontemps—Cullen Broadway musical, "St. Louis Woman" that is now about to become a Hollywood movie.

St. Louis, that old city of river boats and ragtime, jockeys and blues, diamond rings and glamorous women, Josephine Baker and T. S. Elliot, Old Man River and old Jim Crow, and a sun that 'do move.'

I swear it do!

LANGSTON Hughes

A Sentimental Journey To Cairo, Illinois

I have always been a blues fan.

Last year in its series of Americans, Audio Archives brought out a fascinating long-playing record of some of the compositions of W. C. Handy. With the "Father of the Blues" himself acting as narrator, playing both guitar and cornet, and singing parts of the songs, this record is a valuable addition to the history of American music, as well as being both informative and entertaining.

In telling how he became interested in Negro folk music, Mr. Handy says that when he was a little boy in a rock quarry in the Deep South, he used to hear the workmen singing a song that went something like this:

Hey-ooo-oo-o! Heyoooooo
I wouldn't live in Cairo!

And this song made him wonder what was wrong with Cairo. Was it too far up North to be down South — or too far down South to be up North?

Years later when Handy wrote his greatest blues, he mentioned Cairo in that song. I first heard its name in "The St. Louis Blues" which the Negroes in Kansas City were singing when I was a little boy.

Cairo is a levee town three hundred and sixty miles south of Chicago, on the Mississippi, at the extreme southern tip of Illinois. Several months ago it was in the news a great deal when the legal battle to integrate the schools there was at its height. Then it was reported that mob violence was feared. When I told a friend of mine that I intended to visit Cairo, he told me a joke about a Negro who once got off a train in a strange Southern city. No sooner had the train departed than a group of white men walked up to him. One of them said, "Say, Negro, don't you knew we don't allow no colored folks to light here?"

The Negro replied, "No, sir, I didn't know."

"The last Negro that lit in this town, we hung him," the white man said. "But since you declare that you didn't know that we don't allow Negroes here, we will give you a chance — providing you catch the next train out of town."

The Negro said, "Since you'll give me a chance, boss, I won't wait for the next train. I'll catch the one that's just gone!"

Of course, nothing like that happened to me in Cairo. In fact, nothing untoward at all — until I was about to leave town. I had a very pleasant afternoon and evening there, and satisfied my curiosity about the place. Everyone I met kept asking me how come I had stopped over in Cairo. So I kept explaining that I was making a sentimental journey to a town I had always wanted to see ever since I first heard that line in "The St. Louis Blues" which goes, "If I get to Cairo, make St. Louis by myself."

On the train to Cairo was a Negro student from the university who introduced himself and, when we got to his home town, he took me to the high school to meet his former teachers and the principal.

I also met the principals and some of the teachers from the other colored schools — which are no longer segregated schools, since colored pupils say now, thanks to the NAACP go to any school in the neighborhoods in which they live. Some of the teachers drove me about the city, another invited me to dinner with her family and saw that I got my train that night.

Just before catching the Panama Limited south, I was driven past the house of the white lawyer for the NAACP to see that now famous neon sign pictured in "Life" and "Jet" which his neighbor to the rear has put atop his garage, to flash off and on a night pointing to the home of the man who had the nerve to aid Negroes in breaking down the school barriers.

I had thought the sign was gone by the time of my visit. But, no, it was still there, pointing its red arrow of bigotry at this man's house. As we drove by, another car pulled up just behind us and slowed down. We continued to the corner where we turned to come back. The other car went by us picking up speed.

As we again passed the house, a white man ran out straight toward our car, in his shirt sleeves, one hand in his pocket and an angry look on his face. We stopped. Fortunately, he recognized the Negroes in the car as teachers whom he knew, and they recognized him as the lawyer who lived there. We were startled, naturally, at the wrath in his face, until he told us that someone had just thrown a rock through his front window — evidently an occupant of the car that had slowed down behind us.

This lawyer said that almost every week people drove by at night and threw rocks at his windows. But he said, "No one will drive me out of town!"

Meanwhile, as we talked, the beautiful red sign flashed off and on, off and on, atop his neighbor's garage, its arrow pointing to him. It was there in the dark street a moment after a stone crashed through his window, that I met David Lansden, a courageous white man in Southern Illinois who believes in democracy, equality, and racial decency. It was my privilege to tell him how much I admire his courage and his integrity. Having seen Cairo, I can now never forget it — nor the stones that are still being thrown there at democracy.

LANGSTON Hughes

Lincoln University Celebrates 100 Years Of Existence And Service

My alma mater, Lincoln university, is one hundred years old.

Just across the Maryland border from slavery, at the southern edge of Pennsylvania, it was founded in 1854 by John Miller Dickey, a white Presbyterian minister, partly because a young colored friend of his, John R. Amos, could not find an institution anywhere in the region that would admit him to study.

Lincoln was the first college established anywhere in the world especially to provide higher education for Negroes. Lincoln's one hundred years have proven it a great institution whose alumni are scattered all over the world today, and whose influences for good have been felt in many walks of life.

Kwame Nkrumah, the prime minister of the Gold Coast in Africa, is a Lincoln graduate.

Thurgood Marshall, who has argued more cases before the United States Supreme Court than any other living Negro lawyer, is a Lincoln graduate.

Rev. James H. Robinson, distinguished humanitarian and pastor of New York's Church of the Master, is a Lincoln graduate.

Melvin B. Tolson, famous teacher and poet, whose recent book, "Libretto for the Republic of Liberia," is receiving high critical praise, is a Lincoln graduate.

Dr. William H. Sinkler, director of America's largest medical center for the post-graduate training of Negro physicians, the Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis, is a Lincoln graduate.

Joseph F. Makel, one of the nation's top salesmen, is a Lincoln graduate. Ben Nnamdi Azikiwe, foremost African publisher and political leader of Nigeria, is a Lincoln graduate.

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, an executive director of the National Council of Churches of Christ, is a Lincoln graduate. The late great Dr. George Cleveland Hall of Chicago, founder of 10 hospitals, was a Lincoln graduate.

The present president of Lincoln university, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, is himself a Lincoln graduate.

These names are often in the newspapers. But there have been hundreds of other graduates of Lincoln, some highly publicized, some not, whose contributions to society and the general welfare of America and the world have been of inestimable value.

In a study of outstanding Negro ministers made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson in his survey of colored college graduates, of the 409 ministers listed, 227 of them were from Lincoln.

Almost 500 Negro medical men have been graduates of Lincoln. In 1949 one out of six of the Lincoln graduates for that year were admitted to medical schools.

Besides Attorney Marshall, several of the leading lawyers across the country active in the recent NAACP civil rights victories, are Lincoln men.

Distinguished Negro writers who have attended or have been graduated from Lincoln, besides Tolson, include J. Saunders Redding, Waring Cuney and Bruce McM. Wright.

My own writing developed a great deal at Lincoln. I wrote my first novel, "Not Without Laughter," on the campus there, and many of my poems were written at Lincoln.

When I graduated in 1929, I had had two volumes published, and another contracted for publication. During the years that I attended Lincoln there was about the campus a freedom of action and of thought that gave ample room for the development of individual personalities. There were some excellent teachers in the classrooms. And, outside the classrooms, complete freedom.

In those days, all the faculty lived across the road and went to bed early. The dormitories constituted a self-governing student city.

Lincoln men learned to be self-controlled and self-reliant through the natural checks and balances of their own human relationships.

The first three graduates of Lincoln (then called Ashmun Institute) went to Africa as missionaries. From the very beginning, the hand of Lincoln stretched out in friendship and helpfulness to our ancestral homeland.

It was not long before students came from Africa. Today the influence of Lincoln university is felt in many parts of that vast continent.

Lincoln's president, Dr. Bond, by frequent trips to Africa, personally keeps in force the institution's contacts there. Hundreds of young Africans dream of coming to Lincoln to study.

And, now, in line with the current trend toward complete integration, Lincoln is opening its doors to students of any race from any country in the world. The university never drew the color line.

Being in the North, no legal restrictions prevented Lincoln from admitting white students. During the years there have usually been some in attendance. Their number is growing.

Now, with the need for colleges "especially for Negroes" rapidly decreasing, Lincoln, one hundred years old, is well on the way to becoming a center of learning for any student who qualifies.

LANGSTON Hughes

On College Campuses, In A Taxicab And Elsewhere Hughes Finds South's Sore Spots Stranger's Paradise

Every year I go on a lecture tour and almost always, nearly everywhere, pleasant things happen. This Spring when I was invited to begin my tour with a program of my poems at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, I was delighted because, among other reasons, I knew that I would be not far from Cairo, Ill., a town I have always wanted to visit.

Both Cairo and Carbondale are away down at the very tail end of Illinois at the Kentucky border, and not far from Tennessee. According to the press, this has been a prejudiced part of the state where race relations have not been too good. And recently there has been trouble there about the opening of the schools to all pupils equally, since until lately there had been segregated schools. Just before I went to Carbondale, I heard that one of the Negroes involved in the legal fight for non-segregated schools there, in fear of mob violence, felt that he had better send his family away to his mother-in-law for safe keeping. So he sent them to Mississippi.

But I was never more hospitably received anywhere than I was on the campus of Southern Illinois university. An interracial group of faculty and students met me at the station. I was lodged in one of the university guest houses. My assembly audiences received me most cordially. And, following the program, there was an interracial luncheon in my honor in a campus dining room. The university has about two hundred Negroes in the student body. Some live in the dormitories. They take part in all the college activities, so I was told, and none reported to me any racial difficulties. It seemed to be a happy campus.

From there I went to Cairo. Cairo deserves a whole column by itself, so I will tell you about it next week.

From Cairo I went to Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial college at St. Augustine. There my gracious hosts and a warm-hearted student body made my visit happy. And my sponsors, the Student Christian Union, paid not only my books but my sons a compliment by having three of them on the program.

Miss Estella Matthews sang the Margaret Bonds setting of "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," and the "At The Feet of Jesus," by Toy Harper and Hall Johnson. Miss Christine Morris sang Jobe Huntley's "As I Go."

St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States. Reverend Storrs took me on a sightseeing tour through its quaint streets, along the waterfront, and past the Fountain of Youth. And from there I went down to Daytona for the Fiftieth Anniversary of Bethune-Cookman college, whose distinguished founder and President-Emeritus welcomed me to her busy home on one of her busiest days, and invited me to dinner that evening with Ralph Bunche of the United Nations, and a half dozen other interesting guests from all over the country.

Dr. Bunche made a simple but fascinating talk to an overflown audience. And Mrs. Bethune herself topped the ceremonies with a brief resume of her fifty years in education, filling the huge new gymnasium with the warmth of her personality, paying tribute to her co-workers through the years, and to the young president of Bethune-Cookman today, Dr. Richard V. Moore, who has taken over her work. It was a stirring program.

Immediately after I had to catch a night train for Miami, so I secured a taxi. In going to the station a most gracious thing happened. The young Negro taxi driver recognized me, although he had seen only my picture. He told me that he knew my books. And when he had gotten me safely into my coach, carrying my bags the whole length of the train since the redcaps were all busy, he would not accept a cent in payment. So I left Daytona with a feeling that all the people in the orbit of Mrs. Bethune's presence must be as gracious and as generous as she is.

LANGSTON Hughes

Negro History Week: The Unsung But Not Unswung

Now that Negro History Week, founded by the late great Carter G. Woodson, is here again, it is time to remember those who have made history. Fortunately, the Week has grown in scope and importance over the years.

Today many white or mixed schools and colleges recognize it, as do almost all the Negro institutions. And the great names in our history from Phillis Wheatley to Ralph Bunche, Frederick Douglass to Dr. DuBois, Richard Allen to Howard Thurman, Harriet Tubman to Mary McLeod Bethune, will be spoken of with honor.

Their life stories will be recounted in classrooms, their pictures on bulletin boards, their biographies looked up by hundreds of students in libraries.

But there are some that I am afraid will be neglected, as they have long been neglected in the history books and in the schools. And they have made a very great contribution to American life, world culture, and international enjoyment.

They are the creators and performers of American jazz. The greatest of them were—and still are—Negroes.

Jazz is the one kind of music loved everywhere by almost everybody. It began in the United States. But it is played today from Boston to Bankok, Memphis to Melburne, San Francisco to San Sebastian, Topeka to Tokyo. It is the basis of the immense radio industry, of the musical radio commercials, and a basic part of our musical comedy theatre.

Most of the ears in the world listen to jazz almost every day. And where did jazz come from? Out of the Negro folk songs of the Deep South, the drums of New Orleans' Congo Square, Negro ways of syncopating music long ago, and the development given this old music by such great players as Buddy Bolden and Jelly Roll Morton to Dizzy Gillespie and Duke Ellington. Not to mention Louis Armstrong, who might be called Mister Jazz himself. Negroes made jazz, play jazz, and should be very proud of jazz. It is one of the happiest gifts of any group to mankind during this century.

There have been dozens of good books written on jazz in recent years, both here and abroad.

Two of the best books on jazz are, "Jazzmen," a selection of articles edited by Frederic Ramsey and Charles Edward Smith, and "Jazz, Hot and Hybrid" by Winthrop Sargeant. Rudi Blesh has also written two excellent books, Shining Trumpets, A History of Jazz," and "They All Played Ragtime."

Mezz Mezzrow with Bernard Wolfe has written "Really The Blues" and, with Arna Bontemps, our own great W. C. Handy has written his autobiography, "Father of the Blues." Another most readable book is Sidney Finkelstein's "Jazz, A People's Music" which is the most recent of the studies of the world's most popular music.

Jazz, of course, grew out of the annonymous work songs, field cries, spirituals, and blues of the long-ago South. Out of the plantation jigs and ring-shouts, the Spasm Bands and marching bands of New Orleans, the Mississippi River boat players' music, and from the lips and instruments of thousands of unknown people.

Not all of those contributing to the creation of jazz were always Negro, for the white minstrel men, using material from Negro sources, helped to develope jazz.

With Buddy Bolden, King Oliver, Baby Dodds, and other famous New Orleans names, the personal records of jazz terms of composers players begin. And the earliest makers of ragtime, Scott Joplin and Jelly Roll Morton figure greatly in those turn-of-the-century days, too,

So, if I were a teacher, during Negro History Week, while considering the other distinguished contributions Negroes have made to American life, I would also turn the attention of my students to that of jazz.

And if time and books are limited, let them at least read about Louis Armstrong, and hear his famous old records, and feel some of the strength and greatness and beauty of this happy music we have given to the world.

Det. 2-13-54

LANGSTON Hughes

Frederick Douglass: A Name To Remember Ever

Always, but especially during the month of February when Negro History Week is celebrated, Frederick Douglass is a name to remember and a life to be studied.

He is one of the great Americans of all time, and the outstanding Negro leader during and after slavery.

No more thrilling autobiography has been written in our country than his own book, the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass", in which he tells how he fought with a slave-breaker, escaped to freedom, spoke for the abolitionists and once had to flee for his own safety to England.

But he returned to continue his battle for the liberty and dignity of the Negro people, recruiting troops for the Union Army, sending his own two sons to fight for freedom, and after the Civil War, becoming an important figure in the Republican Party.

Douglass, in many ways, was far ahead of his times. At an early convention for woman suffrage, he was the only man, white or colored, to stand up on the floor and speak in favor of the ballot and of equal rights for women.

After the Civil War, in regard to Negroes, he did not demand any special rights or privileges. He simply felt that we should have same rights as any other citizens of the United States, and be able to do the same things, no more and no less.

"All I ask is, give him a chance

But Frederick Douglass did not bite his tongue in relation to the responsibilities of our government in removing prejudice and segregation along with slavery, from the land.

Det. 2-20-54

In another speech he said, "I, too, would invoke the spirit of patroitism, not in a narrow and restricted sense but, I trust, with a broad and manly significaton; not to cover up our natonal sins, but to inspise with sincere repentence; not to hide our shame from the world' gaze, but utterly to abolish the cause of that shame; not to explain away our gross inconsistencies as a nation, but to remove the hateful, jarring and incongruous element from the land; not to sustain an egregious wrong, but to unite all our energies in the grand effort to remedy that wrong . . . I would warn the American people and the American government, to be wise in their day and generation.

"I exhort them to remember the history of other nations. And I remind them that America cannot always sit "as a queen" in peace and repose; that prouder and stronger governments than this have been shattered by the bolts of a just God that the time may come when those whom they now despise and hate may be needed, when those whom they now compel, by oppression, to be enemies, may be wanted as friends, what has been may be again. there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go.

When Frederick Douglass was criticised for bringing up the race problem in party politics, he replied, "If the Republican Party cannot stand a demand for justice and fair play, it ought to go down. We were men before that party was born, and our manhood is more sacred than any party can be. Parties were made for men —not men for parties."

And then there is among his recorded speeches that great passage in which, addressing himself to the Negro people, Fredrick Douglass said,

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. We do not believe, as we are often told, that the Negro is the ugly child of the national family, and the more he is kept out of sight the better it will be for him. You know that liberty given is never so precious as liberty sought for and fought for. The man outraged is the man to make the outcry. Depend upon it—men will not care much for a people who do not care for themselves."

Those are the words to remember during Negro History Week.

LANGSTON Hughes

When The Atom Comes, Negroes Goes Out, Says Simple

"You know what the cotton gin did to the Negro race, don't you?" asked Simple.

"No, what?" I replied.

"When the cotton gin were invented, nine million Negroes were thrown out of work," said Simple. "All them Negroes that stripped the fields from North Carolina to Texas, had to weigh in their sacks and go to town looking for jobs. That is why Harlem is so full of Negroes now, the overflow from Richmond, Atlanta, Charlotte, and points South, which cities were already full. A machine can do the work of forty mens. Which is why I dreads what is coming for colored folks."

"What do you mean by that?" I demanded.

"The Atomic Age," said Simple. "I read in the papers where President Eisenhower done issued a statement that it won't be long now until them atoms will be doing the work of men. They gonna stop making bombs and start making all kinds of little old machines that will do more work than a thousand big machines like we got now. And all you will have to put in them machines will be just a little old grain of an atom. A handful of mens can run them. They won't need hardly anybody much no more to work. So who do you think will be the first to be throwed out of work? Negroes!"

"You're always looking on the dark side," I said.

"I am dark," said Simple, "and you know as well as I do, when the atom comes in, Negroes goes out. 'Last to be hired, first to be fired.'

And, man, such another firing as there will be when the atom comes to power! Imagine taking one little old grain of atom, about the size of a pinhead, and heating a great big whole apartment house. Won't need nobody to shovel coal in no furnace, neither deliver coal, neither mine it then. What are Negroes gonna do what mines coal, shovels coal, drives coal trucks, and stokes furnaces, huh? You don't think they are going to hire them colored folks, just to lift a pinhead of an atom into a cupsized furnace? You know they ain't! That will be skilled labor—and one white man can do that. So far as I know, they don't let no Negroes touch no atoms nohow, nowhere, no place. Leastwise, I have not read about none in the U.S.A. And I have not seen the picture of nary a colored atom scientist being investigated by no committees. The atom belongs to white folks. I have not seen no Negro with an atom nowhere in his possession, not even a speck of an atom—not even atom dust. Have you? Have you ever met any colored atom-makers? Do you know any Negro with an atom? So all I can think is, when that Atom Age do come in, Negroes will be so far behind the atom-ball that it ain't funny."

"My dear fellow," I said, "the Atom Age is intended to benefit mankind enormously. People will only have to work a few hours a day."

"White people," said Simple, "because Negroes will not be working at all. They will be laid off. When the man starts cutting down, who does he cut down first? Me! And when that atom starts doing the cutting, watch out, Jack, if you're black! You're gone! Why? Because an atom does not even make ashes, so they won't even need nobody to clean up after it. An atom does not make soot, so they won't need no soot-wipers. An atom don't weigh an ounce, so they won't need no lifters to lift it, nor haulers to haul it, nor shovelers to shovel it. So what will there be for a black man to do?"

"You have expressed the dilemma so direfully that I cannot answer," I said. "I am flabbergasted. What will we do?"

"I know what I will do," said Simple. "I will get on relief. I will let the government take care of me. I will say, '...u-all made this atom. I had nothing to do with it. But God made me. Now, you-all take care of me until God gets ready to take me to His bosum again."

"But suppose the government refuses to take care of you. What will you do then?"

"Raise so much sand that they would be glad to look after me, my wife, my relatives and also my in-laws. They would not want no parts of me when I got through with that Relief Office. I would sound off like Bikini. I would blast like Arnette Cobb. I would make them relief people think I had a loudspeaker in my throat. I would also claim discrimination."

"In other words, you would be a trouble-maker?"

"If I couldn't be an atom-maker," said Simple.

LANGSTON Hughes

How Jim Crow Will Jim Crow Air Raid Shelters Be, Asks Simple

"I haven't read anything about air raid shelters in the papers lately," said Simple.

"So?"

"So I want to know are they still marked WHITE and COLORED?"

"What do you mean?"

"Down South," said Simple.

"I don't know," I said. 'Why?"

"Because it wouldn't make no difference how they are marked nohow," said Simple. "White folks take whatever they want to from Negroes anyway. So if they wanted to get in a COLORED air raid shelter in a hurry, they would come on in there, no matter what it was marked, WHITE or COLORED, when the bombs fall."

"So?"

"But me, Colored," said Simple, "no matter how many bombs was falling, they wouldn't let me in no WHITE air raid shelter. They would have guards there. Naturally, the COLORED shelters would not have no guards. And if they did, they would not keep white folks out. Also, mine would be a JIM CROW shelter — there would not be no toilet paper in the toilets, neither would it be air-cooled. But the white shelters would have everything — nice toilets, telephones, newsstands, Coco Cola machines — like the railroad stations down South — everything a man needs in the WHITE waiting room, nothing in COLORED."

"Do you figure such drastic discrimination extends even to the atom bomb shelters?"

"I do," said Simple, "if they are down South. They is made by white folks."

"Well," I said, "if the bombs start falling, white folks probably will forget all about segregation."

"That is what I am afraid of," said Simple. "If I get caught in Birmingham, I don't want to be crowded out of my one and only air raid shelter by white folks."

"How could you be crowded out?" I asked.

"I might be late getting there," said Simple, "and the COLORED shelter is liable to be full of white folks when I arrive. In which case, you know in Atlanta, or New Orleans, or Dallas, they will not let me in their nice aircooled WHITE air raid shelters, dark as I am. That would be against the law. I would have to appeal all the way to Walter White and the Supreme Court to get in one of their shelters. And I would not have the time. By the time I phoned the NAACP, I would be blowed up.

"Maybe there will be no atomic war, after all," I said.

"Huh!" said Simple. "Maybe there will be no tomorrow."

"Well, perhaps, white people will not behave so badly then," I said.

"They will, unless the atom bomb roasts them black," said Simple. "in which case, then, they will get Jim Crowed right along with me."

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Change is creeping up on us, from behind and in front. Another foreshadowing of it can be seen in a speech made recently by State Superintendent of Education W J. Terry before the AEA-NEA leadership conference held at Alabama College for Women.

He advocated the doubling of the "R's: Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, rights, responsibilities and human relations."

He advocated the doubling of the "R's" to bring them up to a half dozen. "Today," he asserted, "we really have six R's: Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, -rights, responsibilities and human relations."

Mr. Terry added: "A great deal of emphasis is being placed on citizenship education. We believe that if we are to have better world, we must do something about training our boys and girls to fit into the community that they will live in.

Each person who reads Dr. Terry's message may get a different meaning. He may have spoken more than he really meant or stands for in practical life. But the words of his are there just the same.

The world today is bigger than the Alabama Black Belt or the Mississippi Delta, or the Louisiana cane fields. Today's world includes all of the people who are connected by transportation, communication and other things. We live in a fluid world where populations are constantly on the move. A new world is at hand, a product of many things.

On May 17, the United States Supreme Court in its decision degalizing the Separate but Equal doctrine in public education, illuminated and dramatized these changes. It outlined new lessons for all of us in group and human relations. The Supreme Court said that in the field of public education the Separate but Equal doctrine has no place.

Rights and responsibilities should go hand in hand. Yet a number of responsibilities are enforced and rights ensnarled One is forced to bear arms, pay taxes, and obey the laws. But some rights, like those of voting, are often unfairly curbed. Lowndes and Wilcox counties with more Negro than white persons have no Negro voters. Bullock County has only 7 Negro voters Token Negro voting is typical of Black Belt counties.

"Citizenship education" is needed for both the school going population and some of the adults. Voting stimulates one in the direction of the finest citizenship. One who bebecause of his power andz position denies another the right to vote solely because of his race and color is lacking both good citizenship and patriotism, it seems to me.

August 15, Joe Azbellz, city editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, published in his "City Limits" column which appeared in the combined Sunday Advertiser-Journal an interview of Mrs. Agnes Baggett, Democratic nominee for state auditor, who in January will become a member of the three-person board which appoints the boards of registrars in the 67 counties of this state The Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry make up the other two members of the appoint board.

Here are some o fthe views of Mrs. Baggett on registration of voters as revealed by the Azbell column:

.."Every person should be able to vote and have a part in government if he is qualified. .. ..

"But I am opposed to the wanton registration of white or colored. A person should be interested in his government and qualified to vote before being registered.

"I am not for opening the floodgates to any groups unless those groups are qualified.

"There would be no reason to have a board of registrars if the qualifications were ignored.

"The law sets up those qualifications and I take the view that the law should be followed in the registration of every person without regard to race, creed or color."

"I will cooperate with anyone and everyone so long as that cooperation does not hinder my principles and desire to serve the best interests of the State of Alabama."

"Considering herself as a representative of the people and "not a representative of any faction, force or authority," Mrs Baggett said she intends to make her appointments on the basis of honesty and integrity and obedience to the letter of the law and "not in any instance on the basis of personality or personal considerations."

"I intend to do my job according to the law and do it with honesty and integrity for the state as a whole. If after I have done my job in this manner, I am defeated at the polls, I will then find myself a job doing something else. I never intend to compromise my principles to perpetuate myself in any post or position," she said.

"The duty, power and influence of the appointing board end when the appointments are made," she said

"There is nothing the statutes which provide survellance by the appointing authority. As the law now stands, no report is required to be made by these boards to the appointing authority or anyone else other than sending a list of names of the registered persons to the secretary of state and probate judge," she added

"I thing my attitude is summed up this way: The functioning af a government is not intended to be by favoritism to any particular group but a strict performance of duties to the best interest of the people in hat government. That the way I intend to make the appointments which come under my hands, she declared.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

In a two-part series, beginning today, I am presenting in complete text, a section of the resolutions adopted by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP in its ninth annual convention November 13 in Selma, Ala.

The solely purpose of this undertaking is to give the readers of this column information. The goal of the NAACP is to make democracy work. It is an interracial organization which depends upon volunteers chiefly to carry on its program.

Democracy has been fought by some ever since it became the political doctrine and mechanism of this nation Hence it is not strange that as late as 1954 there is opposition to democracy by a few who say they believe in it. In that light it was significant that the NAACP held its 1954 statewide convention in Dallas County, the pivot of the Black Belt Here is the first part of those adopted resolutions

PART II POLICY

"The Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches reiterates its commitment to the "principle of first-class citizenship for all citizens. It does not believe in the 'separate but equal' doctrine, and will oppose vigorously any and all forms of compulsory segregation on the basis of race, color, or creed."

"This conference commends all persons who are vigorously working for the elimination of legalized segregation, and calls upon all branches in the Conference to urge their members to refrain from patronizing all recreational agencies which segregate Negroes and as many as possible of other commercial firms such as filling stations, stores, etc. which discriminate against Negroes."

REGISTRATION

"In those counties in which it is easy to register, local branches are urged to stimulate non-voters to qualify; in those counties in which registration is difficult, local branches are instructed to develop a program of civic action which will be effective in overcoming the difficulty This Conference urges, also, the public exposure and, if expedient the legal prosecution of Registrars and other public officials citizens. This Conference calls upon the Governor Elect, Auditor Elect, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries Elect (1) to appoint to the County Board of Registrars only citizens who will permit qualified applicants to register, and (2) to remove from membership on the Boards of Registrars those members who discriminate on the basis of race against applicants who are otherwise qualified."

VOTING

"Because this Conference believes that voting intelligently is a significant function of the first-class citizen, it urges all of its branches to provide for their members and other citizens, at appropriate time, such political information as will enable them to vote intelligently.'

"This Conference commends all delegates and other citizens who voted in the general election on' Tuesday, November 2, 1954. It urges the voters in municipalities and counties to study the structure or organization of the government therein, and to plan and work for the election of the best possible candidates to office, and to offer as candidates for municipal and county officers wherever possible and feasible qualified Negro citizens"

"Negro voters who feel qualified to hold public office are urged to offer themselves as candidates."

"WHITE SUPREMACY"

"This Conference appeals to all branches and to voters to petition the Alabama State Democratic Committee to remove from the symbol of the State Democratic Party the words "White Supremacy."

OFFICE-HOLDING AND HONORS

"In as much as this Conference believes that intelligent political action is an important instrument for use in striving for first-class citizenship, it urges that neither

this Conference nor any branch elect to office any member who is not a voter, or who has not made an effort to become registered. It further urges that neither this Conference nor any branch bestow any honor upon any citizen who is not a voter.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

In his continued reporting of "additional facts and figures pointing to alleged irregularities in connection with the May 4 primary, Staff Writer Hugh Sparrow of The Birmingham News, November 7 apparently was unconcerned about the whole situation.

He suggested that 1950 census figures fewer white persons 21 years of age and above than the number of white persons listed on the registration lists of Nine Black Belt and border counties. In three of the nine counties which Reporter Sparrow checked (Bullock, Cleburne, Lowndes) "There were no Negroes at all on the voting list."

However, in a recent registration denial suit heard before U. S. Judge C. B. Kennamer, there was testimony to indicate that Bullock had 7 (one has since died) Negro Voters. There is also information available to indicate that while there has been a decrease in population in a number of counties there has not at the same time been a corresponding purging of the voter-registration lists.

Overlooked apparently by Reporters Sparrow is the whole Black Belt picture of irregularities in the political suffrage process. In the Bullock County vote denial case, as the court found, the three-man board of registrars seemingly had been playing "hide and seek" in preventing Negro citizens from getting on the voters list. Things of this kind have been, and in many instances currently, approved and considered regularities so long as they kept the number of Negro voters small or not at all.

July 5 I went into Lowndes County to get an on-the-scene view of the more than 50-year denial of voting opportunities to Negro citizens. There is not only hostility to Negro voting in this county but open war against any effort of any Negro, be he landowner, war veteran, schoolteacher, minister, good Negro or "Uncle Tom" to register to vote. I heard stories of terror against those Negroes who let it be known that they were even interested in voting and of advising Negro "leaders" that the "time is not ripe" and if "you want to get along well don't bother about voting." Irregularities of the foregoing kind, for worse than any others, are passed over excusingly, it seems to me. When you allow irregularities in one direction they also break out in the opposite direction, it seems to me.

It seems that in Cleburne County it is generally known that the powers that we have let Negro citizens know that they are not expected to be interested in voting, and thats it, buddy. But this is a reflection on Cleburne Negro leaders themselves, a blame which must be partly borne by such organizations as the Alabama State Teachers Association, the Prince Hall Masons, the Alabama Association of Women's Clubs, to name a few. For wrongful vote denials can be overcome where there is a determination by those who are racially denied that they intend to vote at wherever cost in money, suffering and toil.

One Negro vote in Lowndes County is worth 100 in Jefferson County. For that one Negro vote when cast becomes a political bullet fired at the enemy from close range. Lowndes is in the Second Congressional District and adjoining Montgomery County. A number of persons with good ASTA connections and Prince Hall hand-shakes live in this county but neglect to offer themselves as applicants for the ballot because of fear and intimidation. Those who are afraid can never enter the vineyards of political suffrage.

The four hounds of low-figures Negro voting in Alabama may be identified as: (1) the Negro ballot blackout counties; (2) the Negro token vote counties; (3) the Negro quota-system counties and (4) the Negro apathy counties. On-the scene leadership is the only leadership that can do anything about these conditions. But the top state-level leaders can encourage, inspire and influence.

In a series of Negro-vote survey essays dealing with the Alabama situation I pointed out that in most of the Black Belt counties nearly every voting-age white person was listed on the voter-registration rolls. Second, that despite the handicaps in getting registered to vote. the total Negro vote in Alabama was able to almost match the total white Black Belt vote. Third, that the Black Belt politicians would likely become the victims of the scheme they devised to hold down the Negro politically. For because of the thinness of the Black Belt vote any politican for statewide office from this section begins with a handicap if he is opposed by one from a non-Black Belt county.

Therefore in self-defense the Black Belt, it it leaders are wise, would relax the vicious restrictions on Negro voting. Negro leaders on the state level seem duty bound to become political missionaries and move through Wilcox, Lowndes, Bullock, Marshall, Cleburne, awakening Negro citizens to their responsibility in a democracy.

It should be said that the counties mentioned by Reporter Sparrow were Lowndes, Maronge, Perry, Choctaw, Clay, Cooosa, Clarke, Elmore, Bullock, Macon, Butler, Chilton, Cleburne and Hale.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

New signs in Alabama hint that some of the status quo forces see the crumbling of any legal defense of compulsory segregation.

From the Black Belt comes one hateful signal in the form of the "White Citizens Councils." In certain areas of the Methodist Church in Alabama a few old voices are seeking to arouse hostility against the position of the General Methodist Conference and that of its bench of bishops. Both stand for

a gift, for "God so loved that He gave . . ." It is a gift unmerited. I didn't earn it. This gift is a personal, endless, intimate and transforming friendship. All people who accept this friendship will have soft manners, gentile hearts, sweet tenderness and infectious goodness. It is easy to be good in their presence.

If you would have God's gift, the transforming friendship of Jesus Christ, simply leave the door of your life ajar. Just as you breathe in the air, breathe in the spirit of this friendship. Open the very pores of your skin for this, His loving and healing friendship. Live in the presence of this friendship, and you will become a new being.

Jesus comes to us not only in His church house, or in the room when the door is shut, but as He came to Mary and Martha, busy cooking and washing dishes . . . and as He came to Peter mending His Nets, Jesus comes to us in our household duties and on our jobs with God's gift . . . The transforming friendship of Jesus Christ.

In our temptations Jesus comes to us. In our sorrows and joys the transforming friendship of Christ comes to us. Simply leave the door ajar.

Let us keep this friendship fresh and green by prayer, by worship, by ministering to others. It is an eternal friendship. It is God's great Christmas gift to the world. It is glorified by the meaning of the cross. God so loved men that He gave us Jesus. Jesus so loved men that He gave His life. Christ loves men and women, boys and girls, not only when they are lovable, but at all times.

God's purpose is to win people. God's purpose is to win people by love . . . a superiority of love over hate. And God, through Jesus Christ's friendship, will keep on keeping on until men give up hating and are overtaken by love.

"What a Friend we have in Jesus!
All our sins and griefs to bear . . ."
Can we find a friend so faithful?

living within the law and the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Bigotry is seeking a place to stand and spout. Public opinion is beginning to melt segregation. Hence the strident voices of restricted rights are trying desperately to halt the trend, to reverse the changes and to contaminate the new waters of liberty. Too many everywhere now know that racial segregation is wrong. The public debate on the issue is bringing the truth to light.

Check the history of education. Public education in Alabama and especially in the Black Belt, was fought as hard or harder, than desegregated education is being fought today in that section. Under the fraudulent "separate but equal" rule the Black Belt never provided more than the "separate" and at times it wasn't even that much for the members of the Negro race. The old-line finishing schools are still existent for members of the white group in the Black Belt. The rulers of the Black Belt are opposed to members of the Negro group getting a good education in good local schools.

Negro leaders were in the fight for public schools. They had to fight alone to try to level up the schools under the old dual school system and never achieved equality of educational opportunity. They are going to have to fight to desegregate public education all over Alabama.

The NAACP has recommended a six-point program for compliance with the May 17 school segregation abolition decision. But much more than recommendations are necessary. Local leadership is going to be needed to put over this program. First thing then, it seems to me, is for the association to begin to build, develop and recruit grass-roots leaders who are not in the clutches of those forces seeking to evade, overturn or eliminate the meaning of that great court ruling.

The Federal Government has a number of already-established op-

erations which can serve as pilot projects in the public education for desegregation work. Among them are the military installations, one being in Selma. A second is the VA hospitals of which three are located in this state and a third are federal contracts. A close look should be made in the Black Belt to determine what persons and firms are getting federal money.

Is one who invokes the "boycott" in trying to defy the highest court's decision patriotically any higher than one who invokes the "Fifth Amendment" to defy security to this country? This is an angle which might well be considered by those interested in the preservation of democracy.

Publicly-financed schools cannot rationally nor democratically be split up into "White" or "Negro" schools. But we have reacted emotionally about this issue for over a half-century. The court gave a validity to this "separate but equal" fallacy but a later court discovered this error and boldly and unanimously sought to correct it.

Here are the six ideas advanced by the NAACP in the field of desegregation.

WORLD
TUES. 12-14-54

1. **That NAACP branches continue the stimulation of discussion by such responsible groups as churched, civic organizations and trade unions in order to prepare the community for acceptance of desegregation by September, 1955.**

2. That school boards be encouraged to take a firm and positive position for early compliance with the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

3. **That active support be given to individuals and groups who seek to implement the Supreme Court ruling.**

4. That, in the absence of organized Negro civic units in a community, state units of the NAACP assist the local people.

5. **That efforts of outside groups to prevent integration and the role of bigoted elements in defiance of the Supreme Court decision be exposed.**

6. That the total resources of the NAACP, including legal action where necessary, be utilized to achieve integration.

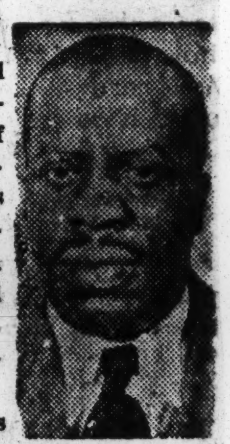
THE TIP-OFF

3/a

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The Governor's Office, Montgomery, Ala.—(SNS—There were two dramatic dissents, both on separate issues, at the meeting of the State Board of Education here Friday, July 9 where a college president was fired and a declaration adopted to ignore the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing the segregated school system.

Dr. S. S. Seay, secretary of the Department of Home Missions, Pension and Relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, lifted a clear, calm courageous voice against adoption of a three-legged resolution offered by Gordon Persons, president of the board spelling out the views of the present administration on the controversial and unconstitutional school segregation issue.



Editor Charles G. Dobbins of the Montgomery Examiner, a weekly general newspaper, stood alone in opposing the dismissal of Dr. W. W. Hill as president of Livingston State Teachers College. He knew he was alone but felt that no case had been made for taking Dr. Hill's job away from him.

Neither Dr. Seay nor Editor Dobbins saw fit to support each other's dissent. Both made equally brilliant representations of the ideas they espoused. Theirs were both fair play dissents. . . . . .

The Persons preserve school segregation resolution said that (1) the U. S. Supreme Court has yet to state the time and when of its anti-segregation pronouncement; (2) that the state constitution requires separation of the racial groups in schools and that (3) unless ordered by the courts, no unit of the Alabama public school system will be permitted to de-segregate voluntarily. There is to be the status quo at least until 1955.

However, Gov. Persons said that the public was urged to continue to work together to make the school system the best. He said that school officials were to act in exact accordance with the constitution of Alabama. There was no discussion and the resolution was adopted unanimously by roll call.

None of those attending the special board meeting chose to have anything to say at this point. Although it had been widely published in the newspapers that the school segregation question would be discussed, other than Dr. Seay there was no spokesman for the Supreme Court's view present to raise a voice. The militant Montgomery minister learned of the hearing less than two hours before it was to be held. Bishop James Clair Taylor of the AME Zion Church wanted to attend it but had another engagement. He suggested that the Alabama-born, Talladega College trained Dr. Seay speak in the name of the powerful AME Zion Church.

There was lively discussion of the resolution to remove the tenure of Dr. Hill after charges against him were withdrawn. It is not clear to me what is really behind the removal of Dr. Hill. The flimsy budget over-sepnding or irregularities charges do not appear to be the real reasons behind the action. Mr. Dobbins did not speculate or suggest motives but argued the issue on its merit. To me what happened to Dr. Hill is far more serious than the attention currently given to it.

Board members commented on what a fine, friendly, competent man Dr. Hill was and that nobody had anything personal against him. There was nothing professional against him. However, there were the admitted technical mis-doings in which he misused no money nor wasted any. Does this mean that if a college president is friendly, he is not worthy of heading a public institution? The firing of Dr. Hill needs to be searched into further, it seems to me.

It was at the close of the debate on the Hill dismissal resolution that Dr. Seay spoke up. Although the agenda had moved from the school continuation of school segregation resolution, Gov. Person said nothing as the minister spoke up for integration. No one uttered a word after Dr. Seay's warning counsel. He spoke deliberately, eloquently and with a feeling of cosmic backing. He had in a way saved the day for the Negro group by placing in the record a rejection of the board ideas in handling boldly and rightly the problem of change implied and declared in the May 17 Supreme Court decision.

In substance Dr. Seay divided his challenging plea into two parts: (1 do what you ought do and can do now—lower the racial bars in higher education and integrate the teachers and (2 make plans now to integrate in the below college schools. In the subtlety, he told the board members that they could have made a better out preparing for the changeover than trying to block the workings of God.

"H i s was an extemporaneous speech that bubbled from the heart of man full of freedom and faith. He was careful to point out that his was a message from a man of God who earnestly believed that decent men who see the light will change and do what is right.

He told the story of his daughter who desired to attend the Medical School of the University of Alabama but ended up in an Eastern institution where a number of her classmates are white Southerners, the latter able to attend the Alabama medical school. In other words white youth are leaving Alabama for school where it is known that Negro students are accepted.

Each of the nine Congressional Districts is represented on the 11-men State Board of Education. They are Myron R. Rubey of Mobile (1); C G Dobbins of Montgomery (2); H L Upshaw of Eufaula (3) Col Harry M Ayers of Anniston (4); William Hodo of Alex City (5); C A Montgomery of Eutaw (6); T A Robinson of Cullman (7); W Van Gilbert of Athens (8) and Marvin Hawkins of Birmingham (9). The Governor is president of the board and the State Superintendent of Education is its secretary and executive officer.

Too few citizens know the workings of their government and the relation of the cast ballot to its operation. When the governor, the state superintendent of education and the legislative delegation are elected the voters determine who will look after public education of every level in this state. Minorities are not fairly represented on this board. The Negro group which constitutes approximately 34 per cent of the Alabama population is without any direct voice on this board.

This is likely to continue until the authenic leaders of the Negro group go into the rural areas and build up the poll list on a county by county basis. So long as there is a total blackout of the Negro vote in Lowndes and Wilcox merely token voting in Hale and Monroe, bewildering in Jefferson and indifference in other counties, the Negro

same period last year.

The latest reduction was traceable to continuing completion of defense contracts; poor markets especially for textiles, lumber and furniture; and seasonal cutbacks in fertilizer plants, vegetable oil

THE TIP OFF

3/a Negro

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Two-party politics depend upon something more than talk. Its built upon a clash of ideas, competitive leadership and sides-taking followship.

Political parties take their identies from contending philosophies more than they do personalities. Sometimes the personality and the philosophy blend.

Writing in the August 21 issue of The Saturday Evening Post, Hodding Carter gives six reasons of how "The Republicans Muffed the Ball in Dixie." He lists them as "long habit" of one-way voting; (2) the fightless conduct of President Eisenhower; (3) the smart strategy of the Democratic high command; (4) Senator McCarthy's unchecked national role which involved the religious issue; (5) civil rights issue and (6) a conglomeration of Southern objections to presidential or party pronouncements.

A Birmingham News editorial added a seventh observation for Alabama the failure of state GOPers to conduct a primary and forward new leadership and wider participation. It also made no vigorous efforts to induce to its ranks a number of those upcoming Republicans who wanted to see the Alabama Republican Party stand for the "Abraham Lincoln" principles."

One of the most vocal of the newly-converted Alabama Republicans is Publisher Tom Abernethy who is running for the governship of Alabama. He is scheduled to address a statewide Republican rally at Temple Theater Monday night, Sept. 13. He is a former member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, was a delegate at the 1950 National Dem-

cratic Convention in Philadelphia in 1948, supported the States' Rights in the 1948 presidential election.

Mr Abernethy, publisher of the Talladega Daily Home, expouses the Dixiecrat theology. When he spoke at Camden in Wilcox County, his advertisement listed his objectives as (1) driving gangsters from government; (2) maintaining racial segregation and (fighting) the evils of one party-politics."

He was speaking in the Black Belt which apparently believes in one-race politics which is partly the blame for one-partyism in the South. None of the reports coming from his speech-making mentions anything he is saying about racial discranchisement. The Black Belt is beginning to feel the pinch of denying the vote to a majority of its citizens for no better reason than prejudice.

Wilcox County has 2.900 voters but not a single one of them is a Negro person. It has 18.566 Negro persons in contrast with 4,910 white persons.

The Republican Party was founded on civil rights and the ballot is the finest symbol of such rights.

It seems to me that the Dixiecrats have not seriously wanted to establish a two-party political system in the South. It appears that they want to have veto power over both parties. This is a type of political amalgam by which they seek to function in both parties or as a balance-of-power force between the two major parties.

Hodding Carter points out in his article:

"To the race-conscious white Southerner, determined to retain political and economic controls, the Republican Party, from the Civil War until the New Deal, was the party of the Negro, and the Democratic Party the refuge of the white man in the South. Under Roosevelt and Truman, the party wooed and won the bulk of the Negro vote, with little regard for Southern feelings, and with a resultant Southern frustration that was climaxed by the Unavailing States' Rights rebellion of 1948, when four Southern states supported a Southern third-party presidential ticket."

"During this period of change in the Negro's political affections some Southerners began to see, perhaps wishfully, certain States' Rights tinges in the Republican Party; and there is no doubt that considerable Southern support of Eisenhower stemmed from the belief that while he sought racial justice, he believed that the primary job of bringing it about belonged to the states."

"The disenchantment in this respect has been complete. It is possibly provable that in the past two years the Negro has gained more advantages, and with more governmental spearheading of his progress, than he had in the previous twenty years. Anyway, that's what the Gop is telling the Negro voter. A good many Southerners believe that Mr Eisenhower was unnecessarily active-and acted contrary to what they had been led to expect-when, for example, he ordered his Attorney General to take part in the school-segregation cases when they reached the Supreme Court."

"This, and other incidents-notably the prompt action to end segregation in Washingtonhas left the South nowhere to take its racial mores, politically speaking. So why not, the argument runs, stick to the party wherein lies our traditional strength and where our spokesmen have an impregnable position?"

on with the | "You're

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

THE COLLIRENE COMMUNITY, LOWNDES COUNTY, Ala.—SNS—Picnic-time perhaps is the most pleasant time to unroll one's first-hand observations of this ballot-denyng, freedom-restricting, education-stifling county.

On July 5, a group of kinfolk and friends staged a home-returning barbecue spread on the grounds of the Collirene School, which is more of a hazard than a school building. From places like Chicago, Detroit, and Birmingham they came to spend the celebration of July Fourth. One day is enough for me in Lowndes County which has a record of political suppression, brutality, violence and social persecution as notorious as the vice and gambling record of Russell County.

I have reported by use of statistics on some of these conditions but

numerical facts are weak escorts when placed against on-the-spot observations.

No one could have convinced me without my seeing it that anywhere in Alabama are to be found school buildings in the horrible shape of some of those I saw as I rode through Lowndes county.

The federal-state school building survey revealed that the white schools did not need any money to bring them up to standard but that the Negro schools needed $3,052,500 to advance them to acceptable rating. I knew that the 195 Negro teachers, all of them non-voters who live in Lowndes, had paid $2 apiece to honor their lady superintendent for "15 years of service."

Often these honor-your boss affairs are the means by which the fearful seeks to ask for things they need and lack the courage to put into words. After reading the account of the "15 years of service" for which Miss Hulda Coleman, superntendent of Lowndes County Public Schools was honored as published in The Lowndes County Informer, I should have caught on. The account lists nothing concrete or suggestively to indicate that the service citation was really earned.

"For having served Lowndes County fifteen years as superintendent, the association (Lowndes County Teachers' Associaton) honored Mss Hulda Coleman, superintendent of education on May 13th."

Of course, this could have been incomplete reporting by this school organ. Or it could have been based upon some of the fine impressions made by the superintendent who I understand served on some of the committees which went around checking schools which were announcing readiness for the approved list. I heard her praised for her work on such committees and this may have gotten back to the LCTA. It could be that my eyes are failing me. Maybe, as I hinted, it could be a method of prodding her to do something, believing that she is fair minded and concerned.

Lowndes County has 2,200 white voters but not a single Negro voter. The Lowndes County Board of Education allows non-voters to teach in its public schools at a time when we in America are being challenge to actually prove that democracy works for all everywhere in this country. There are 14,790 Negro persons living in this county. Yet persons living in this country. Yet since 1901 ths country as tightly and totally denied the ballot to the Negro group.

Here is a county which has sent forth native sons like Bishop Bertram Wilbur Doyle of the Seventh Episcopal District of the CME Church and Dr. E. W. Williams, president of the Alabama State Baptist Convention. Should they return to Lowndes to make their home likely they too would be deprived of their right to vote. To be black is to be denied the ballot in Lowndes. Do you call this democracy?

Top leaders in the nine-county Second Congressional District are scheduled to meet at the Elks Club, 907 Cleveland Avenue, Montgomery at 1 p. m., Saturday, July 24 to discuss a What-the-Alabama Negro Wants program and to formulate plans to either open up Negro voting or expanding it. However, it is usually impossible to find persons in these counties where Negro citizens are voteless to attend such meetings. A workshop for Jeanes Supervisors is scheduled for July 19—23 at Alabama State College at Montgomery.

Mr. E. D. Nixon is serving as chairman of district meeting. He is familiar with the problems facing the Negro group all over Alabama. But none can help those who are unwilling to make the first step themselves.

A number of Negro families are doing fine in Lowndes. They own beautful homes, long automobiles, and fertile lands. They pay tax on their homes, land and cars but have no voice in the selection of those who levy and collect the taxes. They barbecue but they can't ballot.

Only to an outsider perhaps are these agonizing discriminations discernible. To live where there is a blackout of the ballot dims one ability to see the political darkness. Ballot denying disables democracy.

What I have written is about conditions rather than about people. Had I closed my eyes to the school buildings and shut-off-my minds to historical facts, I could have done a gay column. For never have I before seen a group which appeared happier. Many of them also came to stay only a day back home.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Some high-placed resignations from the board of directors of the National Urban League, have set off some healthy discussion on the organization's activities policies, operations, structure and relationship to the changing needs of the Negro group.

Among the resignations is that of Judge Irvin G. Mollison of the United States Customs Court, New York City. He outlined his sharp views on NUL in a letter of June 21 to NUL President Robert W. Dowling. Mr. Mollison subsequently released his critical letter to the press. The judge is a sincere, scholarly, and passionately devoted man with a long and useful record of service to the Urban League on the local and national level.

Speaking before the 15th annual session of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, the erudite and polished Lester B. Granger took occasion to answer the charges made by Mr. Mollison against the league. He said (1) Judge Mollison misappropriated the truth when he asserted the NUL would not cooperate with the N. A. A. C. P. in the campaign to destroy racial segregation and discrimination: (2) that contrary to the view given by the Customs Judge, the Urban League has and continued to oppose the alleged biased employment policies of U. S. Steel; (3) that it is absolutely false to say that the league has "one-man rule" and that Judge Mollison helped to draft the constitution he now sees fit to criticize.

In a place like Birmingham, certain forces which claim they desire to help the Negro group, think the Urban League is too radical and hard-hitting in its approach. Instead of it, the Birmingham group created an interracial committee. Alabama has no NUL unit.

Here is Judge Mollison's resignation letter:

"Mr. Robert W. Dowling
President of the National
Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York 10. N. Y."

"Dear Mr. Dowling:

"Certain events have transpired at the National Urban League which have caused me to come to the decision that I can no longer continue to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees.

"The National Urban League has no program of any consequence or any real benefit to Negroes. The League, its officers, and its staff are completely out of touch with Negroes and their desires to participate as full fledged American citizens in our American democracy. The National Urban League has failed to meet the challenge of the times in the important areas of housing, employment, and education.

"The National Urban League and its executive staff have refused to cooperate with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other reputable organizations in the achievement and fulfillment of worthwhile objectives for the benefit of Negroes generally. No programs have been devised to combat openly and forthrightly discrimination in housing against Negroes. No effective steps have been taken to protest openly against the housing discrimination practiced against Negroes by Levittown in Bucks County, Pa. and Long Island, N. Y., or by Fairless Hills Village in Bucks County, or by the insurance-company-owned housing projects in New York City. The League has likewise failed to pursue with vigor all remedies available to it in connection with employment discrimination against Negroes in Bucks County. Moreover for years the League has failed to manifest any real and genuine interest in the education of Negro pupils and students upon an equal and non-discriminatory basis."

"One fundamental cause of the lack of a program of benefit and value to Negroes is the detachment and isolation of the Board of Trustees as a board from Negroes generally and the membership of the local leagues. The Board of Trustees is unrepresentative not only of Negroes generally but also of the local league membership; as a consequence it is not responsive to the needs of Negroes whom the organization is supposed to serve."

"Happenings at the Annual Meeting of the National Urban League on June 10th have brought into sharp focus not only the undemocratic, arbitrary and autocratic election procedures of the League but also the oligarchic governmental structure which permits ONE MAN RULE and domination. The National Urban League Constitution and By-Laws do not provide that members of the LOCAL Urban Leagues by virtue of local League membership are members of the National Urban League The NUL constitution merely provides that a person who contributes money in a certain stated amount is a member. However something further must be done before a contributor can constitutionally become a member — the contributor must be selected and recommended by the Membership Committee of the NUL and thereafter elected by the Board of Trustees.

"Because of these undemocratic and unrepresentative constitutional provisions a member of the Cleveland Urban League was informed that he was not a member of the National Urban League and therefore could not participate in the Annual Meeting. Susequently as a matter of courtesy and grace he was given the right to speak. Membership in a local League does not make anyone a member of the National Urban League."

"In essence and substance the only members of the National Urban League are the members of the Board of Trustees which at will

elects to and drops from, its Board various persons either at its regular meetings or in the Annual Meeting of the League. The National Urban League is thus a self perpetuating oligarchy which is entirely removed from the membership of the local Leagues and the general public."

"Although there are many fine and sincere board members, the Board of Trustees as a board has not exercised any real control over the program policies of the League; nor has the Board exercised active control over the financial affairs of the League. As a nentity the Board of Trustees allows itself to be used as a "rubber stamp" by the executive director, who stiffled freedom of speech i nthe board as policies and program or the lack of program. And moreover the Board of Trustees has allowed the so-called Urban League Fund to usurp the authority of the Board over program and financial affairs and thus make all the real policy decisions for the League."

"At the Annual Meeting I noticed with considerable regret the ruling of the chair that only the names of those contained in the nominating committee's report could be voted on, and that nominations could not be made from the floor. I regarded with dismay the efforts of two staff members to prevent the nomination made by petition signed by five Board members from being voted on by the body."

"I observed that the Annual Meeting was packed with all the paid professional and clerical employees of the agency. It seems to me that allowing them to vote for and against the election of board members, as was done at the Annual Meeting, was not only extraordinary but wholly unprecedented in a social welfare agency."

"The matters set forth above are some of the reasons which have brought me to the decision that I can no longer serve as a board member. I therefore submit my resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Urban League effective immediately."

"(Signed)

Irvin C. Mollison."

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Only 14 days had passed since I had made a pop call on Bishop James Clair Taylor at his at 111 1-2 Monroe Street. But this time, July 24, I knew that death had left "Room 3" vacant.

For a long time I had been trying to get Prof J. E. Pierce of Alabama State College to meet Bishop Taylor Since I wanted to drop by his office July 9, Mr Pierce decided he would go along.

When I related to Bishop Taylor that my mission was to cover the public hearing of the State Board of Education at which there was to be considered the question of school segregation and the proposed dismissal of Dr. W. W. Hill as president of Livingston State College he expressed interest in attending but had another engagement. He then suggested that Dr. S. S. Seay attend the public hearing and voice the opposition of the A. M. E. Zion Church to segregated schools.

I am here exclusively as a newspaper but in stating my mission and seeing that the board meeting was going to be open, Bishop Taylor was anxious to have a spokesman for de-segregation in the meeting. It happened that Dr Seay was the lone representative of the group at this hearing, with the exception of your correspondent.

While we were in the office of Bishop Taylor he brough up the subject with Prof. Pierce about some names he was trying to secure for the purpose of organizing a civic discussion or perhaps he was going to build it around the framework of the Birmingham Hungry Club. He didn't go that far.

In 1953, Bishop Taylor delivered the Emancipation Day address in Montgomery at which he made a glorious impression because of the sharpness of his scholarship, the penetration of his thinking, and the felicity of spirit.

He was serving in New Jersey at prelate when this state cast off segregation and enacted equal job opportunities legislation. His testimony in behalf of civil rights, from what I can gather was one of the classic presentations. Because of his soft-like personality, easy competency, and tendency to pull away from the spotlight, he probably has never been given full credit for his efforts.

Bishop Taylor, from what I can learn, was waging a stubborn uphill and popular fight to get bishops to live in the district over which they supervise. Many of them are assigned to districts but make their homes far away from those who feed them He had served, I am told, as secretary of the A M E Zion Bishop Council, having been upped from assistant Here again his high principles he would not sacrifice to seniority and selfishness.

Looking for a site to buy or build a home for episcopal residence, Bishop Taylor reportedly had difficulties finding a suitable site. Public officials are said to have been disturbed over this after it had been brought to their attention.

Zion Church when Bishop Taylor delivered the "Men's Day" sermon It was one of the most challenging messages I have heard. He cited figures, examples and observations of the waning influence of men in the church He directed his ideas at trying to awaken the men of the church as to their responsibility. He had come to Tuscaloosa by bus, preferring this mode of travel to driving his automobile. He rode back to Birmingham together with Presiding Elder Merriweather Along the way he talked, and I listened His whole talk was about improving things, of elevating people and serving in the community ql everwhich H R A T A T THTR

One evening I was dinner guest, along with Bishop Taylor and his wife, Mrs. Anne Taylor, and some others at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. G. W. McMurray of Birmingham. Rev. McMurray is minister of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. At the table I mentioned to him the suggested "Spotswood Day" which the NAACP desired to sponsor in Montgomery. He readily gave his consent. He had on a financial drive for Lomax-Hannon College, sponsored by the AME Zion Church, but went along with the project the association had for raising money. However, it was strictly an NAACP promotion.

Coincidentally, he was stricken at the home of Rev. McMurray He had tried to get the episcopate to set up the episcopal residence in Birmingham But Bishop Taylor thought that Montgomery was more centrally located.

I didn't know Bishop Taylor was sick until I received the call Friday, July 23, that he had expired in a local hospital.

Sixty-one, Bishop Taylor was born in Boston, Mass He is survived by a son and his widow

It is possible that Bishop Taylor was not too well known in these parts except among his church folk and a few new friends he had made. I understand he had recently discussed with a minister some ideas for a five-year plan. He had been able to get some people to come and work in the rurals as missionaries. He knew the problems and needs of the rural church and was trying to do something about them.

These were something which could not be said in a newstory and therefore I decided to make my column available for haul these items out into the open so that you can in a way measure the big loss his passing represents

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)— For the past 15 years Alabama educators have played a significant role in the American Teachers Association.

Through enormous memberships it has poured money into the A. T A. In turn, this organization has invested in war bonds, in the NAACP, in research in services which have benefited the teaching profession specifically, the Negro group generally and America imperceptibly.

It has furnished leadership as presndents, regional leaders, convention workers and in the person of Dr. H. Council Trenholm, its executive secretary.

Still Alabama in many respects lags behind many of the states represented in the ATA. It is one of the five states which has failed to lower the racial barriers in higher education. Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi are bunched with Alabama in this respect

Alabama has disadvantages in

other aspects with its other laggard companions, Georgia has a teamwork formula by which Prof. C. L. Harper as executive secretary of the teachers association can muster strength. Mississippi has an independence in its association which allows its leadership slugging space. South Carolina teachers and NAACP leaders work on a number of joint projects. Florida teachers made room in its organization for Noah Griffin when he led a teacher salary fight.

I have made no observation as to how well the state associations are carrying out the basic program, projects and promotions of the ATA This is an area which deserves attention in the light of the desegregation objectives of the ATA.

It is hardly enough to merely help finance a good program without functioning with it. Otherwise it is a type of buying your way when a little servicing of the objective would go much further.

In my opinion the ATA has a program that its members should appreciate. Those who work with it seem to be sincere. In the acceptance speech made Mrs. Lillian R Johnson, president-elect, there was something spiritual which flowed out with her words.

The delegates who had begun to show restlessness, came back to life when she started to speak. Throughout her message that was the asking of help from God. She had suffered an accident a few days before but came on to the convention. I set there and listen to her, taking no notes. Her message was the kind one takes down in his heart instead of on paper. She impressed me as being in earnest, determined to advance the association's program.

ATA works in an unserved field. It still has to prod the NEA in areas where the prestige of this larger teacher organization could make a contribution to the profession For it should bear in mind always that the teaching profession is one profession

I gather that the ATA has a few white members. However, the NEA has more Negro members than the ATA has white members. This is due to a number of factors of which none would reflect unkindly on either organization. ATA and NEA are working together on some projects.

School teachers are the custodians of democracy Through them, the currents of civilization run Every school in a free country is a tool house of democracy As teachers of democracy and with the May 17 decision on the open school a part of democracy the adjustment should not be hard among human beings The good teacher is an example of democracy and goodwill in action.

One thing should be kept before the politicians and the public is that the scholars, all of them school teachers, furnished much of the information upon which rested the court's memorable decision. They dug up new information which show the absurdity of the separate but equal doctrine. They were to catalogue the changes which have taken place that makes it look silly among intelligent men.

This is to say nothing of the moral grounds which could be argued.

A democratic people, unliked those under dicatorship, are flexiable. Human beings are distinguishabel from the lower animals because of their adaptability. The ATA has plenty of fresh material along this line. As teachers and scholars they know that human beings can learn together without hurting each other.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

By what can one measure race relations in Macon County? This question has been raised, obliquely and challengingly, by Mr. W. P. Mitchell, an executive of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Tuskegee Branch NAACP and the director of civil liberties for the Alabama Association of Elks. He is Alabama born and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

It should be interposed here too, that the Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research, has revised its formula for testing progress in the South. Gone is the lynching index as the guide to improvement in human relations. Jobs, voting, barrier-breaking are among the new concepts.

Mr. Mitchell has come up with a dissent on an editorial in The Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Ala., August 11, titled "I Want To Go Back Home, which attempts see in the voluntary return to Tuskegee of a man charged with a serious crime a sign of improved race relations in Macon County.

Before presenting the Mitchell dissent, it should be noted that Macon County has a population of 26,228 Negro persons and 4,900 white persons. It has 3,007 white voters and only 855 Negro voters. All but about 74 of the voting age white citizens are qualified to vote while there are 13,684 non-voter Negro citizens.

Mr. Mitchell did not seem to feel that the comment that "nowhere in Alabama are race relations better than in Macon County" was justified by the facts, although the newspaper had admitted the incident it cited was an "isolated exception."

It appears that what prompted the comment was "a Negro who waived extradition in Philadelphia because of a nostalgic urge to return to Tuskegee presumably to be booked on murder."

Wrote Mr. Mitchell " ..... The present chief law enforcement officer for the (Macon) county seems to put forth determined efforts to deal fairly with all persons. During his four years as sheriff of Macon County, on instance of brutality or maladministration has come to my attention."

Then Mr. Mitchell asserts that no publicity was given by the newspapers to the alleged "beating of Willie Horn" by Tuskegee city police men. He said the Negro boy had committed the crime of "assisting a white boy home with some gasoline."

There are many gruesome details presented by Mr. Mitchell on the alleged treatment this Negro boy received allegedly at the hands of the "policeman and his aides" who "severely" beat "this helpless boy."

Then Mr. Mitchell moves into another area which he seems to feel can cast light on race relations.

He writes: "Suppose one takes a look at the voter registration situation. The hundred of Negroes making applications for registration certificates must wait for long hours in hallways and stairways of the courthouse to get into the Prisoner Room (approximately 8 x 10) which is used to register Negroes."

"In addition to waiting long hours to get into the room to make application, hundreds must go back two to five times before they are finally passed by the Macon County Board of Registrars. White persons who are out-numbered by Negroes in this county five to one, make application in a much larger room in another section of the courthouse."

"During 1953, 195 Negro applications were made but only 27 received certificates of registration. Our records for 1954 show that 391 applications were made by Negroes, but only 135 certificates have been issued through the last registration day, Monday, August 2, 1954."

"There is an absence of violence in Tuskegee and Macon County."

Yes, oh yes, many factors should be considered in measuring citizenship relationships among community people. The ballot is one of the foremost barometers of race relations. Racial disfranchisement is a sign of unabalanced group relations.

The ballot illuminates and illustrates this point better than anything else in Macon County. For here in this county one finds the vast spending power concentrated at the VA Hospital and Tuskegee Institute. But this dollar power cannot be submitted for ballot power. There are things to be obtained through the ballot which money cannot buy.

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Democracy in public carriers is a continuing struggle. Subtle and crude devices are often used to deny to one segment of the riding population the equal, exact and same accommodations as the other riders. Now and then there comes a first-hand report of how discrimination is conducted on public carriers in areas forbidden by federal court decisions.

No names will be used in connection with this report but the observations are being presented to bring before the spotlight of healthy public opinion practices which seem to be wrong and unconstitutional. Unless such practices are exposed, protested and fought, they are likely to go on and on. The riding public can break them up. Here is that report:

"On Friday morning, August 13th, three other persons and I boarded the Piedmont at Chehaw, Alabama. It was due in Chehaw at 3:07 but came at 3:35. On getting on the train, as the conductor stood on the ground and checked our tickets as we stepped into the train, he said "go to your right." Being on to this tactic we went to our left and found comfortable seats. As soon as the train pulled out of Chehaw Station, the conductor came to me and asked me to move into the next car where he told me to go. I told him I was quite comfortable and did not care to move. He then told me to move because he said so and I answered him that I was comfortable and did not care to move and would only do so if he insisted and then my moving would be under protest because the Supreme Court had said that I might sit wherever I wanted to as long as I had paid for the accommodation. I still refused to move letting him know that the insistence would have to come from him. He finally walked away mumbling, and was later heard to utter "this damn Supreme Court." Knowing I had no intention of moving unless actually forced I rode quietly on into Atlanta."

"Upon arriving in Atlanta the train crew changed and as soon as some car changes had been made in Atlanta, the new conductor came into the car where I was and touched each white person and asked that they move into the next car. As he told each white person when he came to the person nearest to me he said "move into the next car because you are going into New York. Whereupon, one of the young women who had boarded the train and sat next to me, who was going into New York got up and got her bags to move into the next cars since the conductor had given that as the reason for moving. At this point, the conductor blated out that he had asked the people to move that he wanted to move. I said, this young woman is going into New York and since you said for those going into New York to move then she should move. He then told me that he was running this train, he was boss and he would run it like he wanted to. I said, I shall certainly let Mr. Thurgood Marshall know about this."

"Later on, we had an opportunity to learn the conductor's name. He is on the run from Atlanta, Ga. to Salisbury, N. C. I was further told that this conductor was doing everything possible to keep the cars segregated. They had heard this conductor and the one who got off in Atlanta talking together but did not know what was being said, so after the incident of moving all the white people they wanted to know what had happened before we had reached Atlanta. Incidentally, the car into which he herded all the white passengers was crowded and some of the white persons were without seats. One white man who got on later asked the colored porter if he might sit in the car with us and the porter told him to sit wherever he wanted to. He sat in the car with us and got off at Tocca, Ga."

"I am simply relating this to you because I want you to know some more actions and reactions in our experiences of getting about here in this South land. Out of this NAACP gained a membership and I believe a prospective good worker. This person is from Seneca, S. C. and he told me about their having tried to get a chapter in Seneca and how some of our "accommodators" had thrown a road block. The gentleman promised to put forth a greater effort to get an active NAACP in his home town."

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

THREE NOTCH, Ala—(SNS) —Moving through the rurals where you talk with the rank and file leadership in the branchheads, you catch a reflection of the need for a new type of service.

Despite the valuable work done in the field of de-segregation literature by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta and the American Teachers Association with headquarters in Montgomery and the Public Affairs Committee of New York City, little or none of this information is available to the non-urban people.

There are no centers of information such as public or private libraries where such information is accessible. No one seems to be interested in distributing it. It has to be grapevined and bootlegged into these sections, it seems.

Just as slaves heard the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the rural peole know about the unanimous decision outlawing classroom segregation read on May 17 by Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court. It reads in part:

"Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater, when it has the sanction of the law. For the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of

inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

Perhaps there is no better exhibit o fthe wickedness of the separate but equal doctrine than the public school system of Bullock and Barbour counties. These counties are politically and economically poor because they are educationally poor. Its citizens have reduced per capita income because of reduction in education growing out of the wasteful dual educational system.

Segregated schools are now illegal schools. They are as illegal as the slave system. Who defends them defends lawlessness. Regardless to one's personal opinion. his racial theories, his sectional notions, these must take an inoperative place in the face of the law. The Supreme Court is striking down the separate but equal doctrine merely corrected an error of a previous era. These things for both the Negro and white groups to bear in mind

The cross-over is going to require able, sober, enlightened and God-touched leadership. In a recent column in the California Eagle, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, commented upon this aspect of the challenge. He suggested:

"Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey, James Weldon Johnson, Eugene Kinkle Jones—all of these made their contribution to the revolution in American thinking, and they all passed off the stage while history changed the setting and got ready for the next phase. That phase is now upon us."

"Now the fight is for integration, and has been for a couple of decades, without the awareness of some of us. The fact that the fight itself has changed form does not mean that the struggle is any less intense. In some ways it will be more intense than ever."

The scenery of the struggle for implementing the constitution of the United States has shifted. It has moved South. It has spread to the rurals. Clarendon County supplied one of the testing grounds for the false doctrine of separate but equal schools. This brought to battle the rural leader and thrust the minister into the thick of the fight.

One of the important factors in this shifting scenery and reenforcement from church leadership is the stand taken by the Southern Baptist Convention. Max K. Gilstrap, staff writer for The Christian Science Monitor, did a splendid article on this angle July 29. He quotes A. C. Miller, executive secretary of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, as saying: "Chief Justice Warren is correct in his statement that by his decision our position in the United Nations will be stronger, and by it we have made it easier for nations whose citizens are colored to join with us in our battle for peace."

"The political blasts which accompany the court's decision will so ease to be heard, and the citizens of our country will march together in unity to build a great nation and a better world on the recognition of the dignity and worth of every individual."

Mr. W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, is making trips to the rurals, talking with the people. In two speeches where I heard him, the audience wanted information about school de-segregation. Some Baptist ministers present on these occasions gave strong voice to the new ferment for freedom.

The freedom spirit is in the air like the scent from the pine trees. The drouth which is withering Alabama crops cannot dry up this flood-tide of the democratic hope.

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Two-party politics depend upon something more than talk. Its built upon a clash of ideas, competitive leadership and sides-taking followship.

Political parties take their identies from contending philosophies more than they do personalities Sometimes the personality and the philosophy blend.

Writing in the August 21 issue of The Saturday Evening Post, Hodding Carter gives six reasons of how "The Republicans Muffed the Ball in Dixie." He lists them as "long habit" of one-way voting; (2) the fightless conduct of President Eisenhower; (3) the smart strategy of the Democratic high command; (4) Senator McCarthy's unchecked national role which involved the religious issue; (5) civil rights issue and (6) a conglomeration of Southern objections to presidential or party pronouncements.

A Birmingham News editorial added a seventh observation for Alabama the failure of state GOPers to conduct a primary and forward new leadership and wider participation. It also made no vigorous efforts to induce to its ranks a number of those upcoming Republicans who wanted to see the Alabama Republican Party stand for the "Abraham Lincoln" principles."

One of the most vocal of the newly-converted Alabama Republicans is Publisher Tom Abernethy who is running for the governship of Alabama. He is scheduled to address a statewide Republican rally at Temple Theater Monday night, Sept. 13. He is a former member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, was a walkout delegate at the 1950 National Democratic Convention in Philadelphia in 1948, supported the States' Righters in the 1948 presidential election.

Mr Abernethy, publisher of the Talladega Daily Home, expouses the Dixiecrat Ideology. When he spoke at Camden in Wilcox County, his advertisement listed his objectives as (1) driving gangsters from government; (2) maintaining racial segregation and (fighting) the evils of one party-politics."

He was speaking in the Black Belt which apparently believes in one-race politics which is partly the blame for one-partyism in the South. None of the reports coming from his speech-making mentions anything he is saying about racial discranchisement. The Black Belt is beginning to feel the pinch of denying the vote to a majority of its citizens for no better reason than prejudice.

Wilcox County has 2,900 voters but not a single one of them is a Negro person. It has 18,566 Negro persons in contrast with 4,910 white persons.

The Republican Party was founded on civil rights and the ballot is the finest symbol of such rights.

It seems to me that the Dixiecrats have not seriously wanted to establish a two-party political system in the South. It appears that they want to have veto power over both parties. This is a type of political amalgam by which they seek to function in both parties or as a balance-of-power force between the two major parties.

Hodding Carter points out in his article:

"To the race-conscious white Southerner, determined to retain political and economic controls, the Republican Party, from the Civil War until the New Deal, was the party of the Negro, and the Democratic Party the refuge of the white man in the South. Under Roosevelt and Truman, the party wooed and won the bulk of the Negro vote, with little regard for Southern feelings, and with a resultant Southern frustration that was climaxed by the Unavailing States' Rights rebellion of 1948, when four Southern states supported a Southern third-party presidential ticket."

"During this period of change in the Negro's political affections, some Southerners began to see, perhaps wishfully, certain States' Rights tinges in the Republican Party; and there is no doubt that considerable Southern support of Eisenhower stemmed from the belief that while he sought racial justice, he believed that the primary job of bringing it about belonged to the states."

"The disenchantment in this respect has been complete. It is possibly provable that in the past two years the Negro has gained more advantages, and with more governmental spearheading of his progress, than he had in the previous twenty years. Anyway, that's what the Gop is telling the Negro voter. A good many Southerners believe that Mr. Eisenhower was unnecessarily active-and acted contrary to what they had been led to expect-when, for example, he ordered his Attorney General to take part in the school-segregation cases when they reached the Supreme Court."

"This, and other incidents-notably the prompt action to end segregation in Washingtonhas left the South nowhere to take its racial mores, politically speaking. So why not, the argument runs, stick to the party wherein lies our traditional strength and where our spokesmen have an impregnable position?"

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

HARTFORD, Ala. — (SNS) — Whether in the Black Belt or in the Wiregrass Sector, of which Geneva County, is one of the eight counties, the picture of public education in respect to the two racial groups, has some features in common.

However, there is some overlap in what is known as the tier of Black Belt counties and the cluster of Wiregrass counties.

Geneva County has 22,490 white persons and only 3,409 Negro persons. About 150 of its 11,820 voters are Negro electors. No difficulties reportedly are experienced by Negro applicants seeking to register to vote. But the stiff poll tax had kept most of the registered voters off the qualified list.

This is the home county of Atty. W. C. Boswell who in 1946 introduced a voter-qualification formula in the Alabama State Legislature when he was State Senator which took on his name, the now court-invalidated Boswell Amendment. At that time there were no Negro voters in Geneva County. In January, 1949, the federal courts ruled that the 'Boswell Amendment' was unconstitutional.

Out of the campaigning against the "Boswell Amendment" was born the Geneva Branch NAACP under the leadership of the late Rev. Lang. With his death the branch went down. It was the rural leadership in those rough and tough years that provided much of the inspiration, drive and morale necessary to carry on a campaign for the restoration of political suffrage among the Negro group.

It has been about 13 years since I was in Henry County. Bishop E. C. Hatcher, then presiding elder of the Ozark District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church permitted me to make some trips with him through this section to observe, to learn, to store away information.

School buildings in this county look about the same as they do in Marengo County which has 20,478 Negro persons and only 9,016 white persons. In other words the racial ratios are reversed. Usually the white schools in the heavily Negro populated areas are better than the white schools in the sparsely Negro populated sections.

The federal-state educational survey reveals that $1,632,000 is needed to bring the white schools up to desirable quality while $870,000 is needed to pull the Negro schools up to stand-

ard. The Negro population represents approximately 12 per cent of the total while the Negro school building needs represent about 40 per cent of the suggested over-all layout.

In one town in Geneva County the Negro high school uses the gym of the white school. In another town, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune addressed a Negro-sponsored meeting held in the auditorium of the white school. It was attended by white and Negro citizens but on a traditional seating pattern. Leaders of the white group reportedly brag about the fine relations existing between the two groups. However, no one is seeking to change the status of the Negro group nor narrow the gap between two-class citizenship.

Some of the school leaders talk freely about what they think are the shortcomings of the Alabama State Teachers Association. I understand that some of their criticisms or suggestions for improvement have been presented at the district ASTA meetings. Unless the ASTA leadership puts its ears to the ground it is likely to find itself unpopular and unsupported.

For whatever its implication, some of the school people call attention to the fact that Geneva County has no Jeanes supervisor. To a large extent, the influence of these supervisors is formidable in the ASTA and in the State PTA. They also cite recent events in Marengo County, as a case in point, where the ASTA could have proved its worth a teacher service organization.

I have unconfirmed reports that since the dismissal charges against Prof. George P. Austin, for 33 years principal of Linden Academy were dropped, that 11 other teachers have been notified that their employment with the Marengo County Board of Education is at an end. Most of these are said to be tenure teachers who have been notified that they were being cut off because of reduction in teaching units. Some others were non-tenure teachers.

When you travel over the state looking at the white and Negro schools, you see how the physical facts back up the memorable words of Chief Justice Earl Warren, who observed: "In the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently equal."

Or as the California Eagle observed in an editorial: **"Worse than that, the kept-apart, shoved-aside Negro children were branded as inferior—in their own eyes and in the eyes of the white children."**

The double duty facing our educators, community leaders and business men is to see that all of the schools are put on the highest level and to widen the educational opportunities so that all may learn from all. The human being is capable of adjusting to change and meeting its challenge in the spirit of goodwill.

THE TIP OFF

31a Negro

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS)— The "Boutwell Plan" for meeting the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 school-case decision and the N. A. A. C. P.-sponsored desegregation petitions made top news the past week.

Alabama's method for adjusting to the new situation induced by the Supreme Court's history-making and democracy-enriching decision needs more than ideas suggested in the proposal recommended by the Boutwell study group.

The proposal if adopted as a constitutional amendment would be merely an empowering act. As such the Legislature would have final say on tearing down the public school system even if the compulsory clause were removed. Just how many lawmakers, in the name of saving the segregated school system, would be willing to go through with breaking up the public school system in which generations have invested?

Other forces are at work in Alabama seeking to preserve the public school system and to undertake a large-scale campaign of understanding the decision, democracy, Christianity and the change which is in the making. One thing will be made clear as the campaign of non-school popular education moves along is that the decision is enforceable. Politicians who talk to the contrary mislead.

A young college professor here has written an essay on a phase of this adjustment which I am passing on to you. Here it is:

MENTAL REVOLUTION—TEST OF MEN'S SOULS

"Our nation is undergoing a mental revolution. It is a revolution written in the hearts and minds of men, and a direct product of long-accumulated forces which has been set in motion by the Supreme Court's pronouncement on segregation May 17, 1954. It is a revolution of ideas and moods; a humanitarian and liberal revolution. Men are being asked to change traditions and folkways of long standing, and which are so deeply embodied in American life—particularly the Southern way of life."

"For almost a hundred years men have been taught to love, honor and protect the status quo. The whites in the South, because they were taught and many believed, the biological and intellectual superiority of whites over Negroes. The Negroes, strange as it seems, because they felt the "Negro World" provided economic security and also for the comfort that came from the philosophy of "God's love for the oppressed people." To this end both races have protected and supported this dichotomous scheme against nature. Thus much that is being said, while so obviously irreconcilable, is none the less entirely sincere and reasonable to them; for these statements voice convictions that have for generations grown and gathered force within them in the course of their experiences."

"It has been timely stated that 'men convinced against their will are of the same opinion still,' thus it is of supreme importance that the minds and hearts of men are made over before the true meaning of integration can take place. It is an age of 'wholesale brainwashing.'

"Strangely enough this mental revolution is taking place and most of us, fortunately, are not aware of it. There are more than 5,000 Negro students attending white colleges in the South. Moreover, Virginia, Kansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Washington, D. C. are taking steps to comply with the Supreme Court's decision. Even in the South the revolution is crystalizing."

"Of course there is little over evidence but it is witnessing 'looking and thinking' stage. People are becoming cognizant of each other. Instances where Negroes and whites have taken each other for granted, on the busses, on the street, in the stores and wherever they come in contact, now demand a second look. Perhaps on a small degree, it is a struggle for a 'meeting of the minds.' "

"Throughout the South the hearts of men are changing. The total reaction to the Harrison School incident in Montgomery, Alabama gives evidence that people are thinking and changing. Even the die-hards show signs of weakening. Gov. James Bynes of South Carolina might have been 'misquoted.' Herman Talmadge, who declares that Negroes would not mix in the schools of Georgia, as long as he was governor, is leaving office. Mississippi has moved from a 'go to hell" attitude of the court's decision to an attitude of finding some constitutional way to circumvent it."

"Yes, the mental revolution is upon us—in the nation, as well as the South. We can no more prevent integration than we can 'hold back the dawn.' Let us, in the name of mankind, abandon prejudice, distrust and intrigue and unite for the good of ALL men. These are indeed times that try men's souls."

THE TIP OFF

31a Negro

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSCUMBIA, Ala. —(SNS)— American Nurses' Association, Inc., is cooperating in sponsoring 'National Nurse Week," Oct. 11-16.

This is project is intended "to dramatize and interpret the services and requirements necessary to provide adequate nursing care to the public " It also intends to provide ANA members with "an opportunity to go to the general public with an interpretation of (ANA) needs and programs and to acquaint nonmembers with the aims, goals and work of the organization."

I have examined some of the promotional literature and find some 12 other organizations listed among the sponsoring groups.

Theme of the observance is: "Progress in Nursing Means Better Health for the Nation."

This event should provide also the occasion to scan the nurse training scene in Alabama. None of the purely tax provided nurse-training schools in Alabama are open to the Negro group. Most of the hospitals built partly with money from the Hill -Burton Hospital Act deny such training to members of the Negro group.

Some hospital in Alabama prior to receiving federal aid trained Negro nurse but after getting these public funds dropped such training. Negro leaders let out not even a whimper about it at the time. Nor have they until now lifed a finger to win back such nurse-training on the basis of the anti-discrimination clause in the Hill-Burton Act.

Public and semi-public hospitals with nurse-training courses are scattered through this state. Yet so far as I can learn none of them accept Negro students. Two years ago when I attended a career conference of a high school in certain Alabama city over a hundred girls signed up for nursing as their major interest. In this city there was a tax-supported nursing schools but none of the consultants called this to tre attention of these future nurses.

When the nursing school of the University of Alabama first opened in the Birmingham Medical Center there were Negro nurses in it. However protests from bigoted persons forced the officials to drop the Negro nurses. Not a single howl was raised by Negro leaders. Almost everybody expected a fuss to be raised by them. The NAACP has at this time already won a legal precedent by which re-admission could have been assured for these dropped nurses. One of the Negro nurses in the class was the daughter of a members of the executive committee of the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP.

The Alabama Nurse Association has taken a number of progressive steps. Like the Alabama Dental Association, it draws no color line.

With all of the emphasis on nurses from the military as well as the civilian standpoint, one would that some action would have

been taken in several directions to increase the number. But this is not the case. Numbers of young women would like to make nursing a career but the opportunity for getting training in Alabama is not bright.

What rankles me is the fact that some women organizations ostensibly interested in seeing that nurse training is available to Negro girls are doing nothing about breaking down the racial barriers at the tax supported schools.

National Nurse Week should provide us with an opportunity to check into opportunities for members of the Negro group to get nurse training in public and in private institutions. The Alabama Association of Women's Clubs, the women's Auxiliary o fthe Alabama State Medical Association and women's auxiliary of the Alabama State Dental Association should be in a position to conduct a survey and campaign along this line.

Realy I don't know just what kind of attention will be given to National Nurse Week by our group. Maybe one day some of us will wake up and catch on. But the catch-up is going to require that we make up for the time when we were doing little of nothing.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

SHEFFIELD, Ala.—(SNS) — For a long time some of the aggressive leadership of the Negro group in Alabama came from this section of the state.

Evidence of such is found in the activities of the Alabama State Teachers Association, in trade unions, in the NAACP and in political action. That doesn't seem to be true any more.

Norman Thomas, now in Cleveland, Ohio, was serving as president of the Tri-Cities Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; P. B. Swoope was a moving figure in political action; James Hampton, currently out of the state, was a booming leader, and organized labor, to name only a few.

Sheffield is second in size among the Tri-Cities with a population of 10,767. Colbert County has 32,220 white persons and 8,565 Negro persons. Tuscumbia has a population of 6,712, being the smallest of the three cites.

Colbert, Franklin and Marion counties compose the 31st Senatorial District of Alabama. State Senator A. W. Todd, Democratic nominee for Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry formerly served from this district. U. S. Representative R. E. (Bob) Jones, Jr., is the Congressman from the Eighth District. Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, Colbert, Lawrence and Morgan make up this district.

W. E. King of Courtland is serving as district chairman of the Alabama State Coordinating Committe for Registration and Voting of which W. C. Patton of Birmingham is state chairman. Under this agreement it is the task of King to furnish leadership for stimulating voter-registration. In some of these counties, it has been difficult to find out the number of Negro voters. There are no reports of which I know which show difficulties in seeking to become voters.

Whether Mr. King has called a district meeting is something I have been unable to learn. Perhaps all of this will be revealed at the state conference of leaders scheduled to be held in Montgomery, Alabama on Sunday, Oct. 24.

At one time there were at least three active branches of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Eighth District Tri-Cities, Huntsville, Decatur. They are all inactive now, although they may still be listed. Not active in the sense of working toward the realization of the N. A. A. C. P. objectives. One of the finest N. A. A. C. P youth councils in the state used to be in the Tri-Cities

Situated in this district are three major and several minor colleges. Among the major colleges are Florence State College, Alabama A. and M. College and Oakwood College. Obviously no Negro student has sought enrollment in the all-white state-sponsored college located at Florence. Leaders assert that there has been little apparent concern among either population segment about the school desegregation issue in these parts.

Likely some effort will be made to revive the Tri-Cities NAACP Branch. It appears that the need is interested leadership. Leaders have manifested casual interest, it is said, in activating the branch but fail to carry through on it. Rank-and-file leadership seems to be absent from the present scene. There is only a small number of Negro-managed business operations in these three cities.

North Alabama boasts of enlightened race relations. Yet the same kind of signs you find in Black Belt courthouses you see in those in this section. It is a matter of degree, perhaps, rather than dimensions. This is not to say that the Black Belt can be given as high rating as this section of the state.

Yet there is one incident that has been related which tends to confuse the picture of "fine race relations existing here which civic leaders like to impress upon a visitor to these parts. An Emancipation Day program was planned, I am told, and for some reason cooperation was withheld by persons who nominally, and free to do so, would have otherwise supported it wholeheartedly. Another incident is where pressure was tried in an area having to do more with imprudent passions than an imperfected profession.

Yet there are those who are looking forward hopefully, not willing to rest upon the glorious past. The Rev. S. M. Davis, presiding elder of the Florence-Huntsville District of the AME Church is a candidate for the bishopric. This would tend to reflect the spirit of moving ahead, setting the pace, building on higher grounds which leaders of North Alabama stood for in other days. A newcomer to this district is the Rev. H. D. Anderson, Jr., formerly of Birmingham, who has been installed as pastor of St. Paul Metropolitan AME Church in Tuscumbia.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Little attention seems to have been given by our group to the observance of National Nurses Week (Oct. 11-16).

In this space October 5, I rambled through a number of problems related to the nursing profession which should be of burning concern to the leaders of our group However, it is the objective of National Nurses Week to sharpen public appreciation of the work of nurses, to encourage nurses to support their organizations better and to improve their profession.

Training opportunities for Negro girls who desire it is not available to them at the tax-supported institutions. Whether it is a state-supported nurse-training school such as the one in the Birmingham Medical Center, or the one at the city-sponsored hospital in Tuscaloosa, or the nurse-training schools built party or wholly with federal funds, the color barriers are there.

The teaching profession can't absorb all of our girls who need and want to work. Other lines of employment are usually closed to them by public, semi-public and private concerns However there are increasing opening in the nursing field but the bottleneck is training.

Here are a few things which might be done to get the ball rolling toward removing some of the color bars. Make a survey of all tax-supported nursing schools in Alabama at every level of government. Catalogue prospective students. Raise a scholarship fund to support a legal and public opinion fight to get them admitted to the public-sponsored nurse-training schools.

It might be a productive idea to make a look-see of the status of Negro nurse. Registered nurses are in one professional organization in some of the counties. But that is not the case of the Licensed Practical Nurses. The professional is divided along racial lines in this locality. There are nurse's aides, mails and related descriptions working in hospitals What relations do they bear one to the other?

Trying to find out some idea which could be used in a column on observance of National Nurse Week, I came into some frightening information, which if true, would shock one. Some of it deals with alleged racial differentials in pay, improper classifications, and irregularities. Fear of job reprisals is obviously keeping much of this information hidden from the public.

Racial discrimination in job opportunities is a kind of economic torture To deny one training for his profession because of his race, religion or national origin is the denial of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Some weeks back I was cheered in reading that the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority was going to work in the field of widening doors of job opportunities. I realize that there are many approaches and level and areas at which this can be undertaken. Members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for a number of years was interested in health projects.

Meantime to day there is a reported shortage of registered nurses. There are reports that a number of girls are on the waiting lists of many of the nursing schools because they are overcrowded. However, I cannot vouch for the information upon which this comment is made Yet I think that the figures will show that one could get nurse training more economically at the near home nurse schools.

Two public-supported classes in LPN training are offered in the Birmingham area. Nurse aides are trained by the hospitals. Yet in this same area where public funds are expended for sponsoring training for RN's the bars are up against the Negro girl.

Through the NAACP numerous precedents have been won by which all racial bars can be pushed off the doors of public training. There are more than 31 branches of the NAACP in Alabama Yet nothing has been done to crack this field of job-training.

What have the nurses themselves done about it? Have not they an opportunity to see the advantages in being able to receive training, if you want it, in your own state, of city, or community? Are they playing any part in National Nurse Week observance?

Questions like these came to me I pounded out this column. No answer to them do I have. Anybody can raise questions which nobody can answer. Foolish question, may be.

There isn't anybody on the scene, no organization; not even a leader with sight to lead this fight for opening nurse-training opportunities for the Negro girl in the tax-supported institutions.

(NEGRO) EMORY O. JACKSON

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Change is creeping up on us, from behind and in front. Another foreshadowing of it can be seen in a speech made recently by State Superintendent of Education W. Terry before the AEA-NEA leadership conference held at Alabama College for Women.

He advocated the doubling of the "R's: Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, rights, responsibilities and human relations."

He advocated the doubling of the "R's" to bring them up to a half dozen. "Today," he asserted, "we really have six R's: Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, -rights, responsibilities and human relations."

Mr. Terry added: "A great deal of emphasis is being placed on citizenship education. We believe that if we are to have better world, we must do something about training our boys and girls to fit into the community that they will live in."

Each person who reads Dr. Terry's message may get a different meaning. He may have spoken more than he really meant or stands for in practical life. But the words of his are there just the same.

The world today is bigger than the Alabama Black Belt or the Mississippi Delta, or the Louisiana cane fields. Today's world includes all of the people who are connected by transportation, communication and other things. We live in a fluid world where populations are constantly on the move. A new world is at hand, a product of many things.

On May 17, the United States Supreme Court in its decision delegalizing the Separate but Equal doctrine in public education, illuminated and dramatized these changes. It outlined new lessons for all of us in group and human relations. The Supreme Court said that in the field of public education the Separate but Equal doctrine has no place.

Rights and responsibilities should go hand in hand. Yet a number of responsibilities are enforced and rights ensnarled. One is forced to bear arms, pay taxes, and obey the laws. But some rights, like those of voting, are often unfairly curbed. Lowndes and Wilcox counties with more Negro than white persons have no Negro voters. Bullock County has only 7 Negro voters. Token Negro voting is typical of Black Belt counties.

"Citizenship education" is needed for both the school going population and some of the adults. Voting stimulates one in the direction of the finest citizenship. One who be-because of his power andz position denies another the right to vote solely because of his race and color is lacking both good citizenship and patriotism, it seems to me.

August 15, Joe Azbellz, city editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, published in his "City Limits" column which appeared in the combined Sunday Advertiser-Journal an interview of Mrs. Agnes Baggett, Democratic nominee for state auditor, who in January will become a member of the three-person board which appoints the boards of registrars in the 67 counties of this state. The Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry make up the other two members of the appoint board.

Here are some o fthe views of Mrs. Baggett on registration of voters as revealed by the Azbell column:

"Every person should be able to vote and have a part in government if he is qualified. .. ..

"But I am opposed to the wanton registration of white or colored. A person should be interested in his government and qualified to vote before being registered.

"I am not for opening the floodgates to any groups unless those groups are qualified.

"There would be no reason to have a board of registrars if the qualifications were ignored.

"The law sets up those qualifications and I take the view that the law should be followed in the registration of every person without regard to race, creed or color."

"I will cooperate with anyone and everyone so long as that cooperation does not hinder my principles and desire to serve the best interests of the State of Alabama."

"Considering herself as a representative of the people and "not a representative of any faction, force or authority," Mrs. Baggett said she intends to make her appointments on the basis of honesty and integrity and obedience to the letter of the law and "not in any instance on the basis of personality or personal considerations."

"I intend to do my job according to the law and do it with honesty and integrity for the state as a whole. If after I have done my job in this manner, I am defeated at the polls, I will then find myself a job doing something else. I never intend to compromise my principles to perpetuate myself in any post or position," she said.

"The duty, power and influence of the appointing board end when the appointments are made," she said.

"There is nothing the statutes which provide survellance by the appointing authority. As the law now stands, no report is required to be made by these boards to the appointing authority or anyone else other than sending a list of names of the registered persons to the secretary of state and probate judge." she added.

"I thing my attitude is summed up this way: The functioning af a government is not intended to be by favoritism to any particular group but a strict performance of duties to the best interest of the people in hat government. Tha's the way I intend to make the appointments which come under my hands, she declared.

THE TIP OFF 31a

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

SELMA, Ala. —(SNS)— Two meetings scheduled for November in this pre-Civil War, densely-Negro, heart-of-the Black Belt city could have telling influence on the group's democratic advancement program.

The 31-unit Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches is holding its ninth annual convention here Nov. 11-15. Walter White of New York City, the top voice for civil rights in America, will be the feature convention speaker. The NAACP is holding one of its biggest interest-making events in the tough area of the battle for liberty and dignity for all Americans, equally and alike.

A week or two later, in November, the powerful Alabama Baptist State Convention, will hold its 87th annual meeting here. There are some 300,000 Negro Baptists in this state. More and more Baptist ministers, its lay leaders and others in responsible places, are manifesting interest in the restoration of full democracy to the least of them among us.

In other days, Selma represented the capital of Negro leadership and to a degree, an educational center. Payne College sponsored by the A. M. E. Church was here but moved to Birmingham. There was Knox Academy. This was the focal point of Negro aristoracy, culture, refinement and quality. It appears that the city is going to try for a comeback.

But the comeback will have to become a part of the change which is going on all over America. The Catholic Church has set up here, thus breaking new ground religiously. Public high school education has just about supplanted private education on this level for the group.

Craig Air Base here is serving in a sense as a lighthouse to new relationships among men who may not have known before that good Americans, or those who respect law and authority, can dwell together as human beings and persons of mutual worth. This post could have clinical affect on life and help to make easier the change which is crowding in on us whether or not we think we are ready for it. For my part, human beings born in democracy by the very nature of that birth are ready. Democracy should give to both the ready and the unready man an equal chance, regardless of what either does with it. Equality of the individual is what makes democracy.

For as Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas says, "There is only one type of citizen." It seems to me that two-type citizenship is offensive to the Constitution of the United States and at war with Christian ethics. Color-type citizenship is a denial of full citizenship.

Getting back to the Baptist group, it should be said in their favor that slowly, and often stubbornly, a few of the white leaders among them have shown a tendency toward constructive change. Two years ago the white Baptists of Alabama adopted resolutions urging the use of Negro policemen in cities, and also encouraged persons to become voters. Among the Negro Baptists the strongest voices yet raised for de-segregation has come from among their leaders.

June 2-5, the Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in St. Louis, setforth its views on the May 17 Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation. Not all went along with the proposal which came from the Christian Life Commission, but the opposition was small. This is the most important sign of change which one can offer at this time.

Here is that statement:

"We recommend:

"1. That we recognize the fact that this Supreme Court decision is in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens, and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men.

"2. That we commend the Supreme Court for deferring the application of the principle both as to time and procedure until the nation shall have had time to work out methods by which transistion from the present practice may be effected.

.."3. That we urge our people and all Christians to conduct themselves in this period of adjustment in the spirit of Christ.

"4. That we express our belief in the public school system of our nation, and we express hope that in the working out of necessary adjustments, its place in our education program shall not be impaired.

"5. That we urge Christian statesmen and leaders in our churches to use their leadership in positive thought and planning to the end that this crisis in our national history shall not be made the occasion for new and bitter prejudices, but a movement toward a united nation embodying and proclaiming a democracy that will commend freedom to all peoples.'

THE TIP OFF 31a negro

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

By what can one measure race relations in Macon County? This question has been raised, oblique-

ly and challengingly, by Mr. W. P. Mitchell, an executive of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Tuskegee Branch NAACP and the director of civil liberties for the Alabama Association of Elks. He is Alabama born and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

It should be interposed here too, that the Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research, has revised its formula for testing progress in the South. Gone is the lynching index as the guide to improvement in human relations. Jobs, voting, barrier-breaking are among the new concepts.

Mr. Mitchell has come up with a dissent on an editorial in The Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Ala., August 11, titled "I Want To Go Back Home, which attempts see in the voluntary return to Tuskegee of a man charged with a serious crime a sign of improved race relations in Macon County.

Before presenting the Mitchell dissent, it should be noted that Macon County has a population of 26,228 Negro persons and 4,900 white persons. It has 3,007 white voters and only 855 Negro voters. All but about 74 of the voting age white citizens are qualified to vote while there are 13,684 non-voter Negro citizens.

Mr. Mitchell did not seem to feel that the comment that "nowhere in Alabama are race relations better than in Macon County" was justified by the facts, although the newspaper had admitted the incident it cited was an "isolated exception."

It appears that what prompted the comment was "a Negro who waived extradition in Philadelphia because of a nostalgic urge to return to Tuskegee presumably to be booked on murder."

Wrote Mr. Mitchell "..... The present chief law enforcement officer for the (Macon) county seems to put forth determined efforts to deal fairly with all persons. During his four years as sheriff of Macon County, on instance of brutality or maladministration has come to my attention."

Then Mr. Mitchell asserts that no publicity was given by the newspapers to the alleged "beating of Willie Horn" by Tuskegee city police men. He said the Negro boy had committed the crime of "assisting a white boy home with some gasoline."

There are many gruesome details presented by Mr. Mitchell on the alleged treatment this Negro boy received allegedly at the hands of the "policeman and his aides" who "severely" beat "this helpless boy."

Then Mr. Mitchell moves into another area which he seems to feel can cast light on race relations.

He writes: "Suppose one takes a look at the voter registration situation. The hundred of Negroes making applications for registration certificates must wait for long hours in hallways and stairways of the courthouse to get into the Prisoner Room (approximately 8 x 10) which is used to register Negroes."

"In addition to waiting long hours to get into the room to make application, hundreds must go back two to five times before they are finally passed by the Macon County Board of Registrars. White persons who are out-numbered by Negroes in this county five to one, make application in a much larger room in another section of the courthouse."

"During 1953, 195 Negro applications were made but only 27 received certificates of registration. Our records for 1954 show that 361 applications were made by Negroes, but only 135 certificates have been issued through the last registration day, Monday, August 2, 1954."

"There is an absence of violence in Tuskegee and Macon County."

Yes, oh yes, many factors should be considered in measuring citizenship relationships among community people. The ballot is one of the foremost barometers of race relations. Racial disfranchisement is a sign of unabalanced group relations.

The ballot illuminates and illustrates this point better than anything else in Macon County. For here in this county one finds the vast spending power concentrated at the VA Hospital and Tuskegee Institute. But this dollar power cannot be submitted for ballot power. There are things to be obtained through the ballot which money cannot buy.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— A look might be taken by some of our ledaers at some of the new points of operation in the favorable change which is working its way over America.

There are two military operations here at Maxwell Field and Gunter Field .A VA hospital is also situated here. All are within the presidential directives which declare the national policy of our country They cover both the civilian and the non-civilian employees.

But apparently our leaders are overlooking an opportunity to explore ways and means to utilize these operations as pilot projects in the field of goodwill and dignified relationships a mong all of God's children. This could be done in the field of education, employment ,religious, recreation and elsewhere.

These federal installations and agencies could be made the vehicles of not only our national policy but of the finer human relationships Through them paths could be choped out for wider and richer understanding. This seems to be too little opportunity among us for a decent understanding of one another.

The National Jewish Monthly for April, 1953, commenting upon and reprinting an editorial in this vein from the Catholic Herald pointed out this. It said in part: "Many Americans do not fully understand others for sheer lack of opportunity For example, there is a great Jewish press, consisting of more than a hundred weeklies, several monthly and quarterly magazines, and of course a few Yiddish and Hebrew publications. This press is not read by many non-jews, just as few Jewis read the great Catholic Protestant papers, of which there are also many hundreds. In this way, both groups miss fresh insights into thinking of their neighbor."

The foregoing observation made by the National Jewish Monthly could be routed in other directions. There are over 200 Negro produced weeklies. They are located in almost every one of the 48 states and many of them which are published outside of the South have Dixie-born editors. These newsmen know of conditions back home because they visit each other and write each other. Travelers from back home relay to them reports. Bad things about cities often travel faster and further than the good ones.

In his column Aug. 5 in the California Eagle, Lester B Granger, executive director of the National Urban League relates a true story of the experiences of two social workers in Pennsylvania where they ran into Jim Crow practices despite the state's civil rights laws. He related numerous efforts made by the visitors who knew the law and wanted to get relief from the unlawful impositions. Mr. Granger points out this:

"Every state has its ugly pockets of resistance against the march of progress. They remain mainly because home folks avoid them and visitors can't stick around long enough to clean them. But the clean up job is really ours and we can't consider ourselves clean until we do our jobs."

Usually in my travels, I pick up comment on conditions back home which trouble and shock me. Here a number of persons ask when will Birmingham hire Negro policemen? Montgomery and Mobile have them They want to know how long will Birmingham resist the tide of change sweeping Negro and white baseball players into competition together? These are the kind of things one doesn't have to tell anybody about Birmingham. One shouldn't have to be a Negro minority to know about them He could become familiar with things like this by becoming a constant reader of the Negro-directed section of the press.

Montgomery citizens seem to be developing an interest in trying to become Alabama's best city from the standpoint of group relations. An outstanding Negro leader served on a citizens committee which settled the City Lines bus strike. The Negro group is represented on the board of directors of the United Appeal, which is similar to Birmingham's Community Chest. An Atlanta sports promoting group cited a member of the sports staff of The Montgomery Advertiser for his contributions to sports journalism.

Montgomery has 50,000 Negro persons. There are no segregation boards on the city buses Yet Birmingham has such sign, which are the symbols of disturbed race relations, it seems to me. Montgomery served as the first capital of Old Confederacy Birmingham came into being after the Civil War.

This observation is not intended to represent the "Cradle of the Old Confederacy" as having arrived at the point it could be described as a city full enlightened on citizenship relations. It has not and must travel far to do so. It is ahead of Birminghm in his area, however, and some Birmingham folk seem to become irritated at the mentioning of the Birmingham record. It seems to me that Birmingham civic leaders should strive earnestly to make the Magic City the South's chief city in favorable race relations.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

SELMA, Ala. — (SNS) — The season for picking political candidates approaches as the deadline for the list should be complete. qualifying nears. By Tuesday, March 2

Candidates for statewide public office from the Black Belt, of which Dallas County is a part, labor under handicaps which are by-products of restrictive thinking. In 14 of these counties the Negro population is even to or in excess of the white population. Negro citizens in these counties either are barred from voting or permitted only token voting. Office-seekers from these racial disfranchisement counties lack the suffrage base of those coming from other sections.

Dallas County has an approximately two-to-one Negro ratio of population. But Negro citizens are a frightfully small fraction of the electorate. Meantime, Black Belt politicians often have a blind spot in their thinking when it comes to civil rights, which belongs to all, and are individual rights. Civil rights are implied in the Bill of Rights and have been extended by other amendments to the United States constitution.

Some politicians try to make bogey words out of civil rights. They confuse the issue. They advocate spurious notions and resort to specious arguments. They becloud the issue by dredging up discredited theories. A small group of old and devilish men are trying to stage a comeback by distorting the meaning of civil rights. Voting is one of the vital civil rights which is grounded in both the United States constitution and the various state constitutions.

Voting rights are not new civil rights. The point is on the exercise of this right, or privilege. It is a privilege as a citizen, maybe, but when it is denied on account of race it becomes a right. In 1900, the Negro group in Alabama was deprived of the opportunity to register and vote as persons, or citizens. This denial has trapped Black Belt politicians behind a wall of non-voters. If the situation were different, any candidate from the Black Belt could start with a big push.

There is the case of Mr. Bruce Henderson who is making another try for the governorship. He comes from Wilcox County where the Negro population ratio is about four-to-one. Negro citizens are voteless in Wilcox. In his own County, Mr. Henderson, a highly respected conservative, has to over come this obstacle. The story of the long denial of voting to Negro citizens in Wilcox has circulated around the state.

Task before our political action leaders is many-fold. They need to establish some political scales on which to weigh the candidates in the May 4 primary. In most of the cases it will be the choice between the lesser of terrible evils. In still other cases it will be a meaningless choice between office-seekers standing for the same things. Meantime in several of the campaigns issues will be given secondary consideration to emotional appeals.

Some unfriendly interests will not care a hoot about the personality of a candidate. How he thinks is all they want to know. His appeals to folly; his cheap entertainment; how he smiles, handshakes, or clowns will not matter with them. Issues are hidden from the voters behind the fury of emotion. Voters should check those who inject the frivilous notions into the campaign as a cover up for failing to face issues crying for discussion.

With the political scales set up, then the questions arises of grapevining this information to the interested voters. Communication plans will have to be worked out. A conference of the authentic and reliable political action leaders should be held to determine the yardstick for sizing up candidates and developing ways and means of circulating the decisions made. All of this will be ineffective unless it is backed up by a campaign to get out the voters.

One test by which statewide candidates may be appraised is on the status of Negro voting in the counties in which the candidates live. Check-the-candidate leaders should also consult the political rating sheets of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce, the Associate Industries, the Alabama Medical Association, organized labor, and disadvantaged groups, if they prepare such. This would provide a good balance, it seems to me for trying to be sound, broad and fair in formulating a run-down on the candidates. Only the candidates with the best ideas, program, and record, deserve support.

Narrow interests sometimes would like to know how a candidate can be influenced, used and handled. But the better approach, I think, is to encourage candidates to support good government and to be passionately concerned about the whole people. He should have a love for humanity and faith in people. He should carry the good lessons of Brotherhood Week into his campaign, and if successful, into his administration.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

UNION SPRINGS, Ala. — (SNS) —Tides of changes are whipping through this politically slavery belt.

Bullock is one of the Wiregrass counties, or Black Belt counties. Since 1901 only seven Negro persons have been successful in gaining the ballot although there are, according to census figures, 5,423 Negro residents of voting age in this county.

W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches; Cornelius Maiden, vice-president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor and representative for the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL) and Joseph Bowman, operator of the Groceteria, all of Birmingham were in this county last Sunday, making speeches, inspiring the leaders, and helping them to plan a way to restore their privilege of voting.

Mr. Patton who is city-bred, talked the farmers' language in speeches at Midway and Clayton where he rallied the civic leaders in more than hour-long speeches. He spoke for about 45 minutes at Eufaula.

At Oak Grove Baptist Church, over $500 was raised. One of the win-the-vote leaders said that the money came from plowmen and preachers. Several ministers were present. Strong support was given by the Prince Hall Masons from whom much is going to be heard before 1954 dies. You feel an awakening as you chat with men of the rurals who have become dissatisfied with racial disinfranchisement.

One farmer told me that about 25 to 35 Negro applicants appeared at the Bullock County Courthouse trying to register to vote but were chased away. Having made the decision, to seek legal action against the alleged wrongful denials, they said they sought to get their statements notarized but were refused by a high-placed Negro leader. The allegedly rejected vote applicants, this farmer said, had to travel all the way to Montgomery to get the statements sworn.

Bullock has 11,815 Negro persons as against 4,239 white persons. Yet there are only seven Negro voters in Bullock. According to the school needs survey conducted by the Alabama State Department of Education, Bullock needs $2,940,000 to bring its Negro-serving schools up to acceptable standards while only $850,00 is needed to elevate the white schools to such standards. This is an exhibit of the wickedness of the mythical Separate but Equal doctrine.

Across the street from the Oak Grove Church stood in ugly mockery of equality of educational opportunity a delapidated "school for Negroes."

It ran to my mind that I had heard that Miss Tessie M. Oliver the Jeanes Supervisor of Bullock County was a candidate for the presidency of the Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. No one can blame her for these conditions but it raises the question of how effective one could be as head of an organization like the State PTA, who has to work in a county where Negro citizens are allegedly run out of the courthouse for seeking to enjoy their constitutional right to vote?

Barbour County, the sister of Bullock, has 63 Negro voters out of 7,150 Negro persons of voting age, according to the vote survey made by Prof. J. E. Pierce of Alabama State College. However, civic leaders at Eufaula said that the number had increased since that study was made. Eufaula has approximately 15,000 voters but the Negro leaders would not venture an estimation of the number of Negro voters were included in this figure.

According to the state survey, Barbour County needs $2,770,000 to bring its Negro public school up to qualify level and only $875,000 to likewise rate up its white schools. Non-voting and poor schools seem to run hand in hand.

Less than 15 years ago Negroes were totally denied the ballot in the eight Wiregrass Counties. Today they vote in all of them, even though on a token basis in most. In the 10-county Third Congressional District Negro citizens vote in all of them. Approximately 700 Negro persons will be voting in Henry County this Spring.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) - Comparisons in race relations between Montgomery and Birmingham crackle in conversations these days.

Montgomery, dubbed the "Cradle of the Old Confederacy" served as the Capital City to the Rebel Government at one time during the Civil War. Birmingham, the Magic City, flushed up after the War Between the States, or some historian like to label the hostilities.

March 20, some of the leading citizens here of mixed occupations, opened a grocery store known as Farm and City, Enterprises, Inc. which is located in the residential area known as Washington Park. Shares were bought in lots of one to 65.

The incorporated store is one of the projects initiated by the Rev. Vernon Johns when he was pastor of aristocratic Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. The report is given that Dr. Johns always leaves a contribution in the way of enterprises in every city where he serves as minister. Leaders here asked me whether "Bad Birmingham" as they now describe our city has anything to match this store in the off pointed investment. (This is a question which I should like to pass on to the sponsor of the Fifth Annual Business Clinic scheduled for Miles College in April 1).

Ten Negro applicants have reportedly passed the Montgomery civil service examination for policemen with five of them due to be placed on duty in April. Montgomery is doing this without an increase in money for the Police Department. Vacancies are being filled by Negro policemen until the some agreed on are employed. Here is a plan which might be reviewed by the members of the Birmingham Interracial Committee which has announced its interest in the employment of Negro policemen.

Negro leaders are members of the Citizen Committee promoting the Montgomery Rebels Baseball Club which will have three Negro players on it. In Birmingham, a citizens segregation committee has placed before the Probate Judge a petition seeking to have the City Commission tighten its city law to bar Negro and white players on visiting barnstorming clubs from competing against each other. The question is asked: what are the big, decent, fair-minded leaders in Birmingham doing to meet this situation? I am upping the question to the public.

The Montgomery Advertiser-Alabama Journal in its March 21 issue carried a feature article on E. D. Nixon, candidate for membership on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee. The feature is competently and friendly done by Geoffrey Birt, staff writer. The interview is not a story with trap questions propounded by some shrewd reporter looking for pitfalls to throw in the pathway of one. The good reporter tries to set his teeth in the truth.

The spirit of the story on the 54-year-old, Lowndes County born civic leaders in best observed in its final paragraph, which says: "But if Beat 2, Montgomery decides Nixon is the best qualified candidate to represent them on this small local committee, news that the Cradle of the Confederacy has so placed its stamp of approval on a Negro citizen, will be a story in Detroit, New York and across the nation."

In Birmingham, Atty. Arthur D. Shores is a candidate for the Alabama State Legislature. It should be pointed out that in 1868 Alabama has a total of 26 Negro political leaders in the State Legislature. Today, approximately 34 per cent of Alabama's population is Negro.

Up spoke a lad coming out of Hornet Gym, 'Bama State College, saying Montgomery is even better in basketball than Birmingham. Read Marcel Hopson's account of the state basketball tournament.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -(SNS)- So important, I think, is the speech made by retiring President J. D. Thompson to the seventy-first annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association, that I plan to base a series of columns upon.

It was a frank report of facts trapped in a bold spirit of idealism, of democratic impulses. In a way he detailed some of the methods used to block, derail, batter, and mess up the fine program he outlined in his inaugural address, repeted in his 1953 presidential statement and came back contending for this time.

Whether it knew it or not, the old guard has seen to it, that for the time being, there will be no one to pick up his program and keep it alive. Almost anyone can predict with certainty what ASTA officials will be elected this afternoon. This election, I think, means the end of the Thompson program.

In his speech, Mr. Thompson, said that the State Department of Education sought to set up offices presumably for its Negro staff workers in the ASTA Headquarters Building but that "your president vigorously objected" He explained "When disapproval was found in other sources the matter was dropped ,at least for the time being. In this case your president felt that an important principle was involved. In brief, he felt that if the offices of the State Department downtown are too good for some of its personel, why should ASTA furnish offices for the State Department of (Education)? Furthermore, the president feels that the Department of Education and ASTA should be separated so we can [illegible] which."

In leading up to the airing of this situation by which the State Department sought shelter under the roof paid for by teachers discriminated against in salaries, Mr. Thompson said that on "routine matters and details" there had been 'harmonious" relationship between the president and executive committee." However, he said that he and the committee have differed in several instances involving matters of policy."

As an example he cited that in all matters relating to the headquarters building "we had complete agreement until efforts were made to set up certain offices of the State Department of Education in this building."

Meantime he praised "our executive secretary" (Dr. R. C. Hatch) and "Our research secretary" (Dr. H. Councill Trenholm "who held the guiding hand" in erecting the building which 'is a credit to our association."

He said that he feels like "the building should be used as an instrument in helping to carry out a program which will mean greater educational opportunities for our boys and girls, more jobs for our people, and better salaries for us."

Mr. Thompson asserted further: "During these two years my experience has been revealing. The stand which I have taken has caused me to be snubbed by many in our circle. But this has not at all been surprising. In a number of educational meetings over the state, many of them statewide, your president has not only not been invited, he has not even known about such meetings until he has read in the papers that such meetings were held and that great things were accomplished. If any of you have wondered why I did not attend some of these meetings, the reason is that I did not know about them."

It should be pointed out that coincident with the re-argument of the school cases before the U. S. Supreme Court, varied "leadership" conferences were promoted in the Black Belt and other places. But from reports from these meetings nothing was ever said about voter-registration. One such meeting, I think, was held in Marengo County, where some high-placed Negro teachers reportedly intimidated their fellow teachers who sought to become qualified voters.

Going on with the shunning of him by teachers for whom he was fighting, Mr. Thompson said in his "Presidential Address," "Today I have educational friends who would rather talk the weather than discuss educational problems. This sort of thing is the result of not grinning in faces and patting on backs. This is the result of having convictions and standing up for those convictions.'

I plan to pick up on this speech and give you the report on how Mr. Thompson said that the State Department factotum allegedly tried to get him fired; how it used teachers to sabotage his program. I heard something this in traveling over the state but was unable to get the document. Teachers were afraid to turn them loose but talked about the letters of instructions allegedly given to supervisors, principals and others to "go to the ASTA convention" and kill "Thompson's program."

31a 1954

(NEGRO) EMORY O. JACKSON

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

TROY, Ala.—(SNS)—Pike county held out until a few years ago against the return of Negro citizens to the rolls of eligible voters.

This reflects to some extent the change which is going on in this state.

When I was researching in labor economics at Atlanta University some years ago my attention was directed to a book written by Dr. Charles H. Wesley on the Negro and organized labor. Perhaps not exactly titled that way but treating generally on the subject, it was showing the Negro as a worker in the textile mills in this county shortly after slavery.

E. O. Jackson

Traveling through these Wiregrass counties you pick up bits of information regarding the employment policies of the new industries moving into the South. This problem is tied up closely with education and change as Dr. Charles S. Johnson points out in an important article in the magazine Phylon, First Quarter, 1954. It is entitled "Next Steps in Education."

"The economy of the southern region has been geared to custom even more constructing than the schools", he says. He adds that "it is increasingly difficult for industry to absorb poorly educated people, even though this has not been fully recognized by southern industry."

To bring this up is to point up something significant, I think. The matter of how the change over will affect the jobs of Negro teachers is often brought up as one of the problems of shedding the inferior school system. Yet inferior education which these sub-standard schools typified hurt the whole group instead of the profession.

Dr. Johnson writes in his Phylon article: "No great new levels of social advance have come without a break with custom, especially when custom has lagged cripplingly behind acknowledged principles of a soundly functioning social order."

Part of the ailment of public schools in Alabama grows out of a lack of money to support a two-parts school system. Should the money be there democracy wouldn't be present so long as everyone be resent the basis of belonging to the human family could not be there.

Teachers have more to lose a two-parts public education system than a single one, it seems to me. Because in some of the poorer counties, such as Marengo County, where there are insufficient funds to support a two-group school system, it is reportedly hard for teachers to gain tenure. Eleven teachers allegedly have been dropped this year even the school authorities have issued no statement of reason for it, so far as I know.

In cases like this, teachers who belong to the Alabama State Teachers Association apparently get no help. To a large extent, the ASTA has benefited from the efforts of the Jeanes supervisors in the way of association memberships. Usually, I am told, it is the estimate made by the supervisor which determines whether a teacher sticks. In a single school system, the Negro teacher would have the services of the professional organization to which they pay their dues.

Influence of the Jeanes supervisors sink through the State P-TA. In the changeover the good supervisor like the good college would survive. That will likely be true of the good teacher. Many of the products of the inferior schools are crippled. Mix this with the injury of Jim Crow and you see the fix it puts them in.

The Rev. E. O. Baxter, an A. M. E. pastor, is living in Troy. He is president of the recently organized voters' league. While living in Birmingham, he challenged the Boswell amendment in the first test suit filed. Once denied the ballot, he is now leader of a group which finds no difficulties in registering to vote.

Some years ago some retarded politicians in Pike county were predicting dire things should the Negro group restore its once lost political power. Things have changed and those living in the new change are proud of it, it seems to me.

"The current of change", Dr. Johnson writes, "seems to have swept up all the reform movements of American history into one vast program for the betterment of the life of the common man." Mr. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was not talking about Pike county but the South.

Winds of change are blowing over Alabama. Out of the winds one seems to hear a voice crying out "Change or perish."

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

First, what role is the Jeanes supervisors playing in some of these counties? Has the Jeanes program become an investigative service, something of a T. B. I. (Teacher Bureau of Investigation) for the boards of education or the superintendents? Supervisors are supposed to be helping teachers. They help to make valuable teachers of new teachers, help to improve the others and offer assistance in many ways.

Second, what role is the Alabama State Teachers Association playing in these dismissal hearings and related troubles in which teachers find themselves involved? This is no question raised to try to bring the ASTA into a controversy between teacher and board but an effort to bring to the front what seems to be an area of new service needed. Whether the ASTA had an observer at the hearing is unknown. Whether it keeps tab on the number and result of these dismissals is not known either by this pillar.

Third, what does the board of trustees of the schools do and has the ASTA provided leadership in this field? From what I can pick up the school trustees in the county system can be powerful and certainly have a legal status of such a nature as to make an understanding of them and their power imperative.

Fourth, how does the ASTA's get-the-ballot program tie in with the P-T. A., the Jeanes teachers and community groups? In Marengo County there were heard reports, all of them heatedly denied, that some high-placed individuals were trying to discourage teachers from seeking to vote, which probably is an interference with one's civil rights.

Marengo County is in the seven-county First Congressional District. It was in a county of this district, **Mobile County, where Alex L Herman, an insurance executive and Clarence H. Montgomery, president of Mobile BranchNAACP were elected to the county Democratic Executive Committee. The recently elected prsidnt of th ASTA, Prof. J. T. Gaines, lives in Mobile. This is the only district where all eight members elected to the State Democratic Executive Committee are Dixiecrats. In six of the counties of this district the Negro populations is close to, equal to or more than that of the white group.**

Despite the fact that in Wilcox there are no Negro voters, the First District has more Negro voters than the Ninth Congressional District. Birfmingham has only 18 more Negro voters than Mobile. No Negro candidates were elected to office in Birmingnam. Notwithstanding the Birmingham Interracial Committee, which has advocated Negro policemen, there are none in Birmingham although Mobile has added them.

Today Wilcox, is the only county in the First District which prevents Negro voting. Yet Senator J. Miller Bonner, of Wilcox ,author of the present Alabama voter-qualification law, often dubbed 'Boswell Amendment, Jr., was defeated in his bid for re-election. He suffered something like election shock, or a heart attack in reading the returns from the May 4 primary at which he was rejected. Mr. Bonner on one ocassion has been quoted as saying that he did not believe any Negro person, including Dr. F. D. Patterson, then president of Tuskegee Institute, was fit to vote.

What can be done to break through the ballot blackout in Wilcox? It will have to be done by the qualified potential applicants in that county. Which raises the questions: What about the teachers, the ministers, war veterans, Prince Hall Masons and well-to-do farmers in Wilcox? Have they been disfranchised so long that it doesn't worry them? Nearly every white person of voting age in Wilcox is on the voters list. Only work left for the Wilcox Board of Registrars to do is process Negro applicants, unless they are merely going to sit instead of serving the first and third Mondays of the month, and the other registration periods.

Here is a survey-look at the ballot situation in the First District:

Counties	Total	Negro
Mobile	50000.	5,232
Choctaw	5,325	75
Marengo	6,050	110
Clarke	7,821	100
Monroe	6,000	25
Washington	5,617	350
Wilcox	2,900	None
TOTALS	83,713	5,892

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The church is coming to the aid of the courts, or better, assuming leadership in this battle for the survival of freedom.

From the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court deals with the freedom of the child to learn. He learns from both his classmates and from his teachers. If he is to be a part of the community of democracy, of civilization, he must not be set apart because of his race or color.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, in speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court in the school segregation cases, went over the opinion of a lower court in connection with the Kansas Court and quoted from it: "Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore has a tendency to retard the education and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

Attention is called especially to the fact that the court was concerned about "the children." This is important because from the quarters of fear some discussion has come about the teachers, who are adults and prepared. Some seem to fear that in losing Jim Crow a teacher also might lose his job? Of course, change has its casualties. Yet in the adjustment things often equal out or balance up.

The president of Spring Hill College, Catholic-sponsored and locat-

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

ed at Mobile, in a commencement address May 25 put himself on record in support of the Supreme Court's overturning the Separate but equal doctrine. This college has in a restricted manner set up machinery for being an example of the new doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court.

A Methodist minister, the Rev. Robert E. Hughes of Rockford, in Coosa County, believes that the churches should assume bold leadership in helping to usher in the switchover. He says that some change in race relationships is inevitable.

The church, it seems to me, has the duty of pulling the community ways up to the Christ teaching rather than let the community drag His teachings down to the ways of the community. To argue against change is to assert against the creative process of civilization. Civilization is change.

To so help bring about change, solidly and successfully, the decent forces must become active, bold and ready. These forces must have the tact and toughness to fight forward and not be intimated by the negative leaders of emotion, bitterness and blindness.

Church leaders must stand up to be counted, as they are doing. The Christian teachings must be their guide. Use of the ballot, the buck, and the book can be useful.

Take a look at the First Congressional district. The figures in parentheses represent the number of delegates who attended the May 30 leadership conference in Montgomery.

First District	Total Voters		Negro Voters
Mobile	50,000	(8)	5,232
Choctaw	5,325	(1)	75
Marengo	6,050	(3)	110
Clarke	7,821	(6)	100
Monroe	6,000	(3)	25
Washington .	5,617	(7)	350
Wilcox	2,900	(0)	0
Total	83,000	(28)	5,892

C. D. Stalworth of Hilery, Ala., was elected to the "Committee of 11" by delegates from the First District who attended the conference of leaders on the aspirations of the Alabama Negro group in Montgomery, May 30. All of the seven counties which comprises this district with the exception of Negro voteless Wilcox county was represented. (There are reports that some teachers applied for registration recently in Wilcox but were told they could not be registered. A member of the ASTA vote commission has expressed hope off-record that something was in the making. Hush-hush was asked to be kept until the plan had been tried. But there has been no further reports on the success or failure of the quiet, tell-nobody, easy-a-few-in plan.)

In this district two sheriffs who have been involved in alleged civil rights violation were either defeated in the run-off or withdrew. A third incumbent was beaten. In Choctaw Conuty the sheriff lost by a margin of two votes. There is an alleged unreported lynching in Monroe County. Eleven teachers allegedly were either dismissed or not reappointed in Marengo County.

Macon County Negro teachers, many of them disfranchised, recently honored retiring Supt. B. L. Balch, who defeated Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, for a spot on the Macon County Board of Education in the May 4 Democratic Primary.

According to a story in The Tuskegee Herald, the Jim Crow twin of The Tuskegee News, published May 25, 1954. Mr. Balch 'was honored for 'outstanding leadership." The honor was bestowed "at a meeting of the Principals' Association held last Friday (May 21) at Chambliss Children's House."

However, reports which are trotting around say that the 196 teachers and principals unpocketed a dollar or more to buy "a gold plaque . . . silver pitcher and goblet set and a handsome basket of flowers" in tribute to the "outstanding leadership" of Mr. Balch, who defeated Mrs. Guzman, the first Negro woman to run for public office in Macon County.

The Herald went on to say: "Members of the association who attended the testimonial were L. E. Carter, M. K. Frazier, J. M. Johnson, L N Jones, W E. Lightfoot, U. G Upshaw and K. B. Young." (A check indicates that some of the names are women but no courtesy titles are published with them.)

Usually in the counties where gift parties are arranged by Negro teachers for the school superintendent and other school-related higher-ups, there are Jeanes or other supervisors. Knowing this, I consulted the Educational Directory for 1953 54 authorized by the State Board of Education and found on page 31 a "L. A. Jones - B. S., M. S. Tuskegee Institute" listed on the section labeled 'Jeanes Teachers and Special Supervisors (Negro)."

According to a Negro vote survey made in Macon County by the Tuskegee Civic Association, only 78 of the 196 Negro teachers are qualified voters. Returns from the June 1 run-off reveals that G. S. Rogers, a member of the Macon County Board of Registrars, defeated by a 50-vote margin G. O. Bush for a seat in the State Legislature. Rejection of Negro applicants by the registrars has been abnormally high in this county.

What is behind this sudden flurry of gifts by Negro teachers to county school superintendents? In Negro voteless Lowndes County a group of teachers under the leadership of Principal Robert Pierce gave some presents to Miss Hula Coleman for her "15 years of service." In Dothan there is the story of the $200 cedar chest gift. However the latter I understand was an individual gift.

Here is the vote survey in the Third Congressional District:

THIRD DISTRICT	TOTAL VOTERS	NEGRO VOTERS
Lee (0)	8,000	550
Macon (7)	3,862	855
Russell (4)	8,259	300
Bullock (1)	2,250	7
Barbour (4)	5,000	250
Coffee (12)	9,750	420
Dale (0)	7,633	250?
Henry (3)	4,881	402
Geneva (5)	11,000	150?
Houston (3)	10,230	1,186
TOTAL 36	71,685	4,370

The figures in parentheses opposite the counties represented the number of delegates from the particular county who attended the conference in Montgomery May 30 on "What the Alabama Negro Group Wants." Lee and Dale counties were not represented. The exact number of Negro voters in Dale and Geneva counties has not been learned.

Tuskegee Institute is the only Negro serving institution of higher learning in the Third Congressional District. Half of these counties have branches of the NAACP. Three others once had branches. Two others have never organized branches but have had a knuckle of members in them.

Lodges of the Elks, posts of the American Legion, Prince Hall Masons, Knights of Pythians are located in these counties. They are among the resources at the disposal of the true-to-mission leadership.

Job opportunities in the Post Office, industries with government contracts, new industries are influenced in many instances by the ballot. Negro citizens in Macon County have tremendous purchasing power from employment at the VA Hospital and Tuskegee Institute. This purse power should be made a weapon in the fight for first-class citizenship.

The Third Congressional District has fewer Negro voters than any of the nine districts, the figures indicate. This can be overcome by discovering leadership which will work unselfishly and untiringly for increased political suffrage. Leadership is the answer. Too often the humble people in the rurals had nothing better than absentee leadership. The new leadership must come if there is to be any worthwhile, from the non-professional ranks. It is there only to be observed rather than overlooked.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, ALA.— (SNS) — History is no better than those who write it. It's a record of man's effort to live.

Another observance of Negro History Week swings around. Text book history is not always the truest history. There is neither city nor state proclamation designating February 7-14 as Negro History Week in Alabama. This could be true of a number of other Southern States.

JACKSON

Negro History Week observance is an integral part of the unceasing struggle to win full acceptance of the Negro group as a part of humanity, of history, or the path-makers. Without a record no group has any reference.

The opportunity to learn about the Negro group has not always been easy for the members of this group. Material found in the textbooks and in the libraries is often inadequate. City and community libraries are often closed to non-whites.

A young high school girl this week who lives in a community where there is no 'stocked 'for white only' library related to me how she was in need of a book to prepare an assignment. She was not able to find the book in the library where she was admitted. Yet that book was in the community library from which she was barred although she is an American citizen and the library is operated out of public funds.

Do you call this democracy? Do you say that this is equality of opportunity? It's like asking one to make biscuits without dough.

Theme of the observance this year is "Negro History-Foundation for Integration." Negro History is merely an implementation of human history. Some sections of our country have tampered with history and with textbooks. Alabama used the textbook, "Challenge of Democracy" revised to suit its traditions rather than substantiate the truth.

Tomorrow's history likely will be unable to omit the glorious achievements of Negro individuals. New communication, fairer recording of deeds, and the improvement of scholarship among the the Negro group will bring this about.

Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, will deliver an important speech in Los Angeles, California on the observance. His address will be entitled, "A New Freedom." Dr. Wesley is president of Central State College and a renowned historian in his own right. He has moved up to the place left when death grabbed off Dr. Carter Woodson, founder and dubbed the "Father of Negro History Week."

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, is vice president of the association. Most of the work in this association is done by volunteer scholars and researchers whose only pay is the truth they dig up. Truth will set one free. Yet truth-bearing is a rough and rugged task.

The association is located at 1538 Ninth Stret, N. W., Washington, D. C. It issues a Negro History Week kit which can be had for $2.75. For $6 annually the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin. (I am subscriber to both and know what a bargain it is.) The association is in need of money to promote this work. Churches, schools, and business concerns could help. You'll find things in the literature that would call for years of digging to obtain otherwise.

Traveling over the state I have found that some school folk say they did not know where to obtain material on the Negro History Week celebration. Why couldn't the Alabama State Teachers Association have promotion of this observance as one of its projects? Why couldn't district, county and city units of the ASTA do likewise?

Exhibits of the works of Negro art could be sponsored by some of the cultural clubs. Youth Night programs might be sponsored in churches in which orations are given based on Negro History. Musical Achievements of Negro persons should be spotlighted by singing and other groups.

Courses in human relations cannot handily ignore the story of ethnic minorities. Brotherhood Sunday and Race Relations Sunday must connect with human history of which Negro life is a part. History is of two parts-included and excluded. Excluded American history is the bedrock of Negro history in America. Yet this not the beginning of the history of the so-called Negro men.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Social segregation, an issue presently under study by the United States Supreme Court, is protruding itself as the new hot political issue in some Southern states.

Admittedly, the politicians have found no satisfactory circumvention solution should the courts declare the Separate but Equal doctrine invalid. "No answer yet," they cry. In South Carolina, Gov. Jimmy Byrnes, father of the idea of abolishing the public school system, in his recent message to the Legislature hinted that some other ideas should be considered should the court decide that the 14th amendment is really a freedom act.

In Georgia, Charles L. Gowen, in his "Boston (Ga.) Speech" opening his campaign to succeed Gov. Herman Talmadge, teed off by suggesting a plan to save both the public school system and also segregation. He is against dissolving the public schools.

His plan is to get the General Assembly of Georgia to pass legislation (should the court abolish segregation) "authorizing each county school superintendent to designate the school and classroom each child in the public school will attend." It would give him "wide discretion in designating the schools and classes so as to serve the best interests of the child and the best interest of the entire public school system."

Schools are dear to the hearts of people and usually the people do not like for them to be tampered with in a way to either lower their standards or cancel them out. So now there seems to be a moving away from the notion of destroying the public schools in a frenzy of anger.

Little discussed is the fact that racial differentials in education are tied up with taxation. The denials forced upon the Negro group reduced its per capita earnings; reduced their buying power; often kept them without much property. Much of the new revenue for education comes from the sales tax. The sales tax is a tax on purchasing power. Those with little to spend have little to tax. Hence economic differentials are coming back to haunt those who must find new money for education.

One educator has pointed out that either way the court rules means that the lawmakers will have to worry over the best new source of the money. The school segregation issue cuts deeper than the emotional flub-dub created by the politicans.

Taxation and segregation float to the surface like a pair of shoes into the river

Educators are making surveys to show what is being accomplished and the politicans are citing the figures. The so-called "progress figures" often fail to show the racial gap. Nor do they deal with those intangibles for which no measurement has been found. Freedom and equality cannot be measured in pie pans.

Some educational leaders suggest that "the initial presumption would be in Alabama that facilities are equal until Negroes take formal action alleging they are not." Therefore "wait and see" what the court says and what the Negro leaders do. Politicans aren't waiting because emotion, steam, and verbal thunder have always been useful weapons in campaigns. Yet such campaigns will not solve the issue at hand.

One of the wire services reported this observation from one of the school officials: "In Sylacauga, for example, the weekly Sylacuage News says facilities there are equal now and that both white and Negro residents are content with segregation under those conditions."

The weekly quoted gave no source for its information and cited no survey of the opinions of either group. However, the state school survey indicates that it would take $3,457.500 to bring the Negro schools and $2,142.500 the white schools up to acceptable standards. This says nothing about making Negro and white schools equal-to-equal. Sylacauga is in Talladega County, but in the city school system. No figures were cited to show the relationship between the Negro and white schools.

Carl T. Rowan, prize-winning journalist and author of "South of Freedom" has written a new series of articles, "Jim Crow's Last Stand," in which he has made an on-the-spot study of the feelings of some of those in the five states in which the end-segregation suits originated. He makes this important observation: "The issue (of racial segregation) becomes woefully complex and complicated because all colored people do not want to see segregation ended; nor do all whites want to see it maintained."

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS)— None of the progress noted in the surrounding counties, notably Montgomery County, seems to have reached neighboring Lowndes County.

The Montgomery Rebels, the baseball club, is expected to field four or more Negro players this season. A Negro athlete in Rebel or Confederate uniform will be newsmaking with historic curiosity. An interracial boost-baseball club has been organized. Come April about a half dozen Negro policemen are due to be employed.

At last interest in voting among the top-crust has arrived. Rufus Lewis, a former 'Bama Hornet coach and now a businessman; E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association and Jesse Cook, coach of the Washington High basketball team are among those pumping fire into the qualify-to-vote drive.

The man-of-the-street is waking up, catching on, watching things. When the 1954 voters' list is published this followship man will have his eyes on that list. He'll be checking for the names of the society leaders; the teachers; the begging leaders, ministers and businessmen, and the well-to-do. A good place to begin scanning the new voters list should be the directory of the colleges.

Young Charles D. Langley has set up a law office here; Aubrey Williams' Southern Farm and Home; Charles Dobbins' liberal weekly, the Montgomery Examiner; E. G. Jackson's bold Alabama Tribune and the Pre-Civil War Montgomery Advertiser and its afternoon sister, The Montgomery Journal give the city a variety of newspapers.

Lowndes County is without a single Negro voter. Neither the weeklies nor the dailies are pointing this up. The Advertiser was courageous enough to break with tradition to support the Republican presidential candidate, now President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Lowndes County polled a record number of votes for the GOP presidential candidate. Yet Negro citizens are held in what amounts to political slavery.

On the amendment to ease the poll tax load, in Lowndes County some 94 votes were cast for it and 300 against it. The total vote cast was 394. There are an estimated 1,456 white voters in Lowndes County. Population census indicates that there are 2,057 whites and 6,514 Negro persons 21 or over. There are 3,220 white persons and 14,798 Negro persons living in this county.

Montgomery County has only 1,300 Negro voters. In the 9-county Second Congressional District there is a total of 2,073. Crenshaw County has only 36 Negro voters. So it would seem that any Negro who can register, pay his poll tax and vote, and does not, tighten the chains of the Negro group in awful Lowndes County.

Recent figures released by the State Department of Education say that $3,052,500 is needed to bring the Negro public schools up to acceptable standard. The white schools are up to quality. No wonder some of those with guilt on their hands are disturbed over whatever decision the United States Supreme Court hands down in the pending Jim Crow School Cases. Where Negro citizens do not vote the degree of racial disparity appears to be largest.

Some keep-the-masses-quiet leaders talk of self-help. Interestingly enough is their failure to mention this in connection with the ballot. They even talk about harmony, apparently being unnoticing of the fact that usually where there is fair voting opportunities are to be found enlightened human relations. The ballot is the barometer of democracy working.

Yet it should be said that achievement of political suffrage has to start as a self-effort project which picks support.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Reports reveal that in a number of counties the old folk who had been weighted down by poll tax are marching to the office of the boards of registrars. Mostly they are women.

Yet the turnout of Negro citizens for voter-registration, based upon the reports I have seen, is discouragingly small. More talking than walking, it seems.

From Marengo County comes a distrubing report. It says that some Negro teachers undertook to enjoy their precious privilege to register to vote but were discouraged from some doing so by a Negro who has high responsibility. The discourager reportedly went about intimidating the teachers who had the civic interes to prove themselves worhy of the great American heritage. Seeing this, the report says, some other teachers who had been heard ot say they intended to register changed their minds and stay away from the board of registrars.

"Teachers are afraid to do anything; they are intimidated and made fearful," the report says. "An unwholesome situation exists," it adds.

District VIII of the Alabama State Teachers Association is holding a meeting in Marengo, Saturday, Jan. 9. Prof. Henry J. Williams, chairman of the ASTA vote commission is scheduled to attend this meeting. This should provide a handsome opportunity to investigate such reports and expose any unlawful or unethical interference with the most precious civil right, the right to vote.

Counties in which the ballot is denied to Negro citizen put their fine Negro leaders to a humiliating disadvantages. One who is known to be a non-voter finds it hard to get eleced to office in state, regional and national organizations. Some social club, fraternities and sororities have rules against non-voters being eligible to run or serve in major offices.

An important leader like Prof. Robert Pierce, principal of the Lowndes County Training School must labor under such a handicap simply because in Lowndes the ballot appears to be completely withheld from all of the Negro group no matter what their standing, the size of their bank deposits, the number of plantations they own, the beauty of the automobiles they drive.

Next Spring the ASTA will elect officers and Principal Pierce, should the people desire to run, would have the heavy handicap of the non-voting tag on him, through no fault, may be of his. And yet one night say that some, if not all, of the fault lies on the non-voter who has never tried to join the ranks of voters.

Principal Pierce is a man of tact; he has the confidence and goodwill of the people of Lowndes County, and certainly the powers that he should be proud of him as somebody to point to as having made a mark in life and this planted a contribution in the community. Lowndes County could brighten its name over the state by relaxing its voter-registration practices to permit all of hose who can qualify by a fairly administered law to qualify for the ballot.

Lowndes is the only one of the nine-counties making up the Second Congressional District which is handing all o fthe way back against Negro voting. It could win a better name by softening up a little, it seems to me.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Voters	21 And Over
Baldwin	225	4,473
Butler	250	6,119
Conecuh	32	4,427
Covington	100	3,155
Crenshaw	No Report	2,789
Escambia	200	5,072
Lawndes	None	6,514
Montgomery	1,300	34,065
Pike	30	6,863
	3,037	73,487

The above date was taking from "A Report of Negro Voting in Alabama by Counties," prepared by Prof. J. E. Pierce, head of the Division of Political Science at Alabama State College. A school principal in Crenshaw County and other sources were sent inquires about the number of Negro voters in that County. It is known that there are a few in Crenshaw County. Montgomery has a total of 23,440 voters. However in a recent special election for a city official only 6,642 took the time to go to the polls.

31a 1954

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — I am glad that Atty. Charles Fisher Anderson wrote to The Birmingham News last Wednesday, Oct. 20 in regard to an editorial which, among other things, suggested a plan to "responsible" Negro leaders for setting aside the hard-won May 17 decision outlawing racial segregation. On the same day, the Rev. U. J. Fields of Montgomery was writing an equally significant letter to The Montgomery Advertiser answering another letter by a "pose as being a friend of the Negro" white person in which the latter suggested "preserving racial identity."

Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 10-22-54

Perhaps in a few days I can devote a series of columns to the "Boutwell Plan" Which is being advocated as a method of nullifying the Supreme Court's ruling. Here in this plan is a new doctrine of tri-school system in a section unable to support one-school system. The plan is unsound financially, wrong morally and legally invalid, it seems to me.

What has disturbed me deeply is not the attitude of "responsible Negro leadership" on the question of racial segregation, compulsory and otherwise, but the lack of action on problems of denials where positive achievements are attainable almost immediately.

1. Only one of the 13 accredited schools of nursing in Alabama accepts Negro students. Four schools of nursing are located in Birmingham. They have received some public money in some form or other. Years ago Negro students attended most of the nurse training schools. "Responsible Negro leaders" have voluntarily watched this situation develop.

2. Last year some 129 Negro persons accepted "Jim Crow Scholarships" to study outside of Alabama instead of seeking admission to the tax-supported professional, graduate, technical and related institutions. Alabama is one of the five states which has not yet lowered the racial bars in the field of higher education. "Responsible Negro leaders" have apparently done little about this. The handout scholarships are accepted "voluntarily" and hence aid and abet the scheme to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the Sweatt and the McLaurin cases.

3. Almost every fraternity, sorority, social club, and other organizations has a scholarship fund. But how many of them are designated to assist students who would like to attend the University of Alabama, Auburn, the Medical College and other similar public insitutions which ban Negro students? "Responsible Negro leaders" are "voluntarily" doing these things. Yet, they oppose school segregation.

Some Negro persons obviously have been sold the "voluntary segregation" plan as noted in the observations I have made. Could it be that these foregoing observations have given The News its idea of what would be acceptable to the "responsible Negro leaders? Or it is that some of us do not have the same conception of "responsible leaders," which is a point I think Atty. Anderson sought to make. Who are our responsible leaders? Let them take a bow.

Some time back in Birmingham a movement to establish a chapter of the National Urban League in this city came to naught. As all of us should know the NUL is one of our foremost social service organizations. It has an excellent record in the job-opening field, and especially in pioneering new fields of employment for Negro girls. Yet in this city we blocked out the establishment of an Urban League.

Business Week magazine, commenting on the work of NUL, made this contrast: "Where NAACP relies on direct action to advance the Negro, the league's tactics are study and persuasion, and its main weapon is public opinion. One is militant; one is not."

The magazine points out further: "The problem that faces the more than 15 million Negroes in the U. S. today is not one of simply getting jobs. It is one of getting jobs outside the traditional Negro work classifications. In the North, the Negro has had success in moving into skilled manufacturing jobs, but the doors are still closed to him in most white-collar jobs and in almost all supervisory and management posts."

It adds: "Despite some notable achievements in the South, the color line is still solid in most of Southern industry."

Unless new training opportunities are provided one will not likely come into new employment opportunities, it seems to me.

THE TIP OFF

31a

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Two women-led organizations here are given considerable credit for the employment of the three Negro policewomen by the city of Montgomery.

Constant and persistent effort by the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs headed by Mrs. Sadie Brooks and the Women's Political Council piloted by Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson helped to bring this about. This raises in me the suggestion that the two leaders look into the nurse training opportunities for members of the Negro group.

10-19-54

Information about this subject

can be obtained for the asking from the Alabama State Nurses' Association, 334 Professional Center, Montgomery. It has edited a 24-page booklet entitled, "State Approved Schools of Nursing Alabama."

It contains data about admission requirements and related material. Persons ranging from 17 to 35 who are graduates from accredited high school meet most of the standards. Provided, of course, one has good physical health and other academic qualifications.

Birmingham, Ala.

Here is a list and location of accredited schools of nursing: Anniston Memorial Hospital, Anniston; Birmingham Baptist Hospital, Birmingham; Carraway Methodist Hospital, Ins, Birmingham; City Hospital School of Nursing, Mobile; Druid City Hospital, Tuscaloosa; Holy Name Hospital, Gadsden; Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, Birmingham; Mobile Infirmary, Mobile; Providence Hospital, Mobile; St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham; Sylacauga Hospital, Sylacauga; Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, Tuskegee; University of Alabama, University.

Only one of these 13 schools of nursing currently is admitting Negro persons. Birmingham has four of the total number. Of course, three are sponsored by different denominational groups — Baptist, Catholic, Methodist. The other one is tax-supported. Whether by church or by state, the restrictive ban is the same. What and how much Negro members of these denominations might do to influence favorable change in admission policy? The NAACP has fashioned a legal key that could be used to open the doors of the public-supported school of nursing.

Montgomery, Anniston, Sylacauga, Gadsden and Tuskegee each has one school of nursing. One of these seems to be public-supported, three have religious sponsorship and one is independently operated Only Tuskegee among the five inthis group accepts Negro students. Conversely it bars white students. This is racial discrimination in the reverse and is therefore on the sample plane as restriction directed solely at Negro persons.

Mobile has three and Tuscaloosa has two schools of nursing. Both of the two in Tuscaloosa bar Negro students and both are tax-supported. One is city-sponsored and the other state-promoted. It appears that one of the Mobile schools is publicly-financed and three are church-related.

In all but one of the seven cities where these schools of nursing are located there are branches of the NAACP. Sylacauga does not have a chapter of this association. Despite NAACP leadership being on the scene, there is the barring of Negro students to the church-related and the state-provided schools of nursing. That is one of the big observations.

While various groups seek to expand job opportunities they should look around at the roadblocks on the path of job-training. Something can be done about it. Members of the nursing profession can play a vital part in this undertaking. The Alabama Association of prospective applicants to enroll in the state-financed or the municipally-operated schools of nursing. The NAACP leaders could supply the legal action that might become necessary for completing admission of qualified applicants without racial considerations.

An assembly of leaders is scheduled to meet here Sunday, Oct. 24 for a workshop and rally. The conference of leaders is a project of the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration of Voting headed by W. C. Patton of Birmingham. Nine major leaders representing the Alabama Congressional Districts will be among this group. Whether this conference will tackle the problem of widening nurse-training opportunities is unknown.

Leadership is needed in this area to devote itself unreservedly to the task of melting the racial bars presently fencing Negro girls out of the state-maintained and the church-sponoserd nurse - training institutions. One would expect the Catholic Church to lead the way because of its position. It could set the pace and the example instead of jogging along with those who have not felt the winds of change sweeping over the world. Let the Christian spirit make itself felt and heard.

THE TIP-OFF

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2. Last year some 129 Negro persons accepted "Jim Crow Scholarships" to study outside of Alabama instead of seeking admission to the tax-supported professional, graduate, technical and related institutions. Alabama is one of the five states which has not yet lowered the racial bars in the field of higher education. "Responsible Negro leaders" have apparently done little about this. The handout scholarships are accepted "voluntarily" and hence aid and abet the scheme to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court ruling in the Sweatt and the McLaurin cases.

3. Almost every fraternity, sorority, social club, and other organizations has a scholarship fund. But how many of them are designated to assist students who would like to attend the University of Alabama, Auburn, the Medical College and other similar public insitutions which ban Negro students? "Responsible Negro leaders" are "voluntarily" doing these things. Yet, they oppose school segregation.

Some Negro persons obviously have been sold the "voluntary segregation" plan as noted in the observations I have made. Could it be that these foregoing observations have given The News its idea of what would be acceptable to the "responsible Negro leaders? Or it is that some of us do not have the same conception of "responsible leaders," which is a point I think Atty. Anderson sought to make. Who are our responsible leaders? Let them take a bow.

Some time back in Birmingham a movement to establish a chapter of the National Urban League in this city came to naught As all of us should know the NUL is one of our foremost social service organizations. It has an excellent record in the job-opening field, and especially in pioneering new fields of employment for Negro girls. Yet in this city we blocked out the establishment of an Urban League.

Business Week magazine, commenting on the work of NUL, made this contrast: "Where NAACP relies on direct action to advance the Negro, the league's tactics are study and persuasion, and its main weapon is public opinion. One is militant; one is not."

The magazine points out further: "The problem that faces the more than 15 million Negroes in the U. S. today is not one of simply getting jobs. It is one of getting jobs outside the traditional Negro work classifications. In the North, the Negro has had success in moving into skilled manufacturing jobs, but the doors are still closed to him in most white-collar jobs and in almost all supervisory and management posts."

It adds: "Despite some notable achievements in the South, the color line is still solid in most of Southern industry."

Unless new training opportunities are provided one will not likely come into new employment opportunities, it seems to me.

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

In recent columnar comment, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, has observed:

"In every field there seems to be a shortage of able men and women. Certainly among Negroes there is a tremendous shortage in medicine, law, nursing and dentistry."

"If there is a need for a first-class stenographer or secretary she can hardly be found. You can find many who have taken secretarial courses and graduated, but few who are graduated."

Why is this true? In the first place, most of the Negro students were trained in non-rated and inferior primary and secondary schools. In the occupational schools, they can never overcome the handicaps of their early training. Others in the South who might have had the advantage of going to better schools are denied training in technical, professional and related schools exclusively because of their color.

When their formal job-training is completed, they do not always have a good opportunity to gain experience under master's of their craft, trade or occupation. Apprentice training in many instances clogs them out. Little assistance is available to enable them to become efficient and competent.

Not many first-rate jobs for first-rate trained workers at first-rate pay are open to the Southern Negro group. This is not likely to be true much longer. Hence the emphasis needs to be placed on (1) making available the opportunities for training and for future workers (2) to exhaust every effort to become competent and efficient

The segregated schools system stands as the number one barrier to competent training in the South. It influences the policies of the private schools. It affects the economy of the region which permits it. Training for the members of the Negro group will remain unsatisfactory as long as segregation is tolerated in any level of public education.

The "Boutwell plan" is a method by which the Alabama Legislature would try to create a state substitute for the May 17 ruling of the United States Supreme Court This insidious scheme would continue the racial denials in training However, no state can legally make any laws which conflict with the 14th amendment Segregation whether dual school or tri-school, has no place in the field of public education.

As to "public opinion" in the readjustment which is with us and ahead of us this can be said: It has usually supported law and order. Healthy public opinion is a product of healthy communication. If the moulders of public opinion do their duty in support of law and order, the task will be easier. Public opinion is more than published opinion. I cannot conceive of the constructive builders of public opinion supporting a plan designed to destroy a democratic system of government in an attempt to save racial segregation.

When the separate but equal rule was the law, the segment it hit hardest did not revolt Now that it is out, I do not believe any other segment will be lesser sports, reveal themselves less law abiding. Nor do I believe they will put skin above science; tradition ahead of truth or more Southern desires beyond the Supreme Court decision

Segregation by consent is as offensive to those civil rights amendments as slavery by consent would be. No "responsible leader" or irresponible one, nor other being could legally accept a school segregation plan that would be binding on any other citizen entitled to the fruits of the May 17 Supreme Court ruling overthrowing the separate but equal doctrine. Racial segregation standing by itself is an intolerable classification in a democracy.

Public education was conceived as a method of preserving democracy Everybody makes up the public in a democracy American democracy is a fusions of persons into American citizens

But segregation gums up this process of making Americans. Certainly this country cannot keep its strength by breaking up its "Americans" into racial camps in which any group could develop the feeling that because of race, color and national orgin they are not good enough to be full Americans. Full citizens are full Americans with all of the privileges and responsibilities of an American citizen.

When schools are divided on the basis of race you set up ugly spots in democracy which look good neither from the inside nor the outside Segregation is itself conflict one of conscience and one of the constitution. It is a clash between preachment and practice and of deology and experience

Alan Paton in his Collier's magazine piece observed, in part:

"To me there is one inescapable implication of the end of segregation. For if by maintaining segregation, America was declaring that she was a white nation with some colored citizens, then by removing segregation she is declaring something else. If a man with one drop of colored blood is a colored man, then what is a nation with

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

As we rode into Dallas County for the funeral service of the late Dr David Vivian Jemison, 81 year old Black Belter and titular leader of the 300,000 Negro-identified Baptists of Alabama, tonight drizzled through my mind of what I had been told of the improvements in public education in Dallas County.

I kept thinking that Payne College had pulled away from Selma to Birmingham and old Knox Academy had quit operating. Selma University had weathered the storm, although weakened. In the heydey of Negro leadership in Alabama, before the 1901 debacle when political suffrage was stripped from Negro citizens, privately-sponsored education flourished in this city.

There were Dr. Sandy Ray in the automobile, a Brooklyn pastor whom I knew during the Depression Days at Morehouse College; Dr. W. H. Jernagin of Washington, D. C., president of the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, Mrs. Bessie Estell, secretary of the Congress and city school principal, and the Rev. William Prince Vaughn, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, and general arrangements chairman for the 1954 Congress to be held June 21-27 in Birmingham, in whose car we were riding. It was my first meeting Dr. Jernigan, militant civil rights leaders and world traveler.

The conversation dealt with pleasantries, friendships, and the beautiful country-side where we watched the cattle grazing, marvelled at the beauty of the scenery and the perfectness of the weather. This was the Black Belt of scenery, landscape but not of people. As the talk crackled on I kept thinking

Some of the more decent-minded functionaries who are sincerely interested in seing improvements in Negro-related public education, not equalization, had suggested that I take a look at Hudson High School when visiting Selma. We passed the stately white high school and later observed Hudson from a ride-by. Hudson, while an improvement, rates no match with the white high school. Selma has approximaately an equal distribution of white and Negro persons.

Recent figures show that in Dallas County there are 36,722 Negro citizens and 19,774 white citizens. There are 18,145 Negro citizens in this county of voting age with only 112 qualified voters, according to the Negro Vote Survey made by Prof. J. E. Pierce of Alabama State College. Dallas has 12,597 white citizens of voting age, although I do not have handy the number of white voters.

An educational survey conducted by the Alabama State Department of Education reveals that some $5,277,500 is needed bring the Negro-serving public schools in Dallas County up to acceptable standards while only $769,500 is needed for the schools for similiar purposes.

One has to consider the life and works of Dr. Jemison against this awful background to understand his services. When he was nine years old, he had to walk seven miles to school at Loveless Quarters, Loveless Beat, Perry County, Ala. He was 16 when he attended Lincoln Normal at Marion, having to walk 15 miles. This school haas now matured into what is Alabama State College at Montgomery.

At Selma University Dr. Jemison earned the B. D. degree in 1904. The university bestowed the D. D. degree upon him in 1915 and honored him with the L. L. D. degree in 1937.

When Dr. Jemison ascended to the presidency of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., which represents and estimated 4,445,605 Negro-affiliated Baptists, one of his first programs was designed to provide more scholarships at the National Baptist Seminary at Nashville.

In one of his presidential messages to the NBC messengers he observed that the "Negro preachers are the freest in the world." He pointed out that "Negro preachers are not bound by the cord of prejudice and the fearfulness of their jobs because of telling the truth." Yet in the Alabama Black Belt where located the vast Negro population is there any evidence of "the freest" preachers "telling the truth" about conditions bringing light, cheer and goodwill?

In his 1948 convention message in Dallas, Tex., Dr. Jemison said: "We want our ourselves, our wives and our children everything that any other man wants for himself and his children. We do not want anything which does not belong to us as human beings."

Those who lack words of their own can pick up those of Dr. Jemison to answer any who ask, "what do your people want?"

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Dr. E. Paul Jones, director of the Division of Negro Education, Jefferson County Public Schools; Prof. B. M. Montgomery, principal of Rosedale High School and a member of the Birmingham Interracial Committee and Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, teacher at the Lincoln School were among the invited guests at a meeting last Saturday, July 17, of the executive committee of Alabama Council for Improving Leadership held at the home of Prof and Mrs Leon Kennedy, 511 First Street North, principal of Wenonah High School and a ACIL executive member.

This executive committee meeting came on the heels of a five-day "Institute on Educational leadership" held July 12-16 at Alabama A and M. College. ACIL is an independent and voluntary organization in the sense that it has no formal ties with any other group However, it appears that it has an extremely friendly and cooperative relationship with certain public forces in education. It is a three-year leadership project which can be continued after this period should the members see fit to do so.

Dr. R. C. Hatch of the State Department of Education and executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association is coordinator; Prof W J. Carroll, principal of the Baldwin County Training School and former ASTA president is president; J. H. Wier, vice president; A. R. Stickney, principal of the Calhoun School in Lowndes County; P. H. Wesley, principal of Trenholm High, Tuscumbia, treasurer.

Dr. R. C. Hatch, supervisor of instruction, State Department of Education and executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association is coordinator; Prof. W. J. Carroll of Daphne, principal of Baldwin County Training School, president; J. H. Wier of Carrollton, Jeanes supervisor of Pickens County, vice president; A. R. Stickney, principal of the Calhoun School in Lowndes County and P. H. Wesley of Tuscumbia, principal of Trenholm High, treasurer.

Proceedings and activities of the institute have been neatly edited into a mimeographed 88 page booklet. I have read rushingly some of the material and passed over some other portions of it by thumping through the pages. Some of the leaders listed on the institute program and in the council membership are non-voters. One who lacks the interest to vote also lacks one of the imperatives of educational and civic leadership, it seems to me.

"Organization gives one voice," Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers Association said, as recorded in the official report as he discussed "The Role of Professional Organizations in Educational Leadership." He raised, according to the report, this question, "What should be the scope and type of participation for Negro members in these (ATA and NEA) organizations?" Miss P E Thigpen who made the report on this speech did not elaborate.

Dr Charles W. Orr who served as program chairman in giving his impression of the highlights of the institute observed, in part: "Participants included representatives from Alabama's Chief Educational Body, college presidents, college deans, principals, Jeanes supervisors, college and public school teachers." There were "the eleven college students (who) tested the techniques, the methods, the philosophy and strategy" of those who "had experience in the field of leadership—They (the enlightened eleven) are to be on the cutting edge of newer frontiers."

This "educational leader—must be a scholar, a student and a status person," according to the findings and emphases of the institute. It adds "The leadership in education which is his task must not be relegated to leadership in other fields."

In his annual report on the ACIL, Prof. Carroll restates the origin and gloas of the council. It grew out of "the need for prepared and improved professional leadership." He writes: "Professional growth and leadership development were accepted as general council goals."

There are approximately 67 members of the council who pay $10 annually. The council collects and distributes information. Next year it plans to establish an information center in the ASTA Headquarters Building at Montgomery and organize youth council. It will also prepare or collect information helpful to leadership building. Its Mid-Winter meeting is scheduled for December at Brighton High School.

Among those attending the executive committee and sharing the Kennedy courtesies were C B. Fanchers, principal of Lincoln High School, Marion; J. Solomon Abrams of Bessemer; Abraham Jones, Charles Allen Brown; Richard E. Moore, Auburn; Robert R Pierce, Haynesville; Mr. and Mrs O. L. Sheffield, Decatur; Mr. and Mrs E D Sledge; A J. Rowser, Montgomery and B N Mabra, Talladega.

This week in Montgomery there are some other important events on the calendar. The Jeanes supervisors are holding a five day work shop at Ala State College; the Federal District Court is scheduled to hear a motion Thursday morning seeking to dismiss a vote denial suit arising in Bullock County and Saturday leaders from the nine counties of the Second Congressional District are scheduled to meet Saturday.

Mr E. D. Nixon, a leader with the action scars on his record and success marks written in the progress of the group is chairman of the district. He represents a type of folk leader in contrast to the "educational leader." The folk in Alabama are crying for a leadership with the guts to try to move them them out of the foggy bottom of second class citizenship

It will be interesting to check the leadership roster of the Alabama Council for Improved Leadership to see how many of its members attend the district meeting and help to supply some of the mechanics of applied leadership in the field of group service and community action. Of course, the council is not a political group, a status group. Grass roots leaders and the status leaders need to join hands in the big pull toward a full freedom, status, it seems to me.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The night of July 2, the five-man Lamar County Board of Education met at Vernon, Ala., to hear a protest from Mrs. Druella Williams, a 10-year tenure teacher, over the proposed termination of her teaching contract. A report of this hearing was published under my signature in the Tuesday, July 6 issue of this newspaper.

July 15, The Lamar Democrat, carried a story on "Contract on Teacher Cancelled After Hearing Before Board July 2 "July 22 it published another story assorting that Supt A. A. Chandler, who has a five year tenure, was "falsely accused by a Negro newspaper."

Except for the principals and Witnesses in the case, there were few spectators at the hearing. When this reporter experienced difficulty in trying to cover the hearing. Atty. Arthur D. Shores, chief counsel for the teacher, called attention to the superintendent of the law governing public hearing requested by the contesting teacher. Atty. O. E. Young, Sr., counsel for the board, asserted that the complaining teacher determined the kind of hearing and that she had requested that it be public. He suggested moving the hearing to the courtroom, where it was conducted.

Since the hearing, I have had an opportunity to carefully read the full transcript of the hearing, as recorded by Mrs Annie White Gunter, official court reporter I want to call attention to only a small portion of it

Atty. Shores: "Then, as a matter of fact, your enrollment and average attendance increased during the past year, didn't it?" Supt. Chandler: "That might have been true for the county as a whole, but are you familiar with how teacher units are calculated."

This seems to me to be as much of the testimony cite in observation to some injections creping into the story published by the Lamar Democrat

It seems to me that the executive members of the Alabama Education Association, the Alabama State Teachers Association and the chief officials of the State Department of Education should read the transcript in this case.

Here is my letter to the editor-publisher of the weekly in Lamar County:

July 30, 1954

Mr. Jack Hankins, Editor-Publisher
THE LAMAR DEMOCRAT

Vernon, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hankins,

On the front page of the Thursday, July 22, 1954 issue of THE LAMAR DEMOCRAT, there appears a story, captioned "Lamar County Accused by A Negro Newspaper."

This material is neither quoted not attributed in the four-column head over the story. However, this is unimportant to me, but merely an observaion.

Your story says, in part: "Emory O. Jackson, reporter for the 'Birmingham Wolrd,' stated that Supt. (A. A.) Chandler (of the Lamar County Public Schools) attempted to bar newspaper reporter from the hearing in the above case. The statement was untrue. The truth was that Supt. Chandler told the newspaper reporter, who was Emory O. Jackson, where to sit and Jackson did not like it. Supt. Chandler would not allow negroes to take over the hearing as it seemed to it had been planned to do. Therefore, Jackson, who is a negro, makes untrue statements about Supt. Chandler."

The handling of the story leads me to believe that you did not have a reporter on the scene. It appears that you relied upon the distorted version apparently made available to you by Mr. Chandler. It is hard for me to see how any cometent observer could have swung so wide of the mark.

As to the story itself, there are these observations I should like to present:

1. As a newspaper reporter my only and prime interest is trying to get the story. There was no question of seating, so far as I know, in regard to my effort to cover the teacher dismissal case in Lamar County. I have covered such cases all over Alabama and in the office of Governor Persons. The only question was an opportunity to be in a position where I could hear the proceedings.

The original place of the hearing was a library office. Outside of this office there were some seats on which sat some of the witnesses in the case. Inside of the library office were the lawyer for the teachers. I sought to go inside this library office where the hearing was to be conducted. Meantime, I tried to present my press credentials. At no time, so far, I can remember, did the question of seating come up. It was solely the question of my being in a position to observe and hear the teacher dismissal proceedings.

2. The most important thing here, I think, is the whole question of freedom of access to the news. The Alabama Press Association to which your newspaper belongs, and other similar bodies, have been concerned about keeping the flow and sources of news open. The right to know involves the right to report the acivities of public agencies.

3. Teacher tenure and its operation is a major concern of the general teaching profession in Alabama. We have tried to get a first hand picture of the operation of this law. The Lamar County Dismissal Case involved some features which I believe have wide implications. For this reason we decided to cover the hearing.

4. The record of the testimony in the case is available for anyone to check and read it for himself. I am willing for my story to be placed against that official record.

Yours truly,
EMORY O. JACKSON.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Two basic types of leadership are contrasted by Dr. R. D. Crockett of Alabama State College in his "Analysis of Leadership" which appears in the annual report of the Alabama Council for Improving Leadership as presented by Prof. Walker J. Carroll, president and principal of Baldwin County Training School, Daphne, Ala.

Dr. Crockett writes: "Authoritarian leaders accomplish the work which they set out to do, but they destroy the morale of the group and create so much tension among their followers that they have been classified as undesirable leaders in a democratic society."

In contrast, he points out: 'Democratic leadership not only gets things done but in the leadership process it stimulates personal social growth. Democratic leadership is desirable and it is more congenial to human nature than any other type of leadership."

He tears the subject into parts so that the readers may see clearly the operations of the two general classifications of leadership. However, he apparently did not see any need for giving in flesh and blood examples of his picture of leaders.

It is important in these critical days, as in all trying times, that vital attention be paid to leadership. ACIL has performed no less service than getting this issue before a limited public. Leadership is needed in the South today, at this very hour, for the changeover. Let's call it leadership for desegregation or goodwill or responsible leadership.

Another group of leaders, the Frontiers of America which meets July 30-31 in Washington, D. C., seems to be concerned about the new change facing the rising and also the surviving leadership. It plans a panel discussion on "Techniques of School Integration.'

Unlike the "Institute on Educational Leadership" sponsored by ACIL at Alabama A. & M. College, Normal, a 10-day "Workshop on School Integration" held this month at Howard University, Washington, D. C. tackled the biggest problem facing "democratic leadership.... which gets things done." It was an interracial group. So was the program feature of the "Institute on Educational Leadership."

Novelist Ralph Ellison in his recent speech at Tuskegee Institute defined the new role of the teacher-leaders, it seems, when he observed "In this period of transition from segregated to non-segregated schools the Negro teachers' responsibility is to seriously explore those areas of American life which have been denied Negroes and evaluate them for the younger generation which will inherit an unsegregated way of American life. He must instill his students with the spirit of curiosity and encourage an attitude of aggressive social and political responsibility toward the total society."

ACIL in its works has provided materials for its members, collected and distributed information. It made available four of the May 17 school case decision. One could symbolize in this an awareness of the need of leadership for the change-over, it seems to me.

Leadership is education applied. All education is not formal. Schooling by itself is not education. Neither is postionship leadership. Leadership is often sponsored, sometimes sheltered, and at times unearthed. It sometimes come forward and in a few instances, is a creature of crisis. Elected leadership is not always natural leadership. And the idea of leaders being born is rejected in learned circles. One is born, they said with leadership tendencies on qualities which must be developed.

What do you do to tell that one is a successful leader?

31a 1954

NEGRO (EMORY O. JACKSON)

Judge Denies Summary Judgement In Medical Center Project Case

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

U. S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne last Friday Oct. 15, had under advisement a motion by lawyers for the Birmingham Housing Authority to dismi a NAACP-ponored legal attack upon the Medical Center Area Relocation Project.

He denied a motion by both sides for summary judgement. He suggested from the bench that he was inclined to grant the defense motion because of a technical defect in the complaint. However he said he could consider leaving the way open for amendment.

Atty. Constance Baker Motley of New York, a member of the national NAACP legal staff, after being introduced to the court by Atty. Peter A. Hall, local counsel for certain relocation area tenants and homeowners, urged the court to overrule the motion to dismiss.

In a brilliant courtroom performance, she defended the complaint, citing court decision after court decision in support of her position. She argued that a serious constitutional question was at stake and that the housing authority was violating the housing act, federal laws and the 14th amendment by its alleged policy of racial segregation and failure to relocate the owners in accordance with the redevelopment act.

Judge Lynne in his bench comment said he had 'grave doubt" that the case was 'ripe for decision" and that it appeared to him that the complaint was asking for "an advisory opinion course to take."

Atty. Motley insisted that the "case is ripe for judical action" because she asserted that the BHA had entered into a contract with the federal government, was clearing the area out and had begun condemnation proceedings. "Must they wait until some one backs up to their doors and throw them (tenants and homeowners) into the streets" before taking action?

"Separate but equal rights have never applied in the field of property rights," argued Mrs. Motely. She cited a long series of court decisions in support of her position. She also cited a federal law which has never been disturbed by the courts which gives Negro citizens "the same rights" for others in property and in housing.

In opposition to the position taken by Atty. Motley, BHA lawyers, Atty. S. R. Staerns and John Ansley, attacked the complaint, the class action feature and the "ripeness." Atty. Staerns who appeared to have had painful difficulty trying to pronounce the word "Negro," argued that the "separate but equal doctrine" does apply in this case.

He insisted that it was not shown in the complaint that an applyication or request was made for admittance to the all-white housing projects, that the owners had asked for assistance and that the plaintiffs had "no fear or danger of having to move." The complaint, he ndded in his attack, "is not clear at what it is pointing."

In her rebuttal, Atty. Motley says that the "burden is not on the tenants to apply but its the duty of the city to admit displaced tenants to vacancies in any housing project."

Judge Lynee said that he was reluctant to hear a case where one tried to "speculate" or forecast alleged injury that might result from an act.

This is ont of three different cases attacking alleged segregation in housing, challenging the adminstration of the housing, and seeking to test the constutionality of the redevelopment act as administered by BHA.

Apparently witnesses from both sides were on hand. BHA lawyers announced that they had them.

Among those present in the courtroom during the hearing who were identified as connected with the housing authority were B. W. Moore, who is working out of the branch relocation office; A. B. White, manager of Smithfield Court; Newton C. Ward, manager of Loveman Village, Mrs. Frances Rosser, manager of the relocation sub-office.

Other spectators included Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional secretary; W. C. Patton, president of the Birmingham NAACP; Lewis Ford, a member of the Protective Property Owners Association; the Rev. T. L. Lane, minister of Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church.

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

As Publisher Tom Abernethy, continues to inject the race issue into his campaign for the governorship of Alabama on the Republican ticket, two important news items come to attention.

In New York City six religious leader September 6 signed a 'Fair Election Practices Declaration" which asks political candidates in the November 2 election to spurn religious and racial bias in their campaigns. This suggestion was forwarded to Leonard W. Hall, Republican National Committee Chairman and to Stephen P. Mitchell who holds a similar spot with the National Democratic Party.

Here is the text of the declaration:

With the free world looking to American democracy for leadership and inspiration in the struggle against totalitarianism all eyes are focused on our election campaigns. Nothing is healthier for self-government than outspoken political discussion, but nothing is more harmful to a self-governing people than confusion of the issues by base appeals to racial and religious bigotry.

"In the light of the preminent role which the United States is playing, it is incumbent upon us to prove that in our democracy men of all races, creeds and national origins participate in our government as free and equal brothers under God.

"We, therefore, urge all candidates to take all necessary measures to prevent any expression of racial or religious bias by their adherents and to condemn publicly and emphatically every occurence thereof.

"We urge all citizens to reject political arguments based on racial or religious prejudices and to rebuke those who make such appeals. We suggest that in every community a non-partisan and non-sectarian committee under take to keep a watchful eye on campaign activities and to call to the attention of political leaders any instances of appeals based on religious or racial prejudice.

"Let us make certain that our election campaigns are in every sense free and worthy of a nation founded on the principles of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God."

President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon this week made a plea to employer groups to use all of the available manpower without regard to artifical discriminations. The President strengthened his executive order banning hiring bias in contracts with the federal government this year.

In their joint appeal to labor unions and hiring groups, President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon stressed two points:

1. "The growing industrial might of this country requires the largest possible reserve of skilled manpower."

2. "In the world struggle for the minds of men, America's position of leadership makes it mandatory that we not be subject to the charge of racial prejudice which is being hurled at us every day by the Communists."

Commending the work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the President in a leter said: "Quietly but persistently the members of this committee have been at work, with heartening success, on employment problems which over the years have become charged with emotion and distorted by prejudice."

"The efforts will, I am sure," the president said, continue to bring far-reaching results of enduring value."

A former member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee and a 1948 walkout delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Philadelphia.. Publisher Abernethey the Dixiecrat. is campaigning on emotional issues. The "States' Right" Republican gubernational nominee has been campaigning hard in the Black Belt. However he seems to disregard the fact that the Republican Party claims that it is the party of civil rights.

Instead of following the lead of President Eisenhower, leader of the Republican Party, with regard to the May 17 decision by the U. S Supreme Court in the school segregation cases, he seems to be doing just the opposite. Mr. Abernethy seems to be the policy orator of the Alabama Republican Party He talks two-party politics but not Republican principles True two-party politics must be based on one-standard citizenship it seems to me.

31a 1954

NEGRO (EMORY O. JACKSON)

THE TIP-OFF

World 31a Birmingham Ala. Post

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

It has been about 19 years since the NAACP established the legal precedent that Negro students were entitled to training in higher education in the state supported schools. About seven years ago the association won the ruling from the top court that in higher education the doctrine of separate but equal was out. On May 17, 1954 the U. S. Supreme Court strengthened its previous rulings in the field of public education.

Birmingham Ala. World 11-12-54

Almost 19 years after winning for the Negro group the declaration of law giving them the privilege of attending the state-supported schools that precedent remains unimplemented in Alabama. In a way it has been nullified by Negro persons themselves.

Last year 129 Negro students, many of them the sons and daughters of prominent citizens, accepted Alabama's Jim Crow Scholarships. Of the 13 accredited school of nursing in this state (public and private) only one accepts Negro students.

Since this is the 100th anniversary of the YWCA I might as well pull a bit of its history in at this point to give drama to the situation. Florence Nightingale in 1855 set up the "YW" as a residence for nurses returning home from the Crimean War. With that kind of history and with the legal precedents won by the NAACP for opening up the public educational institutions to all could one believe that in Alabama Negro women would permit the doors of the nurse training schools supported by taxes to remain closed to Negro girls?

In an interesting article in the [illegible] of America, [illegible] Catholic Weekly Review, [illegible] Davis discussing the subject, "Are Too Many Going to College?", says "For the next few years there will be a shortage of engineers, scientists, school teachers, doctors and nurses."

Yet in Birmingham a Negro person is barred from studying at the tax-supported Medical Center. A Negro dentist who would like to study under some of the experts giving advise on fluoridation at the Dental College would be barred unless he used the NAACP-designed legal key for opening the door. This is one of the ideas I hurled into the controversy when the tooth-decay issue was raging. That the racial barriers stand means that of big-name leaders have done little positively to demolish these walls.

Davis in his article also points out: "Our system of public education, more and more powerfully supported each year by our State teachers colleges and the growing National Education Association, was becoming a national symbol of man's right to educational opportunity in a free society." He was trying, however, the mounting interest in education in connection with the "warning against a surplus of intellectuals." He rejects the doctrine of "surplus of graduates."

He adds: "Education is its own reward, and society expects her college trained men and women to have such spiritual and intellectual resources that they can weather periods of economic stress without immediately regarding themselves as part of a proletariat of embittered intellectuals."

Training is the gateway to jobs. Let's look at the situation on a district-by-district basis of training opportunities for Negro persons.

In the First Congregational District there are three accredited schools of nursing and the all-white State Vocational Training School. All are located at Mobile. However, some of the nurse training school are private.

The Second Congregational District has one nurse-training school (at Montgomery), all-white Troy State Teachers College, Troy and all-Negro Alabama State College at Montgomery.

In the Third District you find all-white A. P. I. (Auburn) in Lee County, the all-Negro nurse-training school at Tuskegee and the all-white State Vocational Trade School Napier Field, Dothan.

The Fourth District has nurse-training schools at Anniston and Sylacauge, all-white Jacksonville State Teachers College in Calhoun County and the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind at Talladega.

In the fifth district there is a nurse training school and the Alabama School of Trades at Gadsden. Both are all-white.

In the Sixth district are two nurse training schools, Livingston State Teachers College, Sumter County; the State College for Women, Shelby County; University of Alabama and the State Vocational Trade School, Tuscaloosa. All of these are all-white.

The Seventh Congregational District has no tax-supported institutions of higher education.

In the Eighth District are all-Negro Alabama A. and M. College, all-white Florence State College, Lawerence County; the all-white State Vocational Trade School at Decatur.

In the Ninth District you have four nurse schools, all-white Alabama Vocational School for Girls, the all-Negro State Vocational Trade School and the all-white Medical Center.

THE TIP-OFF

World 31a Birmingham Ala. P. 6

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

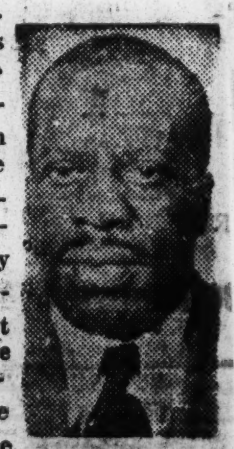
This is a multiple observance of weeks, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity's Achievement Week, American Education Week and National Book Week, to name three. All three of these weeks seem to have something in common. A book is the symbol of both education and achievement.

Birmingham Ala.

Recently book reviewers were praising Arnold Toynbee's 10-volume "A Study of History." One reviewer observed "Incidentally, Toynbee foresees the imminent unification of the world as a consequence of our very recent technical and politcal revolutions. The tasks, says he, is to keep our society spiritually vigorous and politically adaptable, so that we become the master of this unification rather than its victims."

Birm. 11-9-54

This week-end, two contemporary scholars who are among the social mechanics trying to help, "keep our society spiritually vigorous and politically adaptable" are scheduled to deliver messages in Birmingham. One is Dr. Ira de A. Reid, sociologist of Haverford College in Pennsylvania and the other is Dr. Charles W. Orr, director of instruction at Alabama A. and M. College. Both are Ph. Ds.



The Virginia-born Dr. Reid is scheduled to speak at the second annual forum sponsored by the Jefferson County Education Association Friday night at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The program obviously is the peak event in the association's celebration of American Education Week. Dr. Orr is scheduled to speak at the climax feature of Omega's Achievement Week at 11 o'clock Sunday morning at First Congregational Christian Church.

Both of the triple-degree scholars are Southern born. Dr. Orr breathed to being in Mississippi. Dr. Reid is a teacher in an interracial college and Dr. Orr is a teacher in an all-Negro college. Dr. Reid is an authority on desegregation. Dr. Orr is an authority in the field of education. Public education is the vehicle for preserving democracy and desegregation is the machinery for strengthening democracy.

Earning a Ph. D. in a way is achieving Years ago the Negro group could boast of only a handful of scholars with three-decked degree. There are now over 19 Alabama-born Ph. Ds.

Among them are Dr. Percy Julian (also Phi Beta Kappa man and industrial chemist); Dr. Victor Tulane, Dr. C. T. Simpson, Dr. T. A. Love, Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, Dr. B. F. Smith (my old classmate at Morehouse College); Dr. J. Van Catledge, Dr. Alfred Nixon, all born in Montgomery; Dr. Bertram Wilbur Doyle (presiding bishop of the Seventh Episcopal District of the C. M. E. Church); Dr. R. C. Hatch, Dr. Reva Allman, Dr. Herman Long. Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. College; Dr. Charles Nilon, Dr. N. B. Rivers; Dr. A. Heninburg, Dr. Augustus Blanks, Dr. James Payne and Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans.

Some of those mentioned are local products and of recent three-depth crowning. Others have made distinguished contributions in their specialized fields of learning. Five or more at one time attended public schools in the Jefferson County area.

In spite of inferior schools and other educational barriers, economic restrictions based on bigotry, differential pay scales, job denials and heart-breaking humiliations, members of the Negro group seem to break-through. A white person can study for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Alabama, a white chemist can get job in industrial research, but a Negro who is a full American by every measurement. is denied such opportunites in Alabama.

Yet the fault is not all on one side The NAACP has established the precedent by which any person with qualifications may battle his way into any upper-level branch of public education in this state which presently has racial bars. But last year 129 students, among them sons and daughters of respectable leaders of the finest polish and highest social rank, accepted Jim Crow Scholarships and thereby assisted in tightening the bars

which hold the group down.

In this ever-toughening fight for first-class citizenship is often found those who become dispirited. But it should be kept in mind that struggle is often the mother of strides.

Norman Cousin in an essay on Dr. Schweitzer who built a hospital in French Equatorial Africa observed: "The tragedy of life is in what dies inside a man while he lives - the death of genuine feeling, the death of inspired response, the death of the awareness that makes it possible to feel the pain or the glory of other men in oneself. Schweitzer's aim is not to dazzle an age but to awaken it, to make it comprehend that moral splendor is part of the gift of life, and that each man has unlimited strength to feel human oneness and act upon it. He has proved that although a man has no jurisdiction over the fact of his existence, he can hold command over the meaning of existence for him. Thus, no man need death: he need fear only that he may die without having known his greatest power - the power of his free will to give his life for others."

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

In the interest of discussion on the various plans suggested for meeting soundly and decently the implications and chillenges of the May 17 United States Supreme Court decision which declares segregated schools unconstitutional, the text of a statement by the 'Conference on Public School Integration in Maryland." The statement was adopted June 19, 1954. Here it is:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the decision that segregation in public education is in violation of our national constitution. The principals, supervisors and presidents of Negro schools in Maryland recognize that

no other decision was possible if the enduring and universal principles enunciated in our constitution were followed to the ultimate. And because we believe that this is the beginning of a new era of human relations in this state, citizens of Maryland have had their faith and belief in democracy strengthened. Each in his own way, Negro and white, will now have the opportunity to contribute to the good of society in terms of individual qualifications."

"We recognize that the transfer from a dual system to a democratically organized system may give rise to many problems of adjustment. This conference goes on record as pledging Negro educational leaders to unstinted effort to make democracy work at this time. We believe that the leaders represented at this conference wil take immediate steps to prepare the general public ,teachers, administrators and pupils for integrated schools. We believe, further, that all the other educational leaders of the state will want us to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in a cooperative effort to meet this situation in a democratic way. We ask only an opportunity to serve the common good."

This conference commends the educational leaders of our state for the forthrigh position taken looking toward implementation of the Court's decision."

"We commend the educational leaders of Baltimore City for their immediate implementation of the Supreme Court's decision. We likewise commend the State Superintendent of Schools and the State Board of Education for the unequivocal statement of intent to conform to the mandate of the Supreme Court."

"Excerpts from the statement of the State Superintendent and the State Board of Education follow."

"The Supreme Court of the land has spoken. It is the duty and responsibility of the State Board of Education to do all within its power to work out the problem 'seemingly and in order" and in such manner that the rights and privileges of no individual are impaired by arbitrary or capricious methods."

"The detailed problem in respect to implementing the decision of the Supreme Court will rest primarily upon the local boards of education. The problems involved in any program of integration will vary among the different school systems of State, but we are confident that they will be solved in a fair, decent, and legal manner and with good common sense. Furthermore, we are confident that the local school boards, the local school officials, and the parents will settle this problem without resorting to chicanery or devious methods and with due regard for the rights of all parties concerned. Any program of implementation will be based upon professional and human considerations and not with coercive designs or methods. The public school system of Maryland has always been known for its high professional attitude and for its unbiased and unprejudiced treatment of all children.

"The role of the State Board of Education is not to set the detailed pattern of operation but to take an official position that the decision will be implemented with fairness and justice to all, and with due regard for the professional aspects of the program. Further its responsibility is to act in a general overall supervisory nature to insure that standard, equitable practices are followed throughout the State.

"In view of expressed positions of the highest governing boards in the public schools of the State, this conference enunciates several assumptions which we believe will underly any and all decisions made in any and all educational subdivisions of the state."

"1. We assume the Board of Education of each county will adopt and announce a policy with respect to the integration of public schools which will make clear the determination that the schools shall be organized and administered without regard to race of pupils, teachers and administrative officers and non teaching personnel."

2. We assume and believe that Negro citizens will be called to committee work designed to lay plans for the integration of schools. We believe that Negro leaders should participate in planning from the outset and to assist in formulating calm, logical approaches which may be made at this time."

"3. We assume that in each county specific plans will be made for preparing teachers and administrative personnel, both white and Negro, for integrated schools. We believe there are many negative factors, emotional and attitudinal which can be eliminated through careful planning and preparation."

"4. We assume that there will be specific plans for preparing pupils, both Negro and white, for integrated schools. Childen reflect in their personalities the mores of the community in which they live. Planning and preparation will pay large dividends in Americanism."

"5. The school children are but one population of many concerned with this problem. We assume that each county will make specific plans to enlist the cooperation of parents, community leaders and community agencies, both Negro and white, in the development of positive attitudes for integrated schools."

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THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The June issue of 'Steel Labor,' organ of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), carries a story of a one-day conference on human relations conducted in Birmingham in which 'Some [illegible] leaders from USA local unions participated.'

The conference, sponsored by the United Steelworkers District 38 discussed the 'positive side of human relations—the posibilities as well as the problems.' It was 'led by a team of specialists from the union's headquarters in Pittsburgh in conjunction with a panel of well-qualified speakers,' according to the publication.

Francis C. Shane, secretary of the Steelworkers' Committee on Civil Rights, served as permanent chairman of the conference. He was introduced by District Director R. E. Farr.

Mr. Shane reminded the union leaders, according to Steel Labor that 'our union can remain strong and effective only if we do not let ourselves be divided by misunderstanding that spring from prejudice and the' state that breeds on discrimination.'

Then a Baptist minister, Rev. L. B. Moseley, who was born in Selma, Alabama, but currently lives in Pittsburgh, pointed out, according to the publication, 'It's impossible to believe in the broad current of truth in the Bible and still discriminate against any man, any where in the world, no matter what his race, color or creed. How can anybody look at Jesus Christ and still discriminate against his fellow man?"

Herbert Hill, of New York, NAACP labor secretary, told the conference according to 'Steel Labor,' that 'The key to a more democratic life for all rests in democratic trade unionism.'

Judge Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh told the group, the publication said that 'There will be no peace anywhere unit there is respect to one man for another'

This human relations conference was interracial in its approach. It was a workshop on the meaning of civil rights which are no more than according to others, the dignity and respect to human mutuality. Here were wage-earners seeking to help themselves by understanding the other fellow whose skin might be a different hue, whose bringing up not the same. Understanding is the central force of good will.

The Joint Labor Committee has projected the functionality of the human relations program of organized labor into frontier. Labor is in a strategic position to perform a sound educational job on human relations in the classroom as it has on the job. It has demonstrated its ability as an adult educational force in the field of politics and economics

It could have been further along the way in some of the Southern states had there been better rank-and-file leadership, more interest shown by the lay leaders in issues and programs as they came up in their local meetings. Civic and business leaders often passed up the opportunity to examine and observe labor's community service program.

Yet organized labor is far out front ahead of some other occupational groups. Teachers for instances in some states are passing up the opportunity to hold interracial meetings to study the coming changover. Business men who ought to be in the lead in holding interracial groups to acquaint themselves with the new things in the making are letting this slide.

Here is the article from the Joint Labor Committee:

LABOR HAS THE KNOW-HOW

'The recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools is being widely hailed as a historic and revoluntionary event. Yet, not too many of us realize that this decision itself is substantially the result of a silent revolution that has been going on in the lives of millions of Americans in thousands of communities for the past 70 years.'

'Back in the 1880's when American labor started to organize into union and to set up a nation-wide federation, one of the first principles established by this pioneer group was the fact that equality, dignity and human welfare are rights to which all men and women—regardless of race, creed or national origin—are entitled. The decades that followed were one long, patient and resolute campaign to give every American an equal chance. One industry after another slowly gave way in the face of organized labor's constant onslaught against inequality and discrimination.'

'The labor movement had many obstacles to overcome. It had to contend with the habits, customs and attitudes of the community which was often hostile to labor. It had to overcome the obstinacy of employers who all too often viciously exploited racial antagonisms as a means of destroying unions. It fought fear and ignorance within its own ranks. It did all of this around the bargaining table, at the employment gate, at the bench, in the factory locker room, in the union hall, in its press and at annual conventions. And in the process it gained a wealth of practical experience in human relations second to no other group in the American community.'

'Today the labor movement is a living demonstration that human beings can work and think and plan together in dignity and equality regardless of creed or color. Of course, someone could well remind us that here and there a union local acts in a manner inconsistent with the policy of organized labor. While this cannot be denied, it remains a fact, however, that the overwhelming majority of workers in the AFL and CIO have over the years helped change the face of America by demonstrating that people of different racial and religious backgrounds can work together. The major exceptions to this rule are in the areas where organied labor has not penetrated to any extent—among white collar and professional workers.'

'And now the Supreme Court has decreed that our boys and girls should learn together as they will work together when they grow up. The Court is cautious; it knows that it deals with a complex and deep-rooted pattern of community behavior. But the Court can well take heart and proceed with firmness and courage. For there are millions of people in nearly every community who have learned how to solve this problem with tact, know-how and patient education. In the field of human relations labor is indeed America's outstanding pioneer and leader. Our shirt-sleeve diplomats have shown the way before and can do it again—in education as in the shops and factories. Our communities would do well to make use of this know-how.'

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

As Publisher Tom Abernethy, continues to inject the race issue into his campaign for the governorship of Alabama on the Republican ticket, two important news items come to attention.

In New York City six religious leader September 6 signed a 'Fair Election Practices Declaration" which asks political candidates in the November 2 election to spurn religious and racial bias in their campaigns. This suggestion was forwarded to Leonard W. Hall, Republican National Committee Chairman and to Stephen P. Mitchell who holds a similar spot with the National Democratic Party.

Here is the text of the declaration:

With the free world looking to American democracy for leadership and inspiration in the struggle against totalitarianism all eyes are focused on our election campaigns. Nothing is healthier for self-government than outspoken political discussion, but nothing is more harmful to a self-governing people than confusion of the issues by base appeals to racial and religious bigotry.

"In the light of the preminent role which the United States is playing, it is incumbent upon us to prove that in our democracy men of all races, creeds and national origins participate in our government as free and equal brothers under God.

"We, therefore, urge all candidates to take all necessary measures to prevent any expression of racial or religious bias by their adherents and to condemn publicly and emphatically every occurence thereof.

"We urge all citizens to reject political arguments based on racial or religious prejudices and to rebuke those who make such appeals. We suggest that in every community a non-partisan and non-sectarian committee under take to keep a watchful eye on campaign activities and to call to the attention of political leaders any instances of appeals based on religious or racial prejudice.

"Let us make certain that our election campaigns are in every sense free and worthy of a nation founded on the principles of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God."

President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon this week made a plea to employer groups to use all of the available manpower without regard to artifical discriminations. The Presilent strenghtened his executive order banning hiring bias in contracts with the federal government this year.

In their joint appeal to labor unions and hiring groups, President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon stressed two points:

1. "The growing industrial might of this country requires the largest possible reserve of skilled manpower."

2. "In the world struggle for the minds of men, America's position of leadership makes it mandatory that we not be subject to the charge of racial prejudice which is being hurled at us every day by the Communists."

Commending the work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the President in a leter said: "Quietly but persistently the members of this committee have been at work, with heartening success, on employment problems which over the years have become charged with emotion and distorted by prejudice."

"The efforts will, I am sure," the president said, continue to bring far-reaching results of enduring value."

A former member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee and a 1948 walkout delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, Publisher Abernethey, the Dixiecrat, is campaigning on emotional issues. The "States' Right" Republican gubernational nominee has been campaigning hard in the Black Belt. However he seems to disregard the fact that the Republican Party claims that it is the party of civil rights.

Instead of following the lead of President Eisenhower, leader of the Republican Party, with regard to the May 17 decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the school segregation cases, he seems to be doing just the opposite. Mr. Abernethy seems to be the policy orator of the Alabama Republican Party. He talks two-party politics but not Republican principles. True two-party politics must be based on one-standard citizenship it seems to me.

THE TIP-OFF

World (31a Negro) P. 8

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Because the school desegregation document mailed by the Montgomery Branch NAACP to Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery County Board of Education, contains some interesting ideas, I am passing it on to you.

In a cover letter E. D. Nixon, chairman of the Branch's educational committee, saidthat around the middle of September the Montgomery N. A. A. C. P "filed -a petition" with the superintendent "requesting an audience" to discuss school desegregation.

Birmingham, Ala.

He suggested that "in the light of these facts" the Branch had "drawn up" a "set of resolutions" which he thought represented "the opinions of the citizenry of Montgomery."

Mr. Nixon, a former president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, asserted in his letter: "We are ready and willing to work with you in making and facilitating plans for compliance with the historic (May 17) decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is our desire that this can be done with as little friction as possible, and that every effort will be put forth to the end that the Democratic process will be followed in achieving the full effect of this decision."

Fri. 11-5-54

Here is that desegregation document:

"We the undersigned representatives of the Citizenry of Montgomery beg to submit our observations relative to **Educational Opportunities** for all pupils of school age. It is the opinion of this group that no child should be denied an opportunity to secure the training and experiences which will fit him to live competently in a democratic society. For over ninety years we have tried a dual system which has proved to be woefully inadequate. Repeated requests for adequate school facilities have been ignored or failed to get the desired consideration in improving the schools which would insure proper education for many of the children."

"In the allocation of money a large segment of the pupils attending school has been compelled to use the most inadequate buildings with little or none of the facilities needed to make for comfortable learning. They have often been compelled to walk long distances to school and in many cases the schools were poorly heated, lighted and maintained in a very unsanitary condition."

"Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that separate schools are contrary to the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that separate School building likewise offend this provision, we are convinced that immediate steps should be taken to comply with this historic decision."

"To meet the mandate of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States every effort should be made. Therefore we are offering the following:

"1. That every citizen of Montgomery County should be appraised of this decision and urged to comply forthwith;

"2. That the leaders — those elected to public office or appointed, should bend every effort and the influence of their office to educate and direct the people in accepting the decision in good faith. Especially do we feel that school Boards, Administrators and teachers should take the lead in this development of human relations;

"3. That the school, of all institutions, can ill afford to lead and formulate public opinion contrary to the Supreme law of the land;

"4. That efforts on the part of any group to flaunt the laws of the land; to attempt to subvert it by any maneuver is un-American and un-Christian;

"5. That pronouncements hostile to the ruling of the Supreme Court tend to instill disrespect for the law and encourage mob violence and anarchy;

"6. That we call upon this Board to utilize every organization — Luncheon Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, Civic and religious Organizations, to support this change in our school policy so that the change from the dual system of education to unitary system can be achieved with the least friction and disturbance.

"7. That the Announcement by the Board of Duplicating facilities is not feasible and a waste of the taxpayers' money. The school gerrymandering for the sole purpose of segregation will be opposed by this group and every resource at our disposal will be used to prevent the same;

"8. That proposed school building should follow needs rather than racial segregation;

"9. That our experience with segregated schools has convinced us that equality of education opportunity is impossible. Therefore we insist on school experiences which leave no doubt as to the fact that each child is getting the same opportunities as every other child;

"10. That hundreds of children are in the streets during school hours in spite of the fact that we have on the Statute books a compulsory School attendance law;

"11. That we feel it unnecessary to enumerate the shortcoming of those public school serving Negro children. The course of study, Laboratory facilities, Auditoriums, Locations, Floors, Schoolgrounds, and safety of the pupils are too well known to every citizen of this city;

"12. That the School Officials should take the lead in calling groups of citizens composed of both races to sit down and formulate plans for complying with the decision of the Supreme Court.

"13. Finally, the position we take here will increase or decrease the influence of the United States in its role of world leadership and make us hypocrits or the champions of democracy and Christianity.

There we submit our case to you with every hope and assurance that you will lend your influence to achieve the integration which will make us one United in the cause of freedom. No longer can we sit supinely by and justify our acts on tradition and habits or custom. We live in juridicial society based on the principles that we shall be governed by laws and not by men. No human desired can transcend the law of the land. We are all bound by its command. We achieve justice under it and make our most lasting achievement by its direction.

Signed: E. D. NIXON, Chairman, NAACP Educational Committee.

THE TIP-OFF

31a Negro

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The letter-writer from Mobile who allegedly sent his ideas to the Talladega candidate for the governorship perhaps could have made better use of his pen by writing to some of the racially denied voters in Wilcox County urging them to register to vote. It is hard to see how any alleged leader could think of accomplishing anything by expressing his feelings to an unreconstructed Dixiecrat. It is not a good enough explanation to say that he wrote as a private citizen while permitting his identification with an organization.

Birmingham, Ala.

Sun. 11-2-54

Birmingham and Mobile which boast the most powerful NAACP leadership have not announced any school desegregation action Perhaps no other city in the South can boast as many big NAACP-identified leaders as Birmingham. This is what will make the election of officers interesting. Birmingham is the only one of the three major cities in Alabama without Negro policemen. Birmingham has an interracial committee, top political action leaders, powerful money-bag leaders yet they do not seem to get much done.

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Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League observed: "In the race between white and blue-collar workers, the blue-collars (wage earners) have forged to the front recently ..... Blue-collar workers no waverage $69.24 a week: white collar workers average $66.63." He was trying to point out the "ever-widening improvements in industrial employment" brought on by trade unions. White-collar workers are not as well organized.

He adds: "The unions are strong in the industrial field; usually weak- or non-existent in the white collar field."

A recent quotation published in this column was gobbled. Here is it from Alan Paton's article in Collier's for Oct. 29: "To me there is one inescapable implication of the end of segregation. For it by maintaining segregation America was declaring that she was a white nation with some colored citizens, then by removing segregation she is declaring something else. If a man with one drop of colored blood is a colored man, then what is a nation with one colored citizen?"

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This is election day. What a great privilege it is to be a voter. In Lowndes County and Wilcox County, both with more Negro than white persons, no Negro is able to vote.

THE TIP-OFF

World 3 a mark P. 8

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

In other sections of this newspaper today are opinions and ideas on the controversial fluoridation issue. Most of those who devote themselves to the discussion seem to consider only the scientific issues involved.

But there are economic and political issues involved. The cost-factor is being minimized. Water rates in this city are already painfully high. Job opportunities are restricted for members of the Negro group in the water supply industry. There isn't a single Negro meter reader, for instance in the city.

For me the fluoridation issues provides me with an opportunity to protest against these job restrictions. Our political action leaders have apparently failed to take this into account. What good is the ballot if you cannot use it to try to correct long-standing economic wrongs and injustices?

Birm. 10-29-56

No matter how many new jobs that would be created by the treatment of our drinking water supply the Negro worker is not likely to move up the employment scale.

There is not a single member of the Negro group on the Water Works Board.

Birmingham Ala.

It seems to me that with better health should also be tied up the problem of better job opportunities. Are we to wait until our ballot is useless before we use it for our advancement?

I have read material on both sides of the issue. I have read the endorsements. The claims made by those who favor fortifying our water are attractive. Here again, however, is the handy use being made of the little children. But when they grow up, and are members of the Negro group, where can they work?

It matters not what progressive label is placed on the fluoridation issue and how much is made of other measures for public good that were blindly fought, maybe, I cannot go along with the proposal when on the other side—the job side—the record in the health services, in municipal water, in health education, in employment opportunities, is just the opposite.

But the promoters of the proposal do not address themselves to this side of the question at all. They tell us not to fall for the propaganda on those who oppose fluoridation. I am not falling for the claims made by either side. The pivotal issue with me is the total welfare of all.

As it now stands the fluoridation issue is controversial. It is true that against it are some of those who usually oppose just about any kind of change. Against this measure are some of those who have bitterly fought every advancement proposal suggested for the benefit of the Negro group. For varying reasons persons are for and against the proposal.

But the great and inspiring thing is to have a vote to cast as you please on November 2. In this remarkable country you can think what you want to and vote as you desire. Those who vote their honest convictions on all of the issues before the voters will serve democracy as first-class citizens, it seems to me.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

As we rode into Dallas County for the funeral service of the late Dr. [illegible] Vivian Jemison, 81 year old [illegible] Belter and titular leader of the 300,000 Negro-identified Baptists of Alabama, toughts drizzled through my mind of what I had heard of the improvements in public education in Dallas County. I was thinking that Payne College had passed away from Selma to Birmingham and old Knox Academy had quit operating. Selma University had weathered the storm, although weekend. In the heydey of Negro leadership in Alabama, before the 1901 debacle when political suffrage was stripped from Negro citizens, privately-sponsored education flourished in this city.

There were Dr. Sandy Ray in the automobile, a Brooklyn native whom I met during the Depression Days at Morehouse College, Dr. W. H. Brazeale of Washington, D. C., president of the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, Mrs. [illegible] Bethell, secretary of the Congress and city school principal, and the Rev. Willie Vaughn, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, and general arrangements chairman for the session to be held June 21-27 in Birmingham, in whose car we were riding. It was my first meeting with this militant civil rights leader and world traveler.

Our conversation dealt with friendships, and the country-side where we saw cattle grazing, marvelled at the beauty of the scenery and the perfectness of the weather. We passed the Black Belt of scenery, but not of people. As the miles rolled on I kept thinking of the more decent-minded people who are sincerely interested in seeing improvements in race-related public education, not segregation, had suggested that I look at Hudson High School in Selma. We passed the white high school and later Hudson from a ride-by. While an improvement, it pales with the white high school. Selma has approximaately an equal distribution of white and Negro persons.

Recent figures show that in Dallas County there are 36,722 Negro citizens and 19,774 white citizens. There are 18,145 Negro citizens in this county of voting age with only 112 qualified voters, according to the Negro Vote Survey made by Prof. J. E. Pierce of Alabama State College. Dallas has 12,597 white citizens of voting age, although I do not have handy the number of white voters.

An educational survey conducted by the Alabama State Department of Education reveals that some $5,327,500 is needed bring the Negro-enrolling public schools in Dallas County up to acceptable standards while only $769,500 is needed for the schools for similiar purposes.

One has to consider the life and works of Dr. Jemison against this awful background to understand his services. When he was nine years old, he had to walk seven miles to school at Loveless Quarters, Loveless Beat, Perry County, Ala. He was 16 when he attended Lincoln Normal at Marion, having to walk 15 miles. This school haas now matured into what is Alabama State College at Montgomery.

At Selma University Dr. Jemison earned the B. D. degree in 1904. The university bestowed the D. D. degree upon him in 1915 and honored him with the L. L. D. degree in 1937.

When Dr. Jemison ascended to the presidency of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., which represents and estimated 4,445,605 Negro-affiliated Baptists, one of his first programs was designed to provide more scholarships at the National Baptist Seminary at Nashville.

In one of his presidential messages to the NBC messengers he observed that the "Negro preachers are the freest in the world." He pointed out that "Negro preachers are not bound by the cord of prejudice and the fearfulness of their jobs because of telling the truth." Yet in the Alabama Black Belt where located the vast Negro population is there any evidence of "the freest" preachers "telling the truth" about conditions, bringing light, cheer and goodwill?

In his 1948 convention message in Dallas, Tex., Dr Jemison said: "We want our ourselves, our wives and our children everything that any other man wants for himself and his children. We do not want anything which does not belong to us as human beings."

Those who lack words of their own can pick up those of Dr. Jemison to answer any who ask, "what do your people want?"

Until something is done to retrieve the full right of all qualified persons to vote in the Black Belt, Alabama will drag behind, watch its resources drained off and let its human talent sour and ruin. Doing this should be the challenge of the Baptist leadership in this state. Dr. Jemison has left behind the inspirational words to spur them on.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

In two installments, I am presenting an essay by Prof. N. W. Walton of Alabama State College whih was prepared as a Negro History Week feature. It seems to fit in with the current scholarship at work to determine the constitutional status of the Negro-identified American citizens and the aspirations of this group. Here is installment 1.

It is significant that the Negro himself in his search for recognition and leadership cast the die for segregation. In the churches, schools, and lodges, the Negroes were the first to pull away from the whites. And he did it on his own volition. In the school it began in Boston in 1798. The record shows that the Negroes of Boston asked for a separate school, but the whites refused. Then the Negroes started a school in the basement of the newly constructed African Baptist church. They hired two white teachers from Harvard and maintained, in fact, a Negro school against the will of the city.

In 1815 Abiel Smith, a sympathizer of the school, died and left the school $4,000. A few years later the city gave aid to the school and the Smith Grammer School, a Negro school, was operating. Meanwhile the Boston Negroes had been growing to political maturity and began to fight against the separate school system. Benjamin Roberts a militant Negro, brought suit against the city, for the admission of his daughter Sarah to a white school. He charged Sarah passed five good primary schools every morning enroute to the inferior Negro school. Charles Summer fought the case and he put up a good fight. He argued "the equality of men before the law." "Birth does not differ from birth." The city must give all inhabitants equal privileges for the education of their children.

3-5-54

Chief Justice Shaw expressed the opinion "that all individuals did not possess the same legal rights." Well-what he said stripped of its rhetoric set forth two contradictory propositions which were expressed by that favored class, the pigs of George Orwell's novel "Animal Farm." It states "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." This laid the ground work for the doctrine of "separate but equal."

In 1896, in the case of Plessy VS. Ferguson the court turned to Shaw's opinion as a leading precedent for the validity of state legislation which required segregation of the whites and colored races where ever they were brought together. The Plessy case then became the leading authority of the constitutionality of the Seperate but Equal doctrine.

Thus by 1900 the civil rights campaign was at a standstill. Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana had constitutions which defranchised the Negro. There was a general feeling among the white leaders, of laissie faire toward the Negro problem. Race riots were everywhere. The Negro decided he must hlp himself if he were to advance.

The violence that spread through out the country around the turn of the century gave rise to the Niagara movement, a Negro organization of protest. About the same time some liberal whites started the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. W. B. DuBose served on the executive committee of the original organization as chairman of the Publicity and Research Committee. This organization soon found out that the most effective way to secure civil rights was through the courts. Thus, down through the year the major victories in civil rights for the Negroes have been won through the courts. In the case Guinn VS. United States, the supreme court declared the grand father clauses of the Oklahoma constitution a violation of the Federal Constitution. In Smith VS. Allright, the primaries of the South were opened to Negroes. Advancement was made for better living conditions for Negroes when the courts declared in Buchanan VS. Warley that Negroes could move in city blocks which were predominantly white blocks. Down through the years in the cases Gaines VS. Missouri and Sweatt VS Pamter, the Negro strides toward more complete civil rights in education. Moreover, the Henderson case destroyed the second most talked about curtain of the 20th century. The degrading green curtain which separated the colored and white passengers throughout the South was moved, leaving only the famous iron curtain to reign supreme.

It seems that in the three centuriest that the Negro has been a part of the evolving American civilization he has been compelled to live in two worlds which are commonly called the Negro world and the other larger world. In his search for leadership, self-expression and recognition he has come to love his world. He has his own churches, schools, newspapers, in fact a complete Negro life. The Negro child is born to a Negro mother and father. He attends a Negro school, grows up and marries a Negro. When he needs spiritual uplifts he goes to a Negro church, and when he is ill he goes to a Negro doctor. When he dies, his funeral is preached by a Negro minister and he is buried in a Negro cemetery. It is indeed a Negro world.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

TALLADEGA, Ala. -(SNS)- It's grand to be the guest of the Press Club of Talladega College during the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week.

Such was my pleasure Tuesday, March 16. The kind invitation had come through Miss Lou Virginia Graves, former president of the club but lattered succeeded by Miss Andrews Hawkins. Miss Graves was away from the campus practice teaching at the time of my visit.

Arriving on the campus by foot (I did this because I wanted to walk through the City of Talladega and pick up conversation from the townspeople), I went to the publicity office which is under the supervision of Miss Peggie Montgomery, also an instructor in English. From there I went on a stroll of the campus and almost was late for chapel because of a bull session in the College Grill on the subject of the Negro-produced newspaper, its defects, alleged sensationalist and alleged failure to present international news.

These things are presented because they represent the typical criticisms one rams into when he hits the college campus and elbows with the intellectuals who perhaps hardly find the time to read and to know the Negro-directed press. The newspaper seeks to be newsy rather than literary. Its prime function is news and often the setting in which the Negro person makes news is of itself sensational.

The Negro-owned press has a mission of not only presenting news about and of interest to the Negro group but of battling for his acceptance as a full and equal American citizen. When the Negro person is shorn of his rights in a democracy and fatally denied his rights and these outrages presented in bold display there is a tendency of the enemies of the black man to call this sensationalism.

Talladega College, like a number of other church-related, Negro-directed liberal arts colleges, has contributed outstanding graduates to the Negro-promoted press. Off hand I can list such double-jointed journalists as John McCray of the Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S. C. and C. C. Dejoie of the Louisana Weekly, New Orleans, La. come to mind. The life and works of Editor McCray should be required research of Talladega students who are working in the social sciences.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan in his recently-off-thepress book, "The Negro in American Life and Thought (The Nadir 1877-1901), published by The Dial Press, Inc., New York, devotes two chapters to the treatment of the Negro group in the Northern press (white) and the portrayal of this group in the literary magazines. Those who read this book will likely see how the enemies of Negro advancement distorted the news about the Negro group and maliciously misrepresented their cause. The charge of sensationalism falsely leveled against the Negro press hardly originated among Negro students but was picked up by them unconsciously from hostile but unsuspected sources. This charge of sensationalism was obviously designed to weak the Negro-interest press because it was loud, if often crude, in the presentation of the just claims of the group it came into being to serve, slug for, and speak for. Truth is often sensational in the company of lies.

When John B. Russwurm's "Freedom's Journal" first appeared March 17, 1827 ,it said, "The civil rights of a people being the greatest voice, it shall ever be our duty to vindidicate our brethern, when oppressed; and to la ythe case before the public." That is essential the task of the Negro-assisting press of today and of tomorrow, if need be.

One of the delegates to the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1867 was John Caraway, editor of the Negro-produced Mobile Nationalist of Mobile, Ala. This newspaper carried on the same cry for freedom as did Russwurm's "Freedom Journal." Since its beginning there have been varying efforts to shackle and silence the Negro-inspired press.

At the chapel program sponsored by the Press Club, I was introduced by Miss Iola Taylor of Bessemer, Ala., who is a sophomore. After dinner, the group had a discussion meeting at which we went over a number of questions about both the campus press and the commercial press. The students reflected a sincere interest in the newspaper and flung in my direction many question on which I gave a point of view. They were more inquisitive than challenging. This was in contrast to the press workshop I attended at Southern University last March.

Back in the community I chatted with R. E. Strickland, the under taker and Rev. O. W. Holmes, minister. Talladega Co. is considering setting up 2 all-Negro boxes to be manned by Negro leaders. I am not clear on the plan and for that reason I am unable to report whether it is an attempt to place all of the Negro voters in this box regardless of where they live.

Talladega is in the eight-county Fourth Congressional District. There are 9,310 Negro persons of voting age in this county with an estimated 1,500 of them voters. Census figures reveal that there are 45,400 white persons and 20,877 Negro persons living in this county.

The Alabama State Department tof Education survey shows that it would take $3,457,500 to hike the Negro-enrolling public schools up to minimum acceptable standards in contrast to $2,142,500 for the white-enrolling similar schools. In a democracy, don't these figures disclose a sensational shortage of equality? On the other side of the press isn't there a sensational silence on the shocking racial gaps in Negro-white education under the Separate but Equal doctrine?

THE TIP-OFF

31a (Negro)

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The question goes round and round on what to do when the Supreme Court rules in the school segregation cases.

One fraternal leader of my acquaintance finds answer easy. He says "do what the Supreme Court says do" and "apply the teachings of Jesus Christ."

"Do what is right and the results will be right," he said.

Too many leaders, he asserted, are more concerned about the outcome than what is right. He thinks that more reliance should be placed on the spiritual instead of the material.

Yet some of our political leaders in the South are advocating a defy—and—disobey solution. The civic textbooks used in our schools teach us to obey the law. A few of our politicians are advocating the circumvention of the law. What to do?

Another attitude is the "regardless of how the courts rule we aren't going to change." Are such leaders teaching disrespect for the courts, for the law, for democracy?

Politicians devoid of new ideas for meeting the new situations are trying to check change by whipping up emotion because they cannot shed any enlightenment.

It is encouraging to note that among the young generation some fresh thinking is going on.

Bob Ewing, a student at the University of Tennessee, writing February 27, 1953 in "The Orange and White," official student organ of U. of T., has an interesting article on "What Can We Do About Segregation." Opinions by him, the O. and W. editor noted were those of the particular writer rather than the staff. Mr Ewing is a junior in the U. of T. law school. Here is his piece:

Following a report given to the ASC Governing Council concerning a Southern interracial conference held in Columbia, S C., I was asked to offer suggestions as to how intergration could be brought about on our campus. My remarks will be confined to those areas where students have at least some say-so as to what the policies will be.

These ideas relate to what can be done by us (the students) in co-operation with the administration to pave the way for the realization of an intergrated university open to all qualified citizens of the state

One of the first steps toward the elimination of segregation could be the admittance of Negroes on an intergrated basis to all University functions of a public nature such as U-T Concerts, athletic events, and religious services (Convocation and the Community Thanksgiving Service). The Knoxville Symphony has already set the pace at the auditorium by admitting Negroes on an intergrated basis.

Outstanding Negro leaders in their respective fields could be brought to our campus to speak and to entertain .The ice has been broken here also; there was a Negro singer with the Horace Heidt show.

With Knoxville College in our vicinity, similar organizations of the two schools could meet together perhaps every fourth meeting to share their programs, activities, and fellowship. We could have their choir sing at the "Y" and send our choir to KC for a program. There are at least two U-T groups (Channing Club and Philosophy Society) in which KC students already participate.

It will be asked, "What groups are to take the lead if any such program of intergration is to be brought about?" "Y" groups, the student centers of the various churches and International Club would take the lead. All of these are representative groups which exert influence on our campus.

These suggestions (one man's opinion) are presented with the sincere hope that they will arouse different, more adequate, and better ideas that might help solve one of the most important problems that we of the U S., face today As long as segregation and discrimination exist within our country, we shall never be an effective leader in a world three-fifths of whose people do not have white skins.

We, the students on this campus, can, if we desire, do our share in bringing about a more just social system-a democracy with equal opportunity for all.

—Bob Ewing

THE TIP-OFF

31a Negro

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—Leaders here have organized the Citizens Educational Steering Committee with Rufus Lewis, former Alabama State College Hornet coach as the chairman.

This group has been working in the field of civil education A weekly radio program is being sponsored. A county-wide how-to-register to vote campaign has been organized with the ministers of the city, business leaders and school teachers participating.

Last Thursday night, the group had among its guests Dr. C. A. Parrish, professor of sociology at Louisville University, A. L. Thompson, of Atlanta, regional FHA representative and W. C. Patton, of Birmingham, state NAACP leader, were among the guests.

Mr. Parrish talked briefly about his change-over to an integrated educational institution. He finds differences in situations and climates of opinion rather than of people. He mentioned that in moving into his new job he was thrust into a situation and acted like he had been used to it. He asserted that these things can happen suddenly. He meant conversion to situation of open competition.

He thinks that as things stand some of the leaders are not wholly convinced of man's ability to adjust himself to change but that they are coming around. Man has the power, if the will is there, to improve himself and adjust to new situations.

"You have to think in terms of what is possible," Dr. Parrish said in considering the adjustment to change and at the same time "keep in mind the ideal." He is conducting a pilot project in human adjustment. He says that his work is "experimental" but you wouldn't describe it as such after listening to him talk. Soft-spoken, he knows how to teach by talking.

From many of the comments made and questions asked Mr Thompson it seems that something needs to be done to help the people understand the various programs of government-assisted housing FHA, slum clearance, public housing, etc., did not seem to be clear in the minds of some of those present. Mr. Thompson in a few minutes tried to point up these various fields. The NAACP, civic leagues, business clubs and related organizations need to get busy. All of this reflects the need of some units of the National Urban League which has done an excellent job in the housing field. There isn't a single chapter of this great organization in Alabama.

Mr. Patton, who is carrying the message of voter-registration to the people, took the occasion to plead with the leaders to conduct voter-registration campaigns. He suggested that in Birmingham the NAACP would challenge the constitutionality of the entire housing act, particularly certain features dealing with the Medical Center development project. The federal government last week gave final approval of $4,058,000 for slum clearance. Mr. Paton did not reveal the legal formula the association would use.

There were also echoes at the meeting of the impromptu speech Grand Master Charles V. Hendley of Alabama Prince Hall Masons made at the annual meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council. an of spiritual values, Mr. Hendley believes in bringing God into the picture. It boils down to (1) How to do what is right; (2) Will what's right work?; (3) Is doing what's right good for all—or any?

Certainly, Mr. Hendley seems to think so. It maybe another way of saying what Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. calls the will to do what is fair or right. The Christian teachings have the solution of human problems in the Golden Rule.

Change is upon us. You see it by moving around listening to the people talk. The pre-atomic era is over even where the tight-minds have failed to expand to comprehend it. Talk always precedes the turnover.

One can mark this change by the brief speech by which Attorney Hendley has moved to the scene in the role of an interpreter of the spiritual essence of man against the material. You see it when business men halt their money-making to listen to a scholar like Dr. Parrish, ask questions of Mr. Thompson about building better homes, and invite a hard-working, close-to-the-people spokesman like Mr. Patton in for inspiration.

One gets the feeling that the people have the courage and the common sense to live, let live, and grow with change.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

vents are yielding up the change which is current, fluid, exciting, inevitable.

You take a look back during Boy Scout Week. Your mind sinks away to the 1920's when Negro boys in this city didn't have the privilege of scouting. Today you not only have Negro Boy Scouts but you can call off the names of adult workers in the field who have been given highest scout awards like the Silver Beaver.

President H Councill Trenholm, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President J. F. Drake, Retired County Agent Hill of Athens, Prof. E. R. Johnson, Dr. D. V. Jemison, Jr., of Dothan, L. C Hood of Fairfield, Dr. Benny Baker of Mobile, are names among them from Alabama.

You look at the political scene today in this state. In 1901, the Negro electorate was wiped out, just about, by the new state constitution. At late as the 1940s, Negro voters were denied an opportunity to cast ballots in the so-called Alabama "white primary."

The Republican Party between 1926 and 1952 closed its conventions to Negro leaders Negro candidates in elections were not heard of in Alabama over a long lapse, until 1952.

Six Negro leaders have already qualified for the May 4, 1954 Alabama Democratic primary from four different counties. This year might also see the Republican Party put some new faces in the "New Look."

Not a big vote, the Negro vote is neverthless a bold, progressive, uncontrolled vote in this state. It's actual size is unknown. However the black man's vote is frequently described as a "block vote." A small number of voters lacks striking power unless it swings together, it seems to me. It's hard to bundle a big vote. It's even harder to bloc the black man's vote because of his individualism. Except where common fate bands them together to soften the blow, Negro voters act about like other segments in making decisions at the polls.

Then you hear a panel discussion at which three lawyers trace the civil rights progress of the Negro group from the Civil War up to the "New Look." Community leaders like Ersey Goins of Zion City, A. J. Jordan of North Birmingham and Sam Holloway of Ensley were at Parker High School Tuesday to hear this discussion by Attys. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Peter A. Hall and Arthur D. Shores. Those of us who were Parker (Industrial) High students in 1925-28 could not even dream of the time when three Negro lawyers would be guest speakers at an assembly program.

Change demands its place in civilization. Time cries out, "change or perish." Vice-President Nixon on his return from his world tour sounded this warning. Race prejudice is the enemy's new column.

Prof. Henry J. Williams in his introductory remarks at the Negro History Week panel pointed out that "We (the Negro group) have the know-how to carry our just load." Racial discrimination is an unfair burden that hurts all and helps nobody in a democracy. That is why it is so difficult to understand how those who come of religious parents, who taught and preached the Golden Rule, could open a campaign for public office as an enemy of human rights and equality of job opportunity. Civil rights are merely human rights spelled out. The color line poisons democracy.

No wonder Atty. Billingsley argued that the Emancipation turned Negro persons loose in fredom but not fully free. No man is fully free who is lawfully segregated because of his race and color, it seems to me. As Atty. Hall put it, the national government enacted laws (13, 14, 15th amendments) to try to protect the emancipated man's freedom but the South sought to evade these laws.

Too many of the leaders today are men of the past rather than men of history. Often they burden more than they serve the people. Can do and desire to do (those fair and decent things) should yoke themselves up as team mates. Change is crying for acceptance, knowing that the alternative is crumble.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

JASPER, ALA.—(SNS)— In this coal-mining city, where there is a "readjustment" or fall off in employment, one finds the evidence of change on the favorable side.

Some leaders take exception to the implications of a statement attributed to an educator as quoted January 14th in The Mountain Eagle, Walker County weekly published at Jasper. This "leader" who said, as quoted by this newspaper, "I think I speak for our teachers and parents" seems to fear that in the change to come Negro teachers will lose their jobs. No supporting evidence is given by either the quoted "leader" or the weekly to back up this fear.

Similar lose-your-jobs fear stories have been circulated in other places, often by a few school principals of little faith and supervisors who conveniently necer poll the teachers nor interview parents as such. In Alabama, there is a shortage of white teachers. The Negro-serving schools, for most part, are overcrowded, understaffed, unaccredited and inferior.

It should be pointed out that the dual school system in Alabama is facing a serious challenge other than the Supreme Court. In Birmingham, a Citizens Advisory Committee is prospecting for new sources of money to meet a financial emergency and to pull the public Schools system over the long haul. A committee of educational leaders met in Montgomery and recommended that loopholes in the sales tax exemptions be plugged so that additional money needed to operate the schools could be produced. Alabama doesn't have enough money, it would seem, to operate its duplicating schools on a standard of acceptable quality.

With a slump in employment will come a limp in purchasing power The sales tax which produces considerable school revenue is a tax on purchasing power, much of it supplied by the masses. So Separate But Equal schools face still another threat. Employmeut and taxation are two factors which will likely determine the seriousness of the clouds of a crisis directon other than the federal courts which is no bigger than the size of a man's hand at the money.

A survey conducted by the State Department of Education reveals that in Walker County $5,035,000 is needed to bring the white schools up to par and $1,350,000 to bring the Negro-enrolling schools up to acceptance. The figures are disturbing and reflect the general conditions of things in this county. Walker County has 56,922 white persons and only 6,847 Negro persons. The ratio of school needs is in line with the population percentages with the racial disparities undisclosed. Yet racial discrimination cannot be measured exclusively on a money basis because of its infliction of hurt, humiliation and injury.

This period has its historical parallel. Writing in The Negro History Bulletin, February, 1954, Geneva C. Turner does a treatment on William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery leader who used "The Liberator" for 35 years in the fight to remove the blot and blight of slavery. Mr. Garrison, the story says asserted: "I go for the pepole, the whole people." In this change which is moving in on us the wise leaders, it seems to me, must "go for the people."

Public schools were never intended as employment bureaus. Teachers gain their importance only as instruments necessary to prepare human beings to function successfully, usefully and productively for the perpetuation of democracy. Racial discrimination tends to weaken democracy and sour the souls of men. Competent teachers do not necessarily have to lose their jobs as democracy loses itself from discriminatin. Admittedly, however, some hostile powers will seek to retaliate. Faith, not fear, is needed.

Those in education, public and private, who are clothed with the responsibility of the molders and leaders of thought," should consult the literature prepared by the Southern Regional Council, of Atlanta, on how to meet the change which is rolling in on us. As Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and Ambassador to India put it in survey in the American scene, "Looking back the changes and achievements are breath-taking."

Walker County Training School is in a new building. A low-cost housing project squats across the dusty street from it. The number of Negro voters has climbed from zero to a size of coming impottance. An American Legion post here is promoting voter-registration. New blood has been pumped into the veins of the N. A. A. C. P leadership. Except in business one secs the improvements despite the heavy load yet to be borne

One hears a voice saying that there is no such thing as equalized segregation no more than there is divided equality, half-love and a dual God. However, there is an unwilling few who has not yet matured enough to catch the spirit of Him who taught to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., believes that "When the law is changed, people will change." Could it be that the law is playing catch up with the decent-hearted, reasonable and justice-loving people?

THE TIP-OFF

31a

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Counter moves designed to halt any progressive action favorable to the bulk of the population seem to be in the making in Alabama.

Piece together a few unnoticed or untalked events and the evi-

dence shows up. School problems were shoved into the political spot light. Up went the cry for a special session of the Legislature when the U. S. Supreme Court took under advisement the pending challenge to segregation cases. Office holders blurted indignantly when the Eisenhower administration declared its position in the controversy.

For the moment the political leaders seem to be awaiting further developments in the educational cases. None has come up with a plan to correct the inequalities. A survey of school needs discloses that in the Black Belt where the biggest hoot is heard there is also the widest racial disparities. Racial disfranchisement and educational differentials have a way of running like buddies.

Wilcox County which doesn't have a single Negro voter is a typical example. State Senator J. Miller Bonner who represents this county in Upper Chamber is author of the state's stiff voter-qualification law. He piloted the legislation designed to preserve the traditional dual and unequal school system. Look at this: Only $70,000 is needed to bring the white schools up to par in contrast with the $3,305,000 needed to level up the Negro-serving schools. These are not my figures but those gathered by the research experts in the Alabama State Department of Education.

Check another item. Wilcox voted 389 to 83 against the poll tax modification proposal. There are 18,566 Negro and only 4,910 white persons living in this county. There are 8,212 Negro citizens 21 years of age or above in contrast with 3,066 white persons of voting age. Which means that of 11,274 citizens of suffrage age in Wilcox only 486 voted on the $3 back poll tax amendment.

A candidate from Wilcox County Mr. Bruce Henderson, former State Senator, is seeking the state's highest office. Where he should have a good starting base he is weak. Schools for a majority of the population suffer from failure to get enough money to bring them up to standard. Wilcox has few voters because its Negro citizens are voteless.

Where does school money come? From taxes. You can't tax poverty. Bigotry is untaxable. Poor education whittles down the per capita value of the citizen. Wealth is taxable. So is income. The sales power makes buying power taxable. But those who have little to spend can pay only a little tax. Family income is meager in the Black Belt among the Negro group.

A Black Belt spokesman has pointed out that he is just as opposed to equalizing educational opportunities between the two racial groups as he is to the easing away of segregated schools. To pull the inferior schools up to the better ones would cost money. To get more money means that new sources of taxes must be found. More tax or less duplication is the dilemma which must be faced.

When campaign time comes around you are likely to hear furious and bitter debate over the suggestion of a constitutional amendment to preserve the dual school system. In effect, it would be a proposal to nullify the 14th Amendment. This will be a smoke screen to cover up other objectives. Keep an eye on financing the school system and the fact that many who advocate the traditional school system or also against looking for money where it is.

Finding money for the public schools is a thorny problem even when you look at the situation without racial colorations. The emotional issue surrounding the question of good schools for all is likely to be injected into the local campaign to confuse, inflame, and enrage. That would be hurtful. It would be low politics, it seems to me.

Lines are shaping up for the campaign battle with there apparently being skilful maneuvering to try to keep the educational issue within bounds. Abolition of the public school system as a way out has not won acceptance. Resort to the proposed ("private public school") has been frowned upon. Study of the situation is seriously considered. Help has been asked of the public in looking for a formula which to meet the issue—meaning saving the segregated school system.

Is the rock crying out "no hiding place" to those who are looking for a solution to that which is on its way out? Thus you see the counter moves bristling in the face of inevitable change.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON 31a

Social segregation, an issue presently under study by the United States Supreme Court, is protruding itself as the new hot political issue in some Southern states.

Admittedly, the politicians have found no satisfactory circumvention solution should the courts declare the Separate but Equal doctrine invalid. "No answer yet," they cry. In South Carolina, Gov. Jimmy Byrnes, father of the idea of abolishing the public school system, in his recent message to the Legislature hinted that some other ideas should be considered should the court decide that the 14th amendment is really a freedom act.

In Georgia, Charles L. Gowen, in his "Boston (Ga.) Speech" opening his campaign to succeed Gov. Herman Talmadge, teed off by suggesting a plan to save both the public school system and also segregation. He is against dissolving the public schools.

His plan is to get the General Assembly of Georgia to pass legislation (should the court abolish segregation) "authorizing each county school superintendent to designate the school and classroom each child in the public school will attend." It would give him "wide discretion in designating the schools and classes so as to serve the best interests of the child and the best interest of the entire public school system."

Schools are dear to the hearts of people and usually the people do not like for them to be tampered with in a way to either lower their standards or cancel them out. So now there seems to be a moving away from the notion of destroying the public schools in a frenzy of anger.

Times 1-19-54

Little discussed is the fact that racial differentials in education are tied up with taxation. The denials forced upon the Negro group reduced its per capita earnings; reduced their buying power; often kept them without much property. Much of the new revenue for education comes from the sales tax. The sales tax is a tax on purchasing power. Those with little to spend have little to tax. Hence economic differentials are coming back to haunt those who must find new money for education.

One educator has pointed out that either way the court rules means that the lawmakers will have to worry over the best new source of the money. The school segregation issue cuts deeper than the emotional flub-dub created by the politicans.

Taxation and segregation float to the surface like a pair of shoes into the river

Educators are making surveys to show what is being accomplished and the politicans are citing the figures. The so-called "progress figures" often fail to show the racial gap. Nor do they deal with those intangibles for which no measurement has been found. Freedom and equality cannot be measured in pie pans.

Some educational leaders suggest that "the initial presumption would be in Alabama that facilities are equal until Negroes take formal action alleging they are not." Therefore "wait and see" what the court says and what the Negro leaders do. Politicans aren't waiting because emotion, steam, and verbal thunder have always been useful weapons.

In campaigns, Y'all with campaigns will not [illegible] the issue at hand.

One of the wire services reported this observation from one of the school officials: "In Sylacauga, for example, the weekly Sylacauga News says facilities there are equal now and that both white and Negro residents are content with segregation under those conditions."

The weekly quoted gave no source for its information and cited no survey of the opinions of either group. However, the state school survey indicates that it would take $3,457,500 to bring the Negro schools and $2,142,500 the white schools up to acceptable standards. This says nothing about making Negro and white schools equal-to-equal. Sylacauga is in Talladega County, but in the city school system. No figures were cited to show the relationship between the Negro and white schools.

Carl T. Rowan, prize-winning journalist and author of "South of Freedom" has written a new series of articles, "Jim Crow's Last Stand," in which he has made an on-the-spot study of the feelings of some of those in the five states in which the end-segregation suits originated. He makes this important observation: "The issue (of racial segregation) becomes woefully complex and complicated because all colored people do not want to see segregation ended; nor do all whites want to see it maintained."

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Because Separate but Equal is a fraud and myth a number of political leaders are ghost-chasing, battling at shadows.

The Alabama Legislative Council is scheduled to meet Jan. 8 to search for a way to meet the issue. A six-man legislative committee is meeting jointly with the council to study the ideas and suggestions contained in some advisory letters mailed out by Gov. Gordon Persons to legislator, educators, journalists and radioists. One such letter came to me.

Charles M. Cooper, director of the Legislative Reference Service, has been gathering information on what other states propose to do to meet the ununknown decision.

For those who are interested Guy B. Johnson, eminent sociologist of the South, writes on the school segregation subject in the current issue of Crisis magazine, organ of the NAACP, Morehouse College President Benjamin E. Mays has written brillantly on the subject in his national newspaper column.

A decision outlawing classroom segregation will not bring a revolution in the South. The South will accept such a decision cannot finance equally duplicated white and Negro schools. The force of world opinion and national interest will compel the United States to get rid of legal segregation.

Some Alabama politicans have talked about "a solution" to the question of equality of educational opportunities without coming up with anything concrete and sensible. Equality cannot be weighed on the scales of bigotry. Too many are playing on the fears of the people rather than concerning themselves with helping to prepare the people to live with change, it seems to me. This letter comes to this spot:

"I have been concerned about the action of the leadership there in Birmingham. What has been done relative to the request of Governor Persons for suggestions on segregation relative to the anticipated Supreme Court decision? It appears to me that the state leadership there should have presented something from the Negro's viewpoint.'

"My thinking on the matter is that two or more approaches should be made. First, a board of 15 or more composed of leaders from both races should be appointed to work out a satisfactory solution and pattern of human relations. The second is that the top leaders Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, the Alabama State Teachers Association, the Prince Hall Masons, plus the three Methodist Churches and the president or some representative of the Baptist-be invited with personalities in public life, and those who have demonstrated lesser leadership sit in, and draft a blueprint anticipating at least three possible decision of the Supreme Court. Thus this inqury is made to ascertain if anything along this line was done at the request of the governor."

"I do not think that it is too late and I trust that you will take the initiative, if this has not been done, to let these leaders know we expect some action."

That is the .memorandum addressed to the big timber leadership and to little me. I have sketched notes on what I should like to put in answer to Gov. Persons' letter. Change is coming and we should prepare to meet it as bold, Christian, descent human beings.

Can questions raised in Gov. Persons letter be really answered? He says that abolition of the dual school system would be "unthinkable." Some other politicans say that the segregated school plan must not be abolished. Still others point to the state inability to pay for levelling up Negro schools to those of white schools. So what plan?

Can the politicans solve the problem? The more simple problem of finding enough money for the schools as they now are hasn't been solved by the lawmakers School financing are the school segregation issue both come up to plague the lawmakers.

As Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution puts it: "Segregation is on its way out, and he who tries to tell the people otherwise does them great disservice. The problem

the future is how to live with change."

In his Crisis article Guy Johnson suggests the roles which citizens and organizations will have to play in the coming change.

But Senator Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County says: "We will not accept abolition of segregation in our public schools in Alabama. I think we will find a solution and take necessary steps to preserve our Southern traditions and our way of life."

Alabama is a part of the changing South.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The question goes round and round on what to do when the Supreme Court rules in the school segregation cases.

One fraternal leader of my acquaintance finds answer easy. He says "do what the Supreme Court says do" and "apply the teachings of Jesus Christ."

"Do what is right and the results will be right,' he said.

Too many leaders, he asserted, are more concerned about the outcome than what is right. He thinks that more reliance should be placed on the spiritual instead of the material.

Yet some of our political leaders in the South are advocating a defy—and—disobey solution. The civic textbooks used in our schools teach us to obey the law. A few of our politicians are advocating the circumvention of the law. What to do?

Another attitude is the "regardless of how the courts rule we aren't going to change." Are such leaders teaching disrespect for the courts, for the law, for democracy?

Politicians devoid of new ideas for meeting the new situations are trying to check change. They stir up emotions because they cannot shed any enlightenment.

It is encouraging to note that among the younger generation some fresh thinking is going on.

Bob Ewing, a student at the University of Tennessee, writing February 27, 1953 in "The Orange and White, official student organ of U. of T., has an interesting article on "What Can We Do About Segregation." Opinions by him, the O. and W. editor noted were those of the particular writer rather than the staff. Mr Ewing is a junior in the U. of T. law school. Here is his piece:

Following a report given to the ASC Governing Council concerning a Southern interracial conference held in Columbia, S C., I was asked to offer suggestions as to how intergration could be brought about on our campus. My remarks will be confined to those areas where students have at least some say-so as to what the policies will be.

These ideas relate to what can be done by us (the students) in co-operation with the administration to pave the way for the realization of an intergrated university open to all qualified citizens of the state

One of the first steps toward the elimination of segregation could be the admittance of Negroes on an intergrated basis to all University functions of a public nature such as U-T Concerts, athletic events, and religious services (Convocation and the Community Thanksgiving Service). The Knoxville Symphony has already set the pace at the auditorium by admitting Negroes on an intergrated basis.

Outstanding Negro leaders in their respective fields could be brought to our campus to speak and to entertain .The ice has been broken here also; there was a Negro singer with the Horace Heidt show.

With Knoxville College in our vicinity, similar organizations of the two schools could meet together perhaps every fourth meeting to share their programs, activities, and fellowship. We could have their choir sing at the "Y" and send our choir to KC for a program. There are at least two U-T groups (Channing Club and Philosophy Society) in which KC students already participate.

It will be asked, "What groups are to take the lead if any such program of intergration is to be brought about?" "Y" groups, the student centers of the various churches and International Club would take the lead. All of these are representative groups which exert influence on our campus.

These suggestions (one man's opinion) are presented with the sincere hope that they will arouse different, more adequate, and better ideas that might help solve one of the most important problems that we of the U S., face today As long as segregation and discrimination exist within our country, we shall never be an effective leader in a world three-fifths of whose people do not have white skins.

We, the students on this campus, can, if we desire, do our share in bringing about a more just social system-a democracy with equal opportunity for all.

—Bob Ewing

THE TIP-OFF

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Since the political suffrage statistics for Jefferson (Birmingham) County appear to be shockingly out of balance, in respect to the number of Negro voters in relation to the total, this column is passing along to the readers some pointers suggested in "The Railway Clerk," organ of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. For what this article discusses is in line with what civic, community action, and related groups might discuss and do.

Out of an estimated 102,000 voters for Jefferson County, no more than approximately 7,000 are listed as Negro voters. Whether this is an accurate figure is yet to be established or challenged. Thus far none of the local political action leaders has come up with confirmation or denunication.

What makes this showing poor, it seems to me, is the fact that there are about 108,000 Negro persons of voting age in Jefferson County of which approximately 25,000 are war veterans who are relieved of paying even the stripped down poll tax. Nor has there been any widespread complaints about rejections although mutterings have been occasionally heard. Naturally one would expect every kind of corrective action where questionable registration denials were evident in a place like Birmingham which boasts of so many persons who wear the label of leaders.

For that reason the following message is being reproduced with the hope that it will arouse some of those who neither want nor claim the leadership label to be inspired to go to work. Here it is:

YOUR VOTE won't register if you don't. Primary campaigns begin this month for the general elections in November when 35 states will elect Senators and all states will elect a new House of Representatives.

Each state, county, and city, has election laws which govern registration. These include length of residence, how absentee ballots are cast and how often registration is required to make the voter eligible.

Legislative Representatives of each lodge in the country have been instructed how to set up a Register and Vote Committee. Detailed procedures have been outlined to them about how to make sure that every member of every Brotherhood lodge is registered to vote. But no amount of planning or urging can accomplish the task unless every individual member cooperates.

WE JUST DON'T VOTE

The voting records in our nation indicate that too many eligible voters fail to cast a ballot. That is a direct threat to preservation of our democratic privilege to express political opinions on election day, but to wage earners it is also a direct threat to preservation of hard-won gains and the freedom to seek new objectives.

Card files of each lodge member, follow-up phone calls, letters, and personal visits are part of the machinery which an active Register and Vote Committee should use. And the campaign should be aimed at making sure that each qualified member of the family is included in the drive to register voters. But there is one phase that even a hard working committee cannot accomplish.

That is the personal recognition by each member of our Brotherhood that to register and vote is to designate yourself as an active citizen who regards voting as an opportunity to participate in our democratic process of electing public representatives. Voting requires the smallest investment of time and offers the greatest return of personal satisfaction.

VOTE — OR KEEP QUIET

There is little point for members of labor organizations to complain of anti-labor proposals made by Congressmen or any other public official if individual wage earners fail to register and vote for their friends and against their enemies.

It wil make little difference what political opinions you support, or how much you hope that a friendly Congress will be elected next November, there is no possible way of making your opinion count unless your vote is counted.

And remember, you can be sure that your vote won't register, if you don't.

THE TIP-OFF

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Today we vote.

Every voter who thinks anything of his vote should cast it in the primary election today.

Today we register decisions.

When you cast a ballot you report a decision. Your decision is your own. The you have made. important thing is that you make the decision. The cast ballot is the essence of a decision which counts.

Everyone's ballot cast is important to the final decision made by the voters. The outcome of an election is the story written by those who went to the polls. One's ballot counts for as much as he counts. Let nobody tell you that your vote won't make any difference. Your vote put with the other person's vote rolls into a powerful total.

Here are a few observations of columnar variety. The Fifth Congressional District which includes some of the counties in the liberal TVA section has among its eight counties three in which there reportedly are no Negro voters. Those counties are listed as Marshall, DeKalb and Cleburne.

There is a Negro-directed newspaper in this district but no Negro-serving college.

There are two counties in the Seventh Congressional District which reportedly do not have any Negro voters—Cullman (495 Negro persons) and Winston (102 Negro persons). There are no available reports, so far as I know, of any Negro citizens applying for voter-registration in these two counties. There is neither a Negro-produced newspaper nor a Negro-enrolling college located in this district.

In the nine-county Second-District there are Negro voters in all but Lowndes County. Alabama State College at Montgomery and Lomax-Hannon College at Greenville are located in this district.

Only Wilcox County in the seven-county First Congressional District is without Negro voters. A Branch of Alabama State College is located at Mobile, the pivotal city of this district.

With all of the important resources, Jefferson County has the poorest Negro vote showing among the big-population Alabama pivotal centers. There are four Negro-manned colleges, three Negro-interest newspapers, approximately 5,000 Prince Hall Masons, three Elk lodges, three posts of the American Legion, four branches of the NAACP, the headquarters of the State NAACP and the regional office of the NAACP, the Grand Lodge office of the Knights of Pythias, two daily newspapers which have encouraged and battled for fair voter-registration practices, several units of the Alabama State Federation of Civic Leagues, six of the nine Negro lawyers, states headquarters of the AFL, CIO and UMWA, the Birmingham Council of the National Council of Negro Women, the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Birmingham Council of Colored Parents and Teachers, to name a few. There are listed almost as many "Negro leaders" in this district as there are Negro voters.

With exception of the school teachers, this is small evidence of effective work among our civic leaders. Credit of the showing made among the teachers is due in large part to the activities of Professor Henry J. Williams of the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association and Mrs. Lucille Douglass of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association. Of course, they had the backing of the leaders of their association and the cooperation of the school principals.

The immediate goal of our political action leaders today should be to get every qualified voter to the polls. The Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council through its get-out-the vote committee headed by Prof. Williams made elaborate plans for such a service. E. W. Priestly, chairman of the transportation division as asked those who desire transportation service to call him at 7-9553 and that it will be provided.

Each community, it seems to me, should have set up voters service center where first-time voters could have been given demonstrations on how to use the voting machine, and on pooling automobiles for carrying the voters to the polls. The vote center, skimpy bus service, the long ballot, and the swollen list of new voters have brought the need for fresh services.

....Each voter should make his

Each voter should make his vote count today by casting it, it seems to me.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -(SNS)- Here in another capital city of a Southern state, this time the 'Cradle of the Old Confederacy," a group of NAACP leaders met to formulate a program of action to implement the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court that segregated schools are unconstitutional.

This is a part of a series of historical events. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is a guest of the United States. In October of 1935 he carried the fight for freedom to the League of Nations where he was turned down cold. To them he said: "Apart from the Kingdom of the Lord, there is not on this earth any nation that is superior to any other. It is international morality that is at stake . . . God and history will remember your judgment."

Italian Fascist had driven him from his throne. He was a leader in exile at the time but a spokesman against aggression. Powerful nations rolled in their fat, ignoring their faith which freedom instills. The diminutive Emperor is in the united States speaking again. Chief Justice Earl Warren spoke on

May 17 against a type of social aggression, segregation.

He spoke to his countrymen. Social bigotry has standing no higher than religious, political and economic bigotry. He pointed out in his non-segregation decision: "Segrega-

tion of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children."

Last Saturday, Pope Pius X (Guiseppe Sarto) was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. He worked himself up from peasant to priest ,to pope, and in death he still moves up. The story is told of his naming as bishop in a wealthy town a man of humble birth. The high-pitched people kicked on the appointment because they wanted a high-born bishop.

Pope Pius X replied: "Am I to understand you also reject me if I had been appointed here-instead of Pope."

History is a witness against those who reject the humble. Science has testified against segregation. Experience has shown that integration does work. The latter observation is backed up by the fresh research unearthed by the great scholars as reported in The Journal of Social Issues (Vol. Ix, No. 4, 1953), New York City. The study is written by Kenneth B. Clark, entitled "Desegregation: An Appraisal of the Evidence."

The Supreme Court decision is bedded in law, good law. Read the brief built by the NAACP lawyers. It cost $40,000 together, marshall and refine the material which went into that immortal document. It consists of 256 pages and 80,000 words. Carl Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper wrote a feature story showing what was in the brief. It became a prize-winning feature.

Jim Crow is dying.The doctors of hate are trying to give it a shot in the arm. The medicine men of bigotry are serving their evil brew. Too many know its poison to consume much of it any more. Goodwill is winning. The humble people are catching on to those who try to exploit and capitalize on their fears, suspicions and lack of closeness with those who are anxious to live as good children of God. Faith is winning out over fear.

Those who accept the teaching of Jesus Christ of moral necessity must reject Jim Crow. Just as the South is changing from the one-crop system it can change from the dual-citizenship system. Painful in spots it maybe but we have the strength to bear it. It doesn't have to be painful because we have the know how on de-segregation or can get it.

Does the Negro group want segregation? Let Dr. Charles S. Johnson, writing in the current issue of Phylon magazine answer. He says: "Negroes have never believed that compulsory segregation could even permit full equality, self-respect or absence of discrimination; but they have not been in control of the school system, and they have not been in a favorable position for influence them seriously. Meanwhile, they have wanted the maximum educational advantages obtainable under any possible arrangement."

The war is on in the U. S. between justice and injustice. Justice is one of God's leading attributes. It always has and always will stand the test. Pharroh, Nero, and Hitler and many of them tried to destroy justice in the highes governments but met their fate. Linburg and wife tried it here but they recently were just in the electric chair. Let us pray that every man be meek and obedient and be governed by the powers that be.

President Eisenhower is able and equipped to preserve the country. I Timothy 3, 4 one that rule well his own house.

Let everybody pray that love, peace and justice may ever abide in the U. S. God bless sweet Atlanta and sweet Georgia. The Atlanta Daily World is one of the U. S.'s strong friends.

BISHOP J. H. KENDRICK

Atlanta

THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — The so called "white voucher only" system at the voter-registration level is merely a method of shifting the disfranchisement technique of the "White Only Primary," the latter outlawed by the United State Supreme Court in a case arising in Texas.

Even when the requirement is not for "white only" vouchers, the "voucher system" has the effect of holding down the size of the electorate. Likely in any well presented case the federal courts would frown upon this voucher system. For it is, by all examination I can find, a handy tool in the hands of prejudiced boards of registrars to keep those they do not like off the voter roster.

Green County, which has six times more Negro than white persons, reportedly is one of those Black Belt counties in the registration authorities demand that a Negro applicant for the ballot bring with him a white supporting witness. But this is not all the report indicates. When a Negro presents himself for the Registration Certificate, he often never hears from it.

Hal and Perry have twice as many Negro persons as white ones and in Sumter the ration is three-to one. In the four counties-Green, Hale, Perry and Sumter-there are only a total of 12,136 voters. This illustrates clearly how the wrongful restriction on Negro voting has reduced politically these counties.

Located in the Sixth Congressional District is Stillman College, which is A-approved and sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. The Alabama Citizen, weekly journal, is also based here. This is the seat of the University of Alabama which one day will train students solely on the basis of qualifications.

You pitch the question of what can be done to widen the use of the ballot, remove the unfair registration restrictions, and to let the political waters flow naturally. Civic leaders have the job of pointing out to the powers that restrictive suffrage hurts the Black Belt. This area can never come back politically until it releases its full voting potential.

A check up could be made of the number of NAACP branches in the district. For there is not a single place where there is a branch of the NAACP is there a total blackout of the Negro vote. Branches of this powerful organization could be started so that leadership could be built and brought forward.

Leaders of Elk lodges should be enlisted in plans to enlarge suffrage. One could audit the quality of P-T A. leadership in the district, draft the Prince Hall Masonic leadership for action. Trade unionists, the progressive and liberal forces and the church leadership could be of immense help.

Counties In 6th District	Total Voters	Negro Voters
Tuscaloosa	24,751	6,500
Bibb	5,857	225
Shelby	10,000	500
Chilton	12,000	500
Hale	3,500	126
Perry	3,840	234
Green	1,796	163
Sumter	3,000	250
TOTALS	64,304	8,498

Should the above figures stand up, it would appear that 12 per cent of the total voters in the Sixth appear that 12 per cent of the total voters in the Sixth Congressional District come from the Negro group. However, in Chilton County there is no racial identification of voters. The Shelby County figure is merely an estimation. Tuscaloosa County keeps neither a racial list nor group classification of the voters. That figure is a guess. Should it hold up, Tuscaloosa would have 1,250 more Negro voters than Jefferson County, the latter with only 5,250.

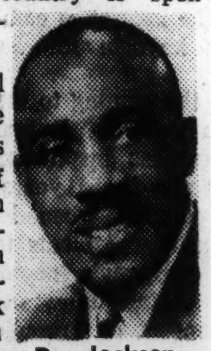
Jefferson County has 208, 616 Negro persons while Tuscaloosa County has only 25,898 persons. In other words Jefferson has eight times more Negro persons than Tuscaloosa and yet less Negro voters.

Behind The News

By Reid E. Jackson

How religion helps improve our society

IN CASE YOU might not know, one of the potent agencies for improving race relations in this country is sponsored by a religious group.



Dr. Jackson

Its official title is the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, with its headquarters at Fisk University in Nashville.

This department, in turn, is a part of the Division of Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Church. From its very beginning, this organization has sought to better the condition of colored Americans.

A Voice Of Protest

Founded in 1846 by a group of religious leaders who objected to the exclusion of colored people from the churches of that day, it immediately became a strong voice of protest in abolitionist movements.

As a first step, it worked with the Freedmen's Bureau to establish schools for our people in the South. Among these were Howard, Fisk, Hampton, Talladega, Lemoyne and Dougaloo.

To deal directly with interracial problems, the Race Relations Department was created in 1942. The first director was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, now Fisk University president.

His successor was youthful and vigorous Dr. Herman H. Long, University of Michigan graduate. Under his guidance, the techniques of the department are taking fuller form.

"We do not engage in theoretical research," explains Director Long. Rather, our full-time three-member staff "studies actual public policy issues that probably will be decided by legislatures or courts.

"Our analyses show that these decisions usually are based on the social effects of the practice under discussion," Dr. Long says.

Sensing this, the Race Relations Department has constantly gathered data that describe the real impact of segregation practices upon the pattern of living for minority people.

Two major studies, already published by the department, are bound to have their influence in present efforts to bring about integration.

Restrictive Covenants

The first was a survey of racial restrictive housing covenants in Chicago and St. Louis. Here it was shown that restrictive covenants were actually withdrawing more housing from the market than that which was needed by minority groups.

To assemble this data, the department used the new technique of the "self-survey."

In this procedure hundreds of volunteer workers of differing racial, religious, social and economic backgrounds go out into the community to get the facts.

As Dr. Long puts it, "an unusually large number of citizens will be having a new experience of democratic working together on the solutions of common problems thereby helping to improve sound group relations."

Concrete evidence of the worthwhileness of this technique has been provided by self-surveys the department has already completed in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Kalamazoo, Mich., Burlington, Iowa, and Trenton, N.J.

Presently, the department is conducting a similar survey in Baltimore.

Sponsored jointly by the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, the survey is penetrating into six areas.

These are education, employment, housing, interfaith, public accommodations and social welfare.

A Thousand Workers

Almost 1,000 Baltimore residents are entering the homes of minority families to ask them what difficulties they are having to work and live happily in their own communities.

Many of these survey workers are getting a liberal education free of charge. One such made this voluntary comment:

"People who say that colored residents 'want everything,' are 'never satisfied' and 'spend money recklessly,' should see inside the miserable little homes, sub-standard in every way, with no hot water to keep clean.

"More than this, only one or two rooms heated by separate stoves, large families crowded into tiny rooms, not enough money or clothes to go around, only one salary coming and an excessive rent to pay, and fear of being laid off with no reserve."

While it is good that the Congregational Church is willing to pay money to help improve human relations in our society, there is something that we can do ourselves.

Without waiting to be asked, we should have courage to survey our own personal situations objectively and then place the facts of our own problems in the hands of those who are better able to help us.

Tarrytown Reporter Ends Career At 80

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. — William F. Kingsland, who has been a free lance correspondent for weekly newspapers throughout the country for more than 50 years, and an agent for papers which carried his column, "Tarrying In Tarrytown," retired last week on the eve of his 80th birthday.

Kingsland column was a regular feature in the West County Press. In addition he delivered newspapers and magazines to the homes of over 300 customers each week.

A native of Tarrytown, Kingsland retired from the U. S. Post Office department 20 years ago.

Housing Roundup

By Hortense Label

THE SUPREME COURT decisions on segregation in the public schools bring into sharp focus the underlying basis of all American institutional segregation — existing patterns of racial residential exclusion in urban communities.

Those who seek to circumvent the decisions are examining with new interest Northern cities where residential exclusion practices have been used to maintain school and other institutional segregation almost as effectively as the jim-crow legislation of the South.

The great principles enunciated in the school cases will democratize American living only to the extent that housing and neighborhood segregation are eliminated.

Applicable To Housing

Repudiation of **Plessy v. Ferguson** — the rejection of the fiction that "separate" can ever be "equal" — has been confined to public education in the instant cases.

One week after the school segregation decisions, the Supreme Court ruled on six other segregation cases, at least two of which have significance for housing.

The first was **San Francisco Housing Authority v. Banks.** In this case, the California state courts held that the local housing authority could not operate its low rent public housing program on a segregated basis.

In failing to grant certiorari, the Supreme Court simply refused to disturb the lower court's decision.

Lower Court Reversed

In **Muir v. Louisville Park Theatrical Association,** the Court did accept certiorari. In this case a private group leased a municipally - owned theatre located in a Louisville public park.

Here the Supreme Court reversed the lower court's affirmance of the theatrical association's right to impose audience segregation.

The case was remanded with instructions that it be reconsidered in the light of the public school segregation cases and the "conditions which presently prevail."

In holding that a private leasehold may be sufficiently affected by state action so as to bring it within the purview of the 14th Amendment, the **Muir** case extends the principles of the school segregation cases.

Its relevance to federal urban redevelopment subsidies and federal housing insurance and guaranty programs is clear.

Causes Soul-Searching

The school segregation cases, the **San Francisco** case and the **Muir** case have caused serious soul - searching in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Public Housing Administration and in many local housing authorities.

Other factors are responsible for increased activity on the housing front. Implicit in this is the long overdue recognition that Federal insurance and guaranty programs are a form of public assistance to housing.

This understanding is reflected in New York City's administration - sponsored Sharkey-Brown - Issacs Bill which unanimously passed the City Council on June 8.

The bill would forbid segregation in all multi - family housing on which mortgages are hereinafter insured or guaranteed by Federal, State or local governments.

This pioneer step to eliminate segregation in housing heretofore regarded as private may well serve as a model for other communities.

Builders Interested

New awareness of the profitable market for middle and upper income families among minority families together with softening of similar markets among whites has sparked interest of builders and lenders.

The National Association of Home Builders has created a standing minority housing committee under the chairmanship of builder Wallace Johnson of Memphis.

The Mortgage Bankers Association has organized its minority housing committee with James Rouse, leading lender of Baltimore and member of the President's Advisory Committee on Housing, as chairman and economist Miles Colean as staff consultant.

Now Facing Facts

Advocates of slum clearance, housing code enforcement, urban rehabilitation and neighborhood conservation are beginning to face the fact that their proposals inevitably require sharp reductions in density and overcrowding.

Even confirmed defenders of segregation recognize that this can only be accomplished by the opening up of new land space and addition to the total supply of standard housing available to non-white families.

This interest and activity should surely produce substantial inventories of housing available to non-white families.

It is too soon to say whether it will result in additional areas of minority concentration or whether this is the curtain raiser to government and private action to eliminate racial restrictions in housing.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

SURE, THE ARMY coddled star athletes who were drafted into the service. But a case can be made out for such coddling.

The House Armed Services Committee could better spend its time investigating the coddling of chair-borne Army officers, some of whom went through two world wars and never even got to a port of embarkation.

Mr. Lautier

The Sugar Ray Robinson case stank. Two hours before he was to board a boat bound for Europe with the Joe Louis troupe, the welterweight champion left the port of embarkation and took a taxicab for Harlem.

Robinson was a member of the Louis troupe, which toured Army camps in this country. I visited Camp Lee, Virginia, one night, to watch this troupe in action. They put on a good exhibition and the thousands of soldiers, ranking from private to the commanding general of the post, who saw it, thoroughly enjoyed the show.

Girls Ready For Party

After the exhibition at Lee, a drove of gals from Petersburg were waiting outside with cars to whisk Louis and the other boxers to a party. They got passes from the lieutenant and off they went.

After this tour the Army decided to send Louis, Robinson and other boxers to tour the camps in Europe. It was on the sailing date that Robinson forgot to catch the boat.

After Louis returned from his European tour, I accompanied him, Ruby Goldstein, the New York referee who was then also an Army sergeant; another boxer, and a captain, on a bond selling trip as far as Patterson and Wright Fields at Dayton (Ohio).

Thousands of soldiers and civilian employees at these fields turned out to see Louis. Joe and Ruby did a comedy act with the captain, kidding him about goldbricking, and then the captain wound up making a plea for the audience to buy war savings bonds.

Fought For Army Relief

During the four years he was in the Army Joe also fought a couple of bouts for Army Relief. But when Mike Jacobs attempted to put on a bout to get back the money he had advanced Louis under the guise that the fight was for Joe's benefit and to pay his back income taxes, the late Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, did not hesitate to call it off as soon as he learned the truth.

Sandy Saddler, the featherweight champ, one of the cases the committee investigated, was trained in the Army as a heavy truck driver. When he got to Europe, his commanding officer, changed his military specialty to his civilian occupation—pro boxer.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Mahoney full-fledged delegate

CHARLES H. MAHONEY, Detroit lawyer and insurance executive, was appointed by President Eisenhower as a fullfledged Unied States Representative to the ninth sesion of the United Nations.

Mr. Lautier

Other colored persons who have served on UN delegations have been alternate representatives, beginning with Edith S. Sampson, appointed by President Truman to the fifth and seventh sessions, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, appointed by Truman to the sixth session.

President Eisenhower named the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Chicago minister, lawyer and alderman, as the principal alternate to the eighth session. As such, Carey was the first called upon to serve and vote in the absence of a delegate.

The delegation to the ninth session will be headed by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who has the rank of ambassador. In addition to Mahoney, the other members are Senators H. Alexander Smith, (Rep., N.J.) and J. William Fulbright, (Dem., Ark.) and C. D. Jackson, former Presidential adviser on psychological warfare and now a vice president of Time, Inc.

The alternates are headed by Wright F. Morrow, a Houston (Texas) lawyer. The Democratic National Committee now takes the position that Morrow is the ex-Democratic National Committeeman for Texas.

Morrow offered his resignation to the Texas State Democratic committee in September, 1952, because he recognized the impropriety of supporting General Eisenhower, the Republican nominee, while serving as the Democratic National Committeeman.

Morrow apparently later changed his mind about resigning, but the Democratic National Committee takes the position that he is "no longer the Democratic National Committeeman."

Anyway President Eisenhower has rewarded him for the support Texas Democrats gave the Republican candidates in 1952.

THE OTHER UN alternates are Roger W. Strauss, New York, chairman of the board of the American Smelting and Refining Company; James J. Wadsworth, New York, deputy United States representative to the UN; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, New York, United States representative on the Human Rights Commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (UNESCO, and Ade M. Johnson, of Tacoma, director of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industry.

Lodge, Wadsworth and Mrs. Lord have served previously on the 10-member team, as President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles prefer to call the delegation.

REP. ALBERT P. MORANO, (Rep., Conn.), has appointed Dorothy M. Jackson, of Stamford, to run his Greenwich (Connecticut) office.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Wilkins attends cabinet meeting

COLORED VISITORS are making a steadier trek to the White House than ever before in the history of the country.

Mr. Lautier

F'rinstance: J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor for International Affairs, and Dr. Frank M. Snowden, newly appointed cultural attache for the U.S. Information Agency in the American Embassy at Rome (Italy), had the spotlight at the White House Wednesday morning.

Wilkins attended the President's Cabinet meeting in place of his boss, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who was out of town. That was the first time a colored person has ever sat in on a Cabinet meeting.

WILKINS WAS in Chicago when he got a long distance telephone call late Tuesday asking him to fly back to Washington for the meeting.

Usually, reporters sitting in the White House lobby waiting to talk with any visitor who sees the President, get only a fleeting glimpse of one or two Cabinet members as they cross the back of the lobby which is off - limits to reporters except when they are going into the President's or an aide's office.

Cabinet members usually avoid reporters by using the side doors. But on Wednesday morning, Jim Hagerty, White House press secretary, arranged to have some of them come through the lobby with Wilkins after the Cabinet meeting.

WILKINS STOPPED in the off-limits part of the lobby to talk with Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, Bernard Shanley, the President's counsel, and Maxwell M. Rabb, associate counsel and secretary to the Cabinet.

Waiting for him in the outer lobby and chatting amiably with reporters were Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare.

When Wilkins finished talking, he and Summerfield joined the other Cabinet members and the five of them posed for photographers on the White House steps.

After the picture - taking was over, the television and motion - picture cameramen had him to walk to the microphones set up in front of the White House and make brief remarks concerning the Cabinet meeting.

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YOU CAN bet dollars to doughnuts that nothing like that ever happened at the White House before.

Later, Snowden, accompanied by Sidney Fine, public relations director at the U.S. Information Agency, came in to see Hagerty.

The week was a busy one for President Eisenhower. He flew to New York City Tuesday morning to register to vote in the September primary and the November elections. Flying immediately back to Washington, he held a news conference that afternoon.

The news conference was moved up from Wednesday to Tuesday so that the President could meet with both his Cabinet and the National Security Council. Security Council meetings are usually held on Thursdays and Cabinet meetings on Fridays. But Mr. Eisenhower was flying to Springfield (Illinois) Thursday for Republican Day at the State Fair and later motoring to Evanston for a speech at Northwestern.

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CONSEQUENTLY, Snowden didn't get to see Mr. Eisenhower, but Hagerty extended to him the President's congratulations and best wishes.

After Hagerty and Snowden were through talking, they also came out and posed for the photographers, television and the newsreels on the White House steps.

Incidentally, Snowden is the son of Col. Frank M. Snowden Sr., retired Army Quartermaster Corps officers, who served during World War II at Fort Lee (Virginia).

The colonel, a Boston real estate operator, is a Republican leader in the Hub City and had a standing O.K. for anything Frank Jr., wanted. Frank Jr. also was at Harvard with Rabb. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Ambassador to Italy, asked for his appointment.

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OTHER RECENT White House visitors included Leonard Evans Jr., of Chicago, president of the National Negro Network, Inc., and the Rev. William H. Jernigan, minister. Evans was accompanied by E. Frederick Morrow, adviser on business affairs for the National Production Authority, Commerce Department, and the Rev. Mr. Jernigan by Joseph Ray, race relations adviser, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Brigadier General Richard (Dick) Jones, retired Illinois National Guard officer, now vice president of the South Center Department store in Chicago, has been cleared to succeed Dr. John W. Davis, retired president of West Virginia State College, as director of the United States Foreign Operations Mission in Liberia.

Wilkins has bought a Washington home at 4708 Blagden terrace northwest, just off Sixteenth street.

'I certainly enjoyed observing the President preside over the Cabinet. Obviously he had matters well in hand and understood the items on the agenda for the Cabinet meeting."

He added that he had enjoyed the observations made by all Cabinet members on the matters on the agenda.

Mr. Wilkins attended the Cabinet meeting in place of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who was out of the city.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

FHA aide under fire

Alpha Phi Alpha brothers reportedly are locked horns with a number of ministers over A. Maceo Smith, the Apes' president and race relations officers for the southwestern region of the Federal Housing Administration, Dallas (Texas).

Mr. Lautier

The ministers want Smith ousted from his Government job because of his indorsement of a whiskey appearing in a newspaper advertisement. Joseph Ray, race relations adviser in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and an ardent Baptist layman, has been carrying the fight for the ministers. FHA Commissioner Norman Mason agreed with Ray sent for Smith and asked for his resignation. Smith, who was in town Friday, said he will not resign because his job is under civil service. He has been a Government employee for seventeen years.

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PERRY W. HOWARD, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi and S. W. Miller, chairman of his state Republican organization, discussed Mississippi patronage arrangements the other day with Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mississippi patronage has not yet been turned over to Howard and his organization. Eisenhower Democrats have had in their bid, and the Republican National Committee has been interested in working out a deal which would be satisfactory to Howard and his black-and-tan group and also the Eisenhower Democrats.

To complicate the situation there is also the lily-white faction, which is opposed to any recognition of Howard and the black-and-tan wing of the party in Mississippi.

JOHNNY WHITE owner of the Gotham Hotel in Detroit and well known in sporting circles plans to carry to the United States Supreme Court his conviction for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions before a one - man Wayne County (Michigan) grand jury without benefit of counsel — unless the Michigan Supreme Court grants him a new trial.

Louis Mitchell who took a jazz band to Paris around 1913 and later ran a cafe over there which was patronized by celebrities from the United States and England, including the Prince of Wales, believes that he has grounds for a suit against the Columbia Broadcasting System.

CBS televised the other Sunday a program, "You Were There," purporting to give the history of jazz. Mitchell claims that he introduced jazz to New York City before the New Orleans Dixieland Band ever left the honky-tonks of the Crescent City.

IN ITS story of jazz in which Louis Armstrong was featured, CBS had someone to impersonate Mitchell as the trap-drummer who introduced jazz to Parisians, without getting his consent. Mitchell now wants some dough from CBS.

The Elks, at their recent convention in Chicago passed a resolution authorizing sale of the Monterey Apartments, 351 West 114th St., New York City, containing thirty-six apartments which rented from $61 to $97 a month.

This building is one of the assets which the late Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson acquired for the Elks. It is valued on the books of the grand lodge at $137,000.

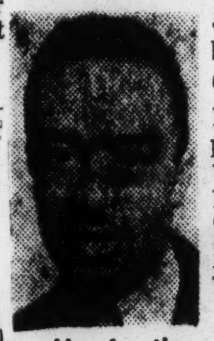
CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Raises queries in bribe case

BRIBERY OF cops is a serious offense, but the police pay - off scandal here has not yet been proved.

The Government avoided tipping its hand as to the evidence it has by getting Commissioner Cyril Lawrence to postpone for three weeks the preliminary hearing to which the thirteen suspected gamblers and two cops were entitled and getting immediate indictments against them.



Mr. Lautier

Capt. John B. Monroe suspended commanding officer of the Twelfth Precinct, Probationary Detective George C. Prather, suspended from his duties at the Thirteenth Precinct, and the gamblers are yet to have their day in court.

A PAY-OFF OF $10,311 in protection money was allegedly made, $300 of which went to Monroe and the rest was accepted by Police Lieut. Todd O. Thoman, gambling squad officer, assigned for ten months to gethering evidence in the case.

If the gamblers offered the bribes and Thoman accepted them, did the fact that his superiors authorized him to do so and pretend to Monroe, Prather and the gamblers that he was giving them protection give him immunity from a charge of accepting bribes?

Were the gamblers entrapped? That is, were they led into make the payments for protection through police strategy and deciet to bring about their arrests?

There also are other questions which the arrests and indictments raise.

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MEN HAVE gambled ever since before the birth of Christ. The emperors of the Holy Roman Empire shot dice. Perhaps gambling nowadays among both men and women is more widespread than ever before in the history of the world.

F'instance: The total revenue to the states from horse racing in 1952 — the latest available figures — was $142,489,696. Figures on pari - mutuel betting are not available, but a rough guess is they would approximate a half billion dollars a year.

If it is legal to bet through a machine at Maryland tracks, why shouldn't it be legal to place a bet with a bookmeker in Washington, saving the time and expense of a trip to Laurel, Pimlico or Bowie?

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IF WHITE MEN in their clubs can play poker, what makes it wrong for a colored person to place a nickle or dime bet on a number at odds of 600 to 1.

At least two Presidents, Harry Truman and Warren G. Harding, and a Vice President, J. Nance Garner, were noted for their poker-playing ability.

If Roger Simkins, Joe Hurd, Left Winston, Charley Anderson, Burnie King, Bozo Taylor and Joe Chase are taken out of circulation, who will take over the numbers game in the U St. sector. Will it be white bankers? That is what has happened in Chicago and other cities.

The fast money boys are saying Thoman is racially prejudiced. Maybe he is and an is racially prejudiced. Maybe he is or

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ONE OTHER ANGLE is the relation of the trap set for Monroe and his testimony during the 1952 Senate investigation of gambling in Washington.

Monroe was promoted to captain December 6, 1951, and detailed to the gambling and liquor squad. While he was a lieutenant under Capt. William T. Murphy at the Fourteenth Precinct, he and Sergt. James Beach arrested William Whitehead in the latter's car at Thirty - fourth street and Benning Road, Northeast.

They found on Whitehead $1,291 in cash, some numbers slips and adding machine tapes.

Monroe testified before the Senate crime investigating committee that Murphy reprimanded him severely for arresting Whitehead, cursed him, called him dumb and ignorant, and told him he had used poor judgment.

MONROE ALSO testified — and here's the rub — that it was the general feeling in the Police Department that if a cop arrested certain gamblers, they would get transferred to an undesirable assignment.

Is there any relation between Monroe's testimony in 1952 and the trap set for him, Prather and the suspected gamblers in 1953 and sprung in 1954?

Answers to all of these questions will most likely be brought out at the trials, but, meanwhile, District of Columbia officials might ponder the advantages of legalizing gambling against the disadvantages. There's nothing morally wrong in gambling.

Capitol Spotlight

NNPA Staff Writer
LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON. — The one suggestion on which there is almost unanimous agreement in the 14 briefs filed in the Supreme Court on the questions of how and when the decision against segregation in public schools shall be put into effect is that the five cases be remanded to the lower courts.

But even on this question there is some disagreement and widespread disagreement on the question of what specific instructions the court should issue to the lower courts in remanding the cases.

Louis Lautier

All of the parties to the five suits have filed briefs. The NAACP filed a consolidated brief in the Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware cases.

George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit, Jr., attorneys for the appellants, and Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West, representing the Board of Education, have filed their briefs in the District of Columbia case.

Two briefs have been filed in the Kansas case—one by Attorney General Harold R. Fatzer for the State of Kansas and the other by Peter F. Caldwell, attorney for the Topeka Board of Education, the appellees.

Briefs for the appellees also have been filed in the Virginia and South Carolina cases and for the appellants in the Delaware case. The (NAACP won the Delaware case in Delaware courts, and the State is the appellant in that case.)

Attorney General Herbert R. Brownell filed a brief for the United States as a friend of the court in all five cases.

In addition, briefs as friends of the court have been filed by the Attorneys General of Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina and Oklahoma, and by the American Veterans Committee.

Points of agreement and disagreement on the question of remanding the cases follow:

South Carolina favors remand.

The Topeka Board of Education says problems of integration in its elementary schools are being satisfactorily solved, and there is no need for the Supreme Court to issue a specific decree directing the particular steps to be taken to end segregation in Topeka schools.

Attorney General Fatzer of Kansas says it is not necessary for the court to do more than reverse the judgement of the Federal District Court and remand the Kansas case with directions to enter judgment consistent with the decision and retain jurisdiction until the judgment is compiled with.

The State of Virginia says the Prince Edward County case should be remanded to the Federal District Court at Richmond and the mandate should contain only general directions.

The AVC urges that the cases be remanded with directions and that the lower courts should retain jurisdiction.

Attorneys Hayes and Nabrit argue that the court should forthwith order desegregation of District of Columbia public schools. If, however, it should decide to permit a gradual changeover from a dual to a nonsegregated system, it should remand the District of Columbia case to the district court with specific instructions.

Corporation Counsel West insists that upon completion of the timetable for desegregating District of Columbia public schools in the very near future, the case will be completely moot and there will be no necessity for even the remand of the case to the District Court.

Thurgood Marshall and associate counsel for the NAACP argues that the court should enter decrees requiring desegregation as quickly as administrative and mechanical changes can be accomplished.

If the court should decide that an effective gradual adjustment should be made, they say, it should remand the cases to the lower courts with specific directions to complete desegregation by a day certain.

The state of Texas asserts that the court should permit the states to adjust gradually. It favors remand of the cases to the lower courts with instructions to enter decrees implementing the "principles" of the May 17 decision.

The state of Delaware suggests that the decree of the Delaware Chancery Court, as affirmed by the Delaware Supreme Court, be affirmed. It says the other cases should be remanded with instructions to enter decrees ordering the admission of the colored plaintiffs to public schools without regard to race as soon as practicable within a time limit set by the court.

The state of North Carolina says the people of North Carolina are entitled to the entry of a decree that will not "seriously impair or destroy" their public schools.

Arkansas urges that the cases be remanded to permit gradual integration but prefers that the court urgently invite the Congress to take "appropriate action" to solve the problem.

Attorney General E. D. Rollins of Maryland favors gradualism and recommends remand of the cases to lower courts to frame decrees, and with specific instructions as to methods and time of compliance which should be determined by the lower courts in the light of local conditions.

Oklahoma says the court should consider the financial problems of states in determining when and how segregation in public schools shall be ended. Oklahoma has a dual system of taxation — one for the white schools and another for the colored schools. Remedial legislation is necessary to change to a single system of taxation for school purposes. Such legislation will be provided by June 30, 1955.

Florida favors remand to the lower courts with general directions.

Attorney General Brownell suggests that the court enter decrees (1) declaring that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and that all provisions of law compelling or permitting such segregation are invalid, and (2) remanding the cases to the lower courts with specific instructions:

1. To enter orders directing the defendants to submit within ninety days a plan for ending, as soon as feasible, racial segregation in public schools.

2. To order admission of colored children to nonsegregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term, unless a satisfactory plan is submitted and approved.

3. To sanction no plan which does not call for the immediate initiation of procedures necessary to end segregation.

4. To require the defendants to submit periodic reports showing the progress made in ending segregation.

5. That the Supreme Court itself retain jurisdiction and require the lower courts to submit information reports at specified intervals showing in detail the actions taken in bringing about compliance with the decision.

Mr. Brownell also suggests the appointment of a special master to review such reports and make recommendations to the Supreme Court and the lower courts.

Tid-Bits From Washington

by LOUIS LAUTIER

For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON. — Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell, Jr., deserves praise for the briefs filed for the United States in the five school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, but it should be noted that he acted at the direction of President Eisenhower.

If Mr. Eisenhower had not wanted his Attorney General to participate in the Thompson restaurant and the school segregation cases, Mr. Brownell would have filed no brief, nor would Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin have participated in the oral argument a year ago.

The same observation holds true with respect to the briefs filed by former Attorneys General Howard McGrath and James P. McGranery and former Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman during the Truman administration.

File in Henderson Case

McGrath and Perlman not only filed a brief in the Elmer Henderson case involving discrimination in service on railroad dining cars, but they both took part in the oral argument.

Perlman also filed briefs for the United States as a friend of the court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases. He also intervened in the racial restrictive covenant cases, both through filing a brief for the United States as a friend of the court and presenting oral arguments.

So far as the records show, the covenant cases were the first time the Federal Government intervened in a case to which it was not a party and in which its sole purpose was the vindication of rights guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments.

Presidents Behind Acts

But the point is that neither Attorney General Brownell, without the sanction of President Eisenhower, nor former Solicitor General Perlman, without the sanction of former President Truman, would have acted in any of these cases.

Back in 1951, a Georgia Congressman, Prince E. Preston, sought to put Perlman on the spot during hearings on Justice department appropriations because Perlman had not supported the position of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Henderson case.

Perlman took full responsibility for deciding that the position of the ICC was unsound and to file a brief in the supreme court in opposition to that position.

Incidentally, at the time, Associate Justice Tom Clark was the Attorney General, and Perlman talked the Henderson case over with him. Justice Clark is a Texan.

Acted 10 Years Ago

The Justice department ten years previously had done the same thing—rejected the position of the ICC and supported that of ex-Representative Arthur W. Mitchell. The Mitchell case involved discrimination in the use of first-class accommodations by Mitchell, who held a ticket for first-class travel from Chicago to Hot Springs. He was not allowed to occupy a Pullman seat between Memphis and Hot Springs.

George E. C. Hayes and Belford Lawson, attorneys for Mrs. Carol Williston, suspended medical social service director at Freedmen's hospital, have filed a written argument in her behalf with the security-risk board of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which hears her case.

Incidentally, the loyalty case of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a suspended clerical employee of the Army Signal Corps, is still pending before the Secretary of the Army. Unconfirmed rumors are to the effect that the case has been decided adversely to her.

Not Within Elks Law

Perry W. Howard, Elks' grand legal adviser, has advised Bob Johnson of Philadelphia, Elks' grand exalted ruler, that charges of libel filed against Ernest H. Copeland of Philadelphia by Trezzvant Anderson, a newsman, do not come within Elks' laws and should not be sent to an Elks' trial board.

Hobson Reynolds, grand director of the Elks' civil liberties department, shot for, but missed, a big political appointment under the Eisenhower Administration. Reynolds had the backing of Sen. James H. Duff, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

District of Columbia Commissioner Samuel Spencer has reconsidered and accepted an invitation to welcome the Kappas to the city for their annual conclave at a public meeting in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard university on the night of December 28.

Val Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican Committee, who has been away from his desk in Republican headquarters here since before the November 2 election, returned Tuesday.

The Joint Committee of Press, Radio and Television Correspondents and News Photographers are giving a luncheon in honor of His Majesty the Shah of Iran and Her Highness Queen Serava in the Ball Room of Hotel Willard on Tuesday, Dec. 14.

School Decision Top News Event

By LOUIS LAUTIER

For the NNPA News Service

The ten best stories of 1954, selected by the NNPA News Service, were:

1. The unanimous Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public education.

2. The voluntary desegregation of public schools, wholly or partially, in the District of Columbia, Baltimore, and other communities in border states and other areas where racial segregation was the rule prior to the court decision of May 17.

3. The hearing given Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, twice suspended employe of the Army Signal Corps, by the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, at which she denied she had ever been a Communist and two Democrats, Senators John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Stuart Symington of Missouri, challenged the methods of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin, committee chairman, and Roy Cohn, committee counsel, in branding individuals as Communists on hearsay evidence.

4. The three-day state visit of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia to Washington at the invitation of President Eisenhower.

5. Discovery of the theft from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by James Rufus Landis, an employe, of $160,000 in new currency, of which $27,328 has never been recovered.

6. The report of Howard Hosmer, an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, urging the ICC to find that the practices of railroads in maintaining Jim Crow waiting rooms in their station and assigning or directing colored interstate passengers to Jim Crow coaches violate the Interstate Commerce Act.

7. The election of Charles C. Diggs, Jr., 32-year-old Democrat, of Detroit, to Congress from the thirteenth Michigan district.

8. The testimony of Albert I. Cassell, former Howard university architect, before the Senate Banking Committee investigating scandals in the Federal Housing Administration that Clyde L. Powell, ousted FHA official, had demanded and got $10,000 in cash for approving an FHA-insured mortgage increase on Mayfair Mansions and that Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux and the Gospel Spreading Association had allegedly defrauded Cassell of his $600,000 interest in the housing project for $30,000.

9. Disclosure by the Justice Department that Joe Louis had been paid $150,000 to resign his title of heavyweight boxing champion of the world and procure contracts for the exclusive services of the four leading heavyweight contenders—Jersey Joe Walcott, Ezzard Charles, Lee Savold, and Gus Lesnevich—and assign the contracts to the International Boxing Club, which promoted an elimination contest to choose his successor.

10. The brilliant play of Willie Mays, New York Giants centerfielder, which took the starch out of the Cleveland Indians in the World Series.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Elks Foundation

The Elks were once noted for their charity. One of the purposes of the order is to teach the principles of charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity.

Mr. Lautier

At their Chicago convention the Elks adopted a resolution creating the "Elks Foundation." The purpose of the foundation is to expand and perpetuate the Elks' programs of education, health and economics, "and any other program for the advancement of all peoples not contrary to the grand odge or functions of the said foundation."

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THE FOUNDATION is to be directed by seven trustees, the majority of whom are to be Elks' grand lodge officers. The resolution made Bob Johnson, Elks' grand exalted ruler, the foundation's director for a term of ten years. All other trustees are to serve staggered terms.

The trustee board is made self-perpetuating. The original trustees are to be appointed by Johnson and are required to meet within ninety days from August 26.

The resolution gave the foundation power "to receive donations from all honorable sources."

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TO CREATE an immediate fund the grand lodge financial officers are authorized, with Johnson's approval, to approriate and transfer an initial amount of $50,000 to $100,000 from such grand lodge funds as are available.

Two reports reach this column:

1. The purpose of offering for sale the seven-story, brownsptone Monterey Apartments, located at 461 West 114th St., New York City, and containing thirty-six units, from which the Elks' treasury receives a net income of about $10,000 a year, is to raise funds for the initial capital of the foundation.

2. Elks' officers plan to beg $1,000,000 from philanthropic whites to endow their foundation.

The Internal Revenue Service lists more than 30,000 taxexempt organizations. The number of them which can be classed as foundations varies according to the definition of a foundation. Estimates range as high as 32,500 under the broadest possible definition.

For those organizations having a permanent endowment of $50,000 or more and embarked upon a program of philanthropic giving (not that the Elks Foundation will not have any such program), the estimate is slightly more than 1,000 with total assets of about $2,600,000,000.

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THE ELKS may have their choice of fields. Foundations operate and supply the risk or venture capital in the fields of education, medicine, public health, the natural sciences, international relations, public administration and government, the humanities, race relations, the arts, recreation and economics.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation restricts itself to the granting of fellowships to individuals.

The Ford Foundation has made the promotion of peace one of its major objectives.

The Rockefeller Foundation has spent its funds for the benefit of mankind throughout the world.

The larger foundations consider themselves to be public trusts and as such are accountable to the public, and the public is informed in detail about their resources, income, expenditures, personnel and programs.

In other words—foundations should not only operate in a goldfish bowl—they should operate with glass pockets.

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SMALLER foundations opose public disclosure of their expenditures.

The House Select Committee which investigated foundations during the 83d Congress recommended that the amounts contributed to foundations and the names of contributors should be disclosed to the Internal Revenue Service so that the public will be in position to determine whether tax-exempt moneys are being used for the purpose for which these organizations were created.

Incidentally, the committee which submitted the resolution creating the Elks Foundation consisted of Hobson R. Reynolds, chairman, Philadelphia; Grand Exalted Ruler Johnson; William C. Huestion grand secretary; Judge Perry B. Jackson, Cleveland, grand treasurer; Perry W. Howard, grand legal adviser; Herbert Jones, Grand organizer, and Charles McClane, Steelton, Pa., grand director of public relations.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

He dissents in Smith case

HERE'S ONE dissent in the case of Joseph Ray, race relations adviser in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, vs. A. Maceo Smith, race relations adviser for the southwestern region of the Federal Housing Administration and president of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Mr. Lautier

I have been given a round-by-round description of the fight between Ray and those who agree with him on one side, and those who are fighting the battle for Smith on the other side.

Here are a few conclusions:

If any preachers complained to Ray about Smith's indorsing a whiskey and permitting his photograph to appear in an advertisement of his indorsement, they ought to have the nerve to say they did so.

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THE NAACP, the American Council on Human Rights, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who are fighting for Smith to retain his job, are not impartial witnesses.

Smith is a member of the national board of directors of the NAACP, and the Alphas recently took out a $500 life membership for him.

The Human Rights Council gets a portion of the dough it uses for salaries and expenses from the Alphas. In fact, if the Alphas were to pull out, it is doubtful whether the council could continue.

The CIO is hostile to the Eisenhower Administration.

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IN ITS TELEGRAM urging FHA not to force Smith to resign, the NAACP distorted the facts. The NAACP press release of Sept. 16 said FHA had asked Smith to resign "because he was listed in a national magazine advertisement as a 'man of distinction.' "

The reason Norman Mason, Federal Housing Commissioner, asked Smith to resign was because of his liquor indorsement and use of his photograph in the ad.

The NAACP parent body — not Thurgood Marshall's NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund — more and more is becoming the National Association for the Advancement of Certain People.

It rushed to the defense of Dr. Channing Tobias, Dr. Ralph Bunche and Smith, all of whom are quite capable of defending themselves.

But nowhere does it appear that it came to the aid of Annie Lee Moss, defenseless woman and suspended $3,300-a-year Signal Corps clerk, who has arrayed against her the powerful FBI, Military Intelligence, and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

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AS IT LOOKS from here, Smith should be given an administrative reprimand or charges should be preferred against him under Civil Service rules, if he does not voluntarily resign.

But the one to decide whether Smith should receive a reprimand or have charges brought against him is Mason.

The advertisement in question had no connection with Smith's FHA job. That is to say, it had nothing to do with the breakdown of integrity in the FHA due to the receipt of gratuities by employees from builders and others doing business with FHA.

But there is a question of propriety and suitability involved. Under existing executive orders, alcholics and homosexuals are classed as security risks.

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(I KNOW OF one case where the Civil Service Commission rejected a woman applicant for Government employment because she had a male roomer who slept in the hallway of her apartment.)

In considering Smith's case, Mason might consider the types of action taken in cases of FHA employees involved in the investigation of his agency.

Some were removed from the service as a result of the investigation. Others against whom there were serious charges were put on involuntary annual leave pending the development of the evidence against them and formal disciplinary action under Civil Service rules.

In other cases, employees against whom less serious charges had been made were allowed to stay on duty pending completion of the investigation.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

The American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 10-16-54

By Louis Lautier

Dr. Davis prepares report

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, retired president of West Virginia State College, who recently returned from Liberia where he headed the United States Operations Mission, is putting the finishing touches on reports covering the technical assistance (Point 4) program in the West African republic.

As soon as he completes his work, he will enter either Walter Reed or the Bethesda Naval Hospital for a check-up to find out whether he brought back with him any African germs. After leaving the hospital he will go on annual leave to round out his two years of service.

Mr. Lautier

Editorial P.

Dr. Davis and his family will make their home at Englewood (New Jersey).

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ASIDE FROM being the wife of Dr. Davis, Mrs. Davis, the former Ethel E. McGhee, is prominent in her own right. She was dean of women at Spelman College in Atlanta when they were married in 1932. She is a graduate of Spelman, Oberlin, New York School of Social Work, and Columbia University.

At Charleston (West Virginia), she was active in the councils of the Girl Scouts of America and several other community programs.

The Davises have three daughters. The two older ones, by his first wife, the late Bessie Rucker of Atlanta, are teachers—Mrs. Constance Welch in Langston, Okla.; and Mrs. Dorothy McDaniel in Memphis, Tenn. A younger daughter, Caroline (Dash), is a student at Oberlin.

On their return from Monrovia, Mrs Davis and "Dash" visited England, the Mediterranean coast, Italy, France and Switzerland.

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IT'S HARD for me to remember when I didn't know Dr. Davis. Our relationship has always been most cordial. But the other day when I dropped in on him at his office in the Foreign Operations Administration to interview him about his observations and experiences in Liberia in connection with the state visit here, beginning October 18, he refused to talk.

He did not want to say anything that might be misunderstood because of the stories which had preceded him back home. Those stories were to the effect that the Eisenhower admisistration had fired him.

Nothing was further from the truth. Dr. Davis took the job only for a two-year period. That period is about ended now. But Dr. Davis has agreed to hold himself in readiness to be of service if he is again needed.

"Somebody has got to be ready to serve — whether it's a Democratic or a Republican administration," he remarked.

— o O o —

DICK JONES, the Chicagoan, who succeeded Dr. Davis as head of the U.S. program in Liberia, will probably arrive back in the States several days before President William V. S. Tubman lands in New York City on October 16. Tubman left Monrovia by boat on October 3. Jones will fly back.

Miss Janie McCants Henderson, of Detroit, a government secretary, left Monday for Tripoli, one of the two capitals of Libya, former Italian colony in North Africa, which is now an independent country. She will serve as a secretary with the United States Operations Mission in Libya.

Miss Henderson flew from New York to Rome, and from Rome to Tripoli. Incidentally, the United States Legation at Tripoli was recently raised to an Embassy.

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MISS HENDERSON has been in Government for about eleven years. She was employed in the office of the Army Quartermaster General for about seven years. She also has worked in the Civilian Production Board, the Census Bureau, the Treasury Department, and the War Production Board.

Carol Williston, the wife of Dr. Tom Williston, has been suspended from her job as a social worker at Freedmen's Hospital in a hush-hush proceedings. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Simeon L. Carson. The name of her husband has kept bobbing up for several years at hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The District of Columbia Commissioners may pass any day now on the appeal of Sebrone King, a cop attached to No. 12, whom a Police Trial Board fined $200 on a charge of interfering with another cop who was trying to arrest Joel Clark on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Capitol Spotlight

NNPA Staff Writer
LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON. — Although the social security system started as a security measure for workers who did not have jobs, it has become a universal program of compulsory insurance.

Louis Lautier.

It particularly benefits colored people because a great majority of them are in the low- and middle-income brackets and the protection afforded by the program is adequate enough, when added to savings and assets normally accumulated, so that most beneficiaries will not have to apply for public assistance for the ordinary expenses of living.

Colored people, therefore, should acquaint themselves with the program.

The Social Security Act of 1954 changes the method for computing monthly wage, on which the primary insurance amount—the amount of every dependent's and survivor's benefits—is based.

Earnings Affect Benefits

The maintenance of a relationship between the individual's earnings and the benefits he receives is a cornerstone of the old-age and survivors' insurance system.

For individuals who qualify for benefits after Sept. 1, 1954, or who meet certain other conditions after that date, up to five years in which their earnings were lowest, or nonexistent, will be eliminated from the computation of the average monthly wage.

In general, every individual who first qualified for benefits, or who had at least six quarters of coverage after June, 1953, which means that the sixth quarter of coverage must be earned after September, 1954, or who qualified for certain benefit recomputations after Sept. 1, can eliminate up to four years of lowest or no earnings from the computation.

Drop Low Years

The "dropout" of years of low earnings will benefit both those individuals to whom coverage was extended by the 1954 Social Security Act, and those who were covered in the past.

Without such a provision, individuals first brought under coverage on January 1, 1955, would be under a severe handicap because all the months in the years from 1951 to 1954, inclusive, during which they had no covered earnings, would be included as divisor months in computing their average monthly wage.

Under the change, as the newly covered qualify for benefits, their benefits will be based entirely on their covered earnings after 1954.

After five years of work in covered employment, they can drop an additional year, which would be the year in which their covered earnings were lowest.

Won't Reduce Benefits

Individuals who were already covered by the program will also be able to drop the four or five years of lowest or no covered earnings whenever they occurred.

Years in which their earnings were low because of short periods of sickness or unemployment will no longer reduce their average monthly wage and benefit amount.

The "drop-out" proposal is thus also of material advantage to the persons who have been contributing to the program for longer periods of time.

As an illustration, take a worker who is newly covered by the 1954 Social Security Act. His coverage starts January 1, 1955. In general, under the law before the 1954 amendments, all the period subsequent to 1950 was used in computing an individual's average monthly earnings, except for those workers who find it an advantage to go back to 1936.

Assume that this worker earns, on an average, between $200 and $300 a month. Since benefits, in general, are computed on average earnings after 1950, his coverage starting in 1950 leaves four years in which he has no covered earnings.

The "drop-out" provision allows him to drop out those four years with no covered earnings. Then he could also drop out an additional year, if he had twenty quarters of coverage, and that will be a year of low or no income.

With the "drop-out" provision, which avoids the necessity of a new start, his average monthly earnings up to 1967 would be $276, as against $209 without it.

As the other illustration, take a worker who was covered at the time the 1954 amendments were adopted and generally earned between $200 and $300 a month. But in the later years of his life he could not work full time and his earnings were reduced.

He can drop out five years of low earnings. Then his earnings would be computed with that five year drop-out.

Without the drop-out, his average monthly earnings would be $226, but with the drop-out, they would be $263.

Thus, the drop-out provision brings the average monthly earnings in much closer relationship to what an individual's earnings really were during his working lifetime.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

31a Negro

By Louis Lautier

Finds Wilkins not the first

THE APPOINTMENT of J. Ernest Wilkins, a Chicago lawyer, as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, is an excellent one. It is one of those happy coincidences where the job and the man fit each other.

Mr. Lautier

But it is not detracting from the appointment, nor is it derogatory to Wilkins, to say that he, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, and James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, were in error when they said he was the first colored person to be named to a sub-cabinet post.

Since the dispute came up at the press confer ence, Mitchell called to introduce Wilkins to the press—and a reporter quoted me as authority for the statement that a colored person had previously been a member of the "Little Cabinet," I checked to find out whether I was in error.

Checks The Record

The Congressional Directory, 62d Congress, 2d Session, December, 1911, listed William H. Lewis as an Assistant Attorney General of the United States. It gave his residence as 1744 K st., northwest.

Lewis, a Boston lawyer, who had played center on the Harvard football team and had been chosen by Walter Camp as an All - American, was appointed by William Howard Taft. George W. Wickersham was the Attorney General at the time. Lewis was one of five Assistant Attorneys General.

The Congressional Record, 61st Congress, 3d Session, at page 3912, shows that when President Taft nominated Lewis on March 2, 1911, to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of Indian depredation claims, vice John G. Thompson, resigned.

That was in the days when Congresses automatically expired at midnight of March 3, every two years. Lewis was not confirmed by the 61st Congress.

Nominated Again

The Congressional Record, 62d Congress, First session, at page 51, shows that President Taft again nominated Lewis as an Assistant Attorney General on April 5, 1911, and at page 2025 that he was confirmed on June 14, 1911.

As commendatory as the Wilkins appointment is from the standpoint of both job and appointee, it set no precedent for President Eisenhower.

Nor does it top two appointments made by President Truman — the appointment of William H. Hastie as a judge of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the appointment of Irvin C. Mollison, another Chicagoan, as a judge of the United States Customs Court.

Legislation recently passed by the Congress provides thirty additional Federal judgeships — three judgeships for United States Circuit Courts of Appeals and twenty seven Federal district judgeships.

Others Of Like Caliber

There are other colored lawyers of the caliber of Hastie, Mollison and Wilkins.

If President Eisenhower is to continue the policy of appointing persons to office on the basis of their qualifications, Chauncey Robbins, of Maine, the new head of the patronage division of the Republican National Committee, might give some of them the once over.

Meantime, Washington hears that the FBI is checking on a prominent Massachusetts chemist who is under consideration for a high post overseas.

On the debit side of the political ledger was the appointment of Thomas Ramage Ethridge, of Mississippi, to be United States Attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. Not only is he a Dixiecrat, but he is said to be a bitter anti - civil rights Dixiecrat.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

31a

By Louis Lautier

Colored people in majority

IF ANYONE DOUBTS that two-thirds or three-fourths of the world's population is colored, all he needs to do is sit in the lobby of the White House and watch the foreign diplomats come and go.

Mr. Lautier

F'rinstance, the other day, R. S. S. Gunewardere, Ceylon Ambassador to the United States, came in to present his credentials to President Eisenhower. The Ceylonese is dark brown-skinned.

C. A. Scott, publisher of the Atlanta Daily World, was my guest at the White House Correspondents' Association Dinner for President Eisenhower at the Statler Hotel the other Saturday night. Last year Carl Murphy, publisher of the AFRO AMERICAN newspapers, was there. Next year another publisher will be invited.

Step Brothers On Program

The Four Step Brothers, a tap-dance team, was one of the big hits of the show at the dinner, with Milton Berle, Jaye P. Morgan, the McGuire Sisters, Irving Berlin and Sam Jack Kaufman's orchestra. The Step Brothers opened the show.

Although President Eisenhower was a speaker at the Freedom Fulfillment Conference, sponsored by the NAACP none of his colored appointees had been invited until, at the request of a person who asked that his name be not used, I got in touch with Henry Lee Moon, the NAACP publicity director, at 4 o'clock the afternoon before the conference.

As a result, invitations were telephoned to: Louis B. Toomer, Register of the Treasury; Scovel Richardson, a member of the Federal Parole Board; Vernon Green, an attorney in the Post Offict Department; Joseph Ray, race relations adviser in the Housing and Home Finance Agency;

Alexander Receives Bid

Archie Alexander, nominee for governor of the Virgin Islands; E. Frederic Morrow, adviser on business affairs, National Production Authority, Commerce Department; Dorey Lane, an attorney in the Foreign Operations Administration, the agency Harold Stassen is running;

Brig. General Benjamin O. Davis, a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission; Philip Sadler, a race relations adviser in the Public Housing Administration; Lois Lippman, secretary to Charles Willis, assistant to Sherman Adams, the Assistant to President Eisenhower, and Julia P. Cooper, a lawyer in the General Services Administration.

The list of names was given to me and I simply passed them on to Moon.

Binga Dismond, Sag Harbor (New York) medico, who was here for the NAACP conference, says a book of poetry he has written, "I Have Often Wondered," is due off the press in two months.

Reception For Luque Foche

Binga also said the Society of American Friends of Haiti is giving a reception for Luque Foche, Haitian Ambassador to the United Nations, at the home of the Daniel Jameses (Ruth Ellington) in New York City on Sunday, March 21.

Also here for the NAACP conference were Judge William H. Hastie of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia; Ted Spaulding, a Philadelphia Municipal Court judge; McClinton Nunn, executive director of the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority;

A. Maceo Smith, Dallas (Texas), head of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Franklin H. Williams, San Francisco, secretary and counsel of the NAACP West Coast Region, and Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher.

Issue Constitutional

The issue in the District of Columbia school segregation case, now pending in the Supreme Court, is not whether the Jim Crow schools here are equal to those for white children, or whether colored children are afforded equal educational opportunities.

The sole issue is whether, under the Fifth Amendment, segregated public schools here are unconstitutional.

All the debate over whether the schools are equal is academic. George Hayes and Jim Nabritt, attorneys in the D.C. case, conceded, for purposes of argument that the schools were equal in order to get a clear-cut decision on the segregation issue. Hayes and Nabritt knew what they were doing.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

31a Negro

By Louis Lautier

Naming of Wilkins milked

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION is milking the appointment of J. Ernest Wilkins as assistant secretary of labor for all it is worth politically. There has been more fanfare connected with it than with any other appointment, not excepting the appointment of the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Lautier

First, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, announced that President Eisenhower was sending Wilkins' nomination to the Senate. Then followed a press conference at the Labor Department at which both Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Wilkins spoke.

Usually swearing - in ceremonies are quiet affairs. The oath is administered, pictures are taken, and the appointee is congratulated.

No Routine Affair

But the Wilkins ceremony was no routine affair. A large audience, in response to invitations from the Republican National Committee and the appointee, was on hand.

Justice Harold H. Burton of the Supreme Court administered the oath. Then Mitchell and Wilkins again made speeches. Afterwards Justice Burton, Mitchell and Wilkins posed for the photographers and before the movie and television cameras.

A good delegation of Kappas was on hand. Wilkins is a past grand polemarch. Dr. W. Henry (Stud) Greene, present grand polemarch, and Archie A. Alexander, another past polemarch and recently appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands, were present.

Representing the White House was Maxie Rabb, associate counsel to President Eisenhower, who had a hand in Wilkins' selection as vice chairman of the President's Government Contracts Committee, service on which led Mitchell to recommend Wilkins' appointment to the President as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Dr. Johnson Also Present

Also in the audience was Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university; William P. Rogers, deputy attorney general, and George Meaney, president of the American Federation of Labor, who served on the Government Contracts Committee with Wilkins.

Stuart Rothman, solicitor of the Labor Department, is going to appoint as Labor Department lawyers a colored Chicago lawyer from the principal buyer of goods and services for the United States in the Far East.

He Likes His Job

"After a stint in Pusan, Korea (twelve months), with the Seventh Transportation Major Port, I came to the Japan Procurement Agency after eight months with the Joint Field Press Censorship Group in Tokyo. This is a swell job and quite to my liking.

"Yesterday (March 10) I talked with Capt. George Van Buren of Baltimore, an Japanese Procurement Agencf, which is

ordnance officer who spent about eight years in Germany. Van came to Japan last January from the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. and is now holding forth at the 229th Ordnance Depot at Tomoika, near Yokohama.

"A Washingtonian hereabouts that you may know is Captain Bert Cumby, whose wife is a school marm. Bert does most of his work in his room in the swank Dai Iti Hotel in downtown Tokyo. His business is CIC (Counter Intelligence Crops) and he is rated tops in his trade.

"Another Washingtonian is Golden Brown who is a civilian employed by the Army post office.

Ink Spots Packing 'Em In

"The Ink Spots are packing them in at the Latin Quarter in Tokyo. Nippon is a lucrative spot for the jazz dispensers. Recent visitors were the Globetrotters, the Infantry Choir and Glenn Settles' outfit. Yep, there's something out this way that is drawing 'em."

Capt. Cumby was the chief interviewer of the Communists' prisoners and won a number of them back to the Army.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Leake will get a fair hearing

IRONICALLY, A charge of race discrimination has been levelled against Stuart Rothman, Solicitor of the Labor Department.

Mr. Lautier

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is no Johnny-Come-Lately in the field of fair employment practices.

During World War II he was director of the Industrial Personnel Division, Army Service Forces, at the Pentagon.

Judge William H. Hastie, who was the first civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and Truman K. Gibson Jr., his successor, referred all complaints of race and religious discrimination by the Army Service Forces and war production plants to him for investigation and report.

Rothman is from Minnesota. On the day that Williams took the oath of office, NNPA was tipped off that Rothman was appointing a colored lawyer from Chicago and a colored woman lawyer from New York and was seriously considering two more colored lawyers.

Two In Department Now

There are two colored lawyers in the Labor Department — Jimmy Leake and George Hilburn.

So much for background. Here's the story:

Feb. 19 — Rothman sent lawyers under him a questionnaire asking whether they had engaged in private practice and, if so, to furnish certain information about the cases they had handled.

Leake answered all questions — except one calling for the name, court, type of case, his client, and the dates of his appearances in court in private cases. He said he did not have records upon which to answer that question accurately.

Rothman called Leake into his office and ordered him to answer the question, taking any time off necessary. When Leake said he had no records of his outside cases, Rothman told him that if he could not give him the information, he would be happy to accept his resignation.

Feb. 23 — Leake requested the demand for his resignation in writing and in a memo to Mitchell charged Rothman with racial discrimination. Mitchell named Granville Grimes as the Department's alternate fair employment officer, making him directly responsible to the Secretary, and referred Leake's charges to him.

Grimes Handed Charges

In a formal complaint, Leake charged Rothman with racial discrimination in removing him from the position of "Prevailing Wage Attorney, Supervisor;" in refusing to assign him to the Trial Litigation Division, and in assigning him to the Legislation Division and transferring another employee to the Wage Determination Division.

Mar. 17 — Rothman filed charges against Leake. The first count was that Leake had been absent from duty on five different dates, on which he was engaged in hearings in divorce cases, without charging the time taken to his annual leave.

The second count charged him with refusing to furnish requested information about his private law practice.

Leake is a veteran and can only be demoted or fired upon charges after a hearing. He had until March 27 to file his answer to the charges.

Leake is a Democrat. His job is excepted from the competitive civil service. But whatever the merits of his or Rothman's charges — he can bet he will get a fair shake from Mitchell.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

Jimmy was not the first

JUST TO KEEP the record straight: Jimmy Leake, Labor Department lawyer against whom charges are pending, is not the first colored lawyer employed by that agency.

Mr. Lautier

As far as can be ascertained, George W. Crockett, who defended one of the eleven top Communist leaders, was the first colored lawyer employed by the Labor Department and assigned to legal work.

If my memory serves me right, a colored lawyer from Baltimore worked with Phil Brown, a Kentuckian, who was appointed to a fairly high job by Secretary of Labor J. Davis during the Harding Administration.

Came From West Virginia

Crockett came here from West Virginia to take a legal post in the Labor Department in the late twenties or early thirties. He then went to Detroit and became a labor lawyer.

After a turbulent nine - month trial of the eleven top Communists, Crockett was one of the lawyers the trial judge found guilty of contempt and gave them various jail terms up to six months.

With the Republicans taking credit for all appointments made from messenger to Cabinet officer, there are a few they failed to mention.

These are technicians appointed by Harold E. Stassen, Foreign Operations Administrator, and assigned to overseas posts with United States Operations Missions as part of tre technical co-operation (Point 4) program:

Dr. Fluerney A. Coles Jr., of Philadelphia, has been assigned to the mission in Bonn, Germany, as an economics exports officer.

Graduate Of Xavier U.

Coles, born in Trenton, N. J., was graduated from Xavier university. He accepted a travelling fellowship to study postwar economic conditions in Italy from the University of Pennsylvania where he received the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

Recently he returned from a two - year assignment as U.S. Finance and Trade Officer in Thailand. His wife, the former Miss Pauline Garney Johnson of Philadelphia, and their 8-year-old son accompanied him to Germany.

Ernest Eugene Neal, of Chattanooga, Tenn., director of the rural life council at Tuskegee Institute, is to serve with the U.S. Operations Mission in New Delhi, India, as a community development adviser.

Holds B.S. And M.A. Degrees

He has the B.S. and M.A. degrees from Knoxville college and Fisk university, respectively, and attended the University of Michigan.

Dr. Arthur H. Webb of Chicago, assistant professor of bacteriology in the Howard University Medical School, is slated to join the mission in Ethiopia as laboratory director of the Gondar Public Health Training Center.

Miss Rosie Marcella Bryant, 607 East 63rd st., Chicago, has been assigned to the mission in Paris as a secretary.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier

VI governor built FHA project

ARCHIE ALEXANDER, Governor of the Virgin Islands and prominent engineer, teamed with Hilyard R. Robinson, the architect, in getting an FHA-insured mortgage loan, while Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, the radio evangelist, and Albert I. Cassel, former Howard University achitect, did likewise.

Mr. Lautier

Mayfield Mansions, the Michaux and Cassell development, was one of the projects FHA listed as having been built between 1942 and 1946 with an FHA-insured mortgage of $2,860,705.

Other projects listed were:

George Washington Carver Apartments, Jeffress and Dyer, sponsors—section 1 with an FHA mortgage of $348,600.

Benning Heights, Inc., Smith, Gottlieb and Eisinger, sponsors—section 1, $652,700; section 2, $556,500; section 3, $231,400; section 4, $625,900; section 5, $175,600.

Other Projects Listed

Projects built since 1946 with FHA mortgages:

George Washington Carver, Philip Lindsay, Edward Richardson and Thelma E. Hill, sponsors, $110,700.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar Mutual Home Association, William H. Horton, Edward H. Alfred and Emmett W. Hurd, sponsors, $234,000.

Douglass Gardens, Inc., Chamberlin and Free, sponsors—section 1, $96,400; section 2, $266,500; section 3, $364,700; section 4, $153,000; section 5, $303,500.

Cedar Hill Gardens, Inc., Archibald Alexander and Hilyard R. Robinson, $1,231,200.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Baker, of NYC, is to serve with the United States Operations Mission in Saigon, Indo-China, as a relief and rehabilitation specialist.

Dr. Eubanks To Baghdad

Dr. John B. Eubanks, Baton Rouge (Louisiana), dean of Albany (Georgia) State College, is slated to join the U.S. Operations Mission in Baghdad, Iraq, as chief of the rural improvement staff.

Eubanks served as president of Jarvis College, Hawkins (Texas) from 1949-53. From 1946-49 he was professor of sociology at Morris Brown College in Atlanta. Earlier he was associated for five years with the YWCA as an educational and field secretary in Indianapolis and New York City, respectively.

Salary Omitted From Release

The Republican National Committee the other day sent out a full-page, single-spaced, mimeographed press release announcing the appointment of Ruth V. Washington of New York City as an attorney in the office of the Solicitor of the Labor Department.

What the release didn't state was Miss Washington's salary and grade. Reported by her salary will be $4,205 and her grade GS-7.

DOPE 'N' DATA

Chicago Defender

by LOUIS E. MARTIN

Dec. 18-4-54

A long, tall, life-size photograph of the ever-smiling Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., was reproduced on the hugh placards that were carried by the frantic Roosevelt supporters during the great demonstration for him last Tuesday at Democratic Convention in Manhattan. Printed on one side of the placard in bold type was the phrase "Eventually Why Not Now."

P. 5

A fiery, stem-winder with a booming voice, James J. McGuiness, started the hell-raising when he put young Roosevelt's name in nomination for Governor. For the next hour you couldn't hear yourself talk. I learned later that Roosevelt was directing the demonstration with a Walkie-Talkie from a small backroom off the convention platform.

Of all the speeches made in behalf of Roosevelt none was more stirring nor more enthusiastically received than that made by Leland Jones, jr., City Councilman from Buffalo, the only Negro to speak for him. Charging that Tammany bosses had ditched Roosevelt for Harriman, Jones raised the armory's roof when he declared: "Well, I say, if the bosses are going to dictate what the people are to have, then the people have got to say, "It is time we told them to shape up or ship out."

Standing on a chair in the press section I could see, even at the height of the Roosevelt demonstration, that his chances of getting the nomination for governor were next to nothing. The big blocs of delegates from the counties in New York City [illegible] still, some sm[illegible] but all resolut[illegible] fort to get [illegible] for Roosevelt.

In the press section you could hear all the reasons why Tammany Hall finally decided to back Harriman and put the squeeze on Junior. It was said that the bosses feared Roosevelt, that he could not be controlled if he won, that the Catholic vote or "50th Street" preferred Harriman, that the divorce records of the Roosevelts hurt him, that he had too many enemies and lacked appeal for conservatives in the party. In the view of the party chieftans Harriman had most of young Roosevelt's assets with very few of his liabilities. Despite their enhusiasm for Roosevelt at the top of the ticket, it was clear that most of the delegates also liked Harriman and that a tougher choice could not be put before them.

One of the biggest guns on Harriman's side, of course, was Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack. He did for Harriman what Leland Jones did for Roosevelt, eloquently putting forth the best reasons why the convention should vote for his man. It was noted on press row that the two most stirring nomination speeches were made by Negroes, Jones on one side and Jack on the other.

The convention demonstrated one fact beyond all question, the biggest political wheel in New York Democratic politics today is neither the winner of the nomination for governor, Averell Harriman, nor the loser, Franklin Roosevelt. It is clearly none other than Carmine DeSapio, chief of Tammany Hall.

Credit must go to him finally in overcoming much of the partisan bitterness that developed between the Roosevelt and Harriman forces by getting Roosevelt to accept the nomination for Attorney General and creating a united Democracy front.

Those who campaigned for Roosevelt's nomination for governor all used the argument that only Roosevelt could win the election in November and many delegates shared this view. Few figured on a slate with both Roosevelt and Harriman. They did not believe that Roosevelt would hold still for a secondary spot but I believe that the pros knew it all along.

The Harriman-Roosevelt combination is a natural in many respects and to top it all, they are good friends with genuine respect for each other. Although the professionals are happy over their tickets, they are not underestimating the vote-getting ability of the GOP nominee for governor, Senator Irving Ives, nor the GOP nominee for Attorney General, Congressman Jacob Javits. Governor Tom Dewey is going to campaign for them too and for twleve years he has been the political master of New York state.

The November election in New York has plenty of national significance and all Democrats who cut their political teeth during the days of the New Deal may well wonder about the meaning of that phrase printed on Roosevelt's placards, "Eventually Why Not Now."

Will young Roosevelt one day sit in his daddy's chair in the White House?

DOPE 'N' DATA

by LOUIS E. MARTIN

The only vacant seat on Flight 582 to Chicago out of Memphis last Saturday morning was next to one occupied by Dr. George Schuman, top engineer for one of the divisions of the Henry Kaiser Industrial empire centered around the bay area near San Francisco. Along with Dr. Schuman the Constellation was full of engineers returning from a technical convention in Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Schuman is the first man I ever met who was born in Luxembourg, the little country made famous for tourist Americans by party-tossing Mrs. Perle Mesta who until recently represented the U. S. there. He is in his sixties, under aperage height, with a head full of steel-gray hair and a lifely, quick smile playing about his face as he talks with a little accent and a lot of gestures.

When I found out he was from the Kaiser clan I asked him about those forthy thousand cars that Henry Kaiser is supposed to build next year for Argentina. It turned out he had just returned from South America two weeks before and he was so full of his experiences that he talked about them for almost an hour non-stop.

The twenty-minute stop over in St. Louis we spent walking around the airport matching air-travel yearns and then I discovered why he was flying to Chicago from the deep South in order to get to his home in Oakland. Most flights go into San Francisco and the trip from the Frisco airport to his home in Oakland across the bay is time consuming.

It is much worse on Saturdays when there is a big football game at the University of California in Berkley. The Golden Gate bridge is jammed with football fans and according to Dr. Schuman, it would take him hours to get home by auto if he took any of the flights westward out of New Orleans or Memphis which all landed at Frisco.

Therefore he decided to save time by flying all the way north to Chicago where he could get a flight that dropped down at the Oakland airport and by so doing, of course, avoid the football crowd and traffic snarls between Frisco and his Oakland home.

No more illuminating commentary can be made on this dizzy, machine-made age than that offered by the prospect of a man flying clear across one side of the nation merely to duck a traffic jam.

In commenting on his sojourn in several South American countries, Dr. Schuman observed that the two greatest needs there are fresh investment capital and skilled manpower This is the universal story and I would include our own deep South. There just aren't any substitutes for dollars and trained brains.

Finally Dr. Schuman told me about a colored lad he added to his staff in the Kaiser works at a time when many of his colleagues were full of apprehensions over the step. After a few anxious weeks, the experiment was a success. The Negro lost his self-consciousness an the other members of the staff gradually became color blind.

As usual in so many of these cases, crossing the bridge is a lark compared to all the fear and frightfulness experienced getting up to it.

Tragedy struck after only six months, however, and the colored fellow became seriously ill and finally died. In this short period, nevertheless, the big job of eliminating color as a controversial factor in employment had been done. Dr. Schuman told how the lad's fellow workers organized on their own initiative a special cash fund for the widow although the company extended full insurance benefits.

It was obvious to me that Dr. Schuman was quite proud of his role in this successful human experiment. So far, human relations seem to be beyond the control of any science and successes in this field seem to follow no hard and fast formula. Here, therefore, was a real high spot in a wise man's life.

In some ways Dr. Schuman was not hard to figure out. I knew from the beginning he had learned the age-old secret, the closest thing to a scientific rule, in human relations: That is, you get back what you are ready to give; smile and the world smiles with you.

DOPE 'N' DATA

Defender Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS E. MARTIN

Colonel Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, better known as the Black Eagle, was getting a manicure and a facial at his favorite Seventh Avenue barber shop when I saw him last Friday morning. The Colonel, six feet, handsome, brown-skinned, with the manners and language of a royal personage, was preparing to depart that afternoon for Europe via Pan American.

Sat. 11-6-54

To allay any skepticism I might have, he pulled out his airline ticket, showed me his passport and then tossed up in the air a bundle of brand new ten dollar bills wrapped in a paper band marked $1,000.

"Lou," he said, "they can't stop me."

Full of fun, boastful about his prowess, eager for an publicity stunt and his pockets full of greenbacks, Colonel Julian has always been a complete enigma to me. The stories he tells about his exploits are too fantastic to beleive but just about the time I am convinced that he is lying about something, behold, he comes up with the proof.

No one I know has more brass or nerve than Julian. His specialty is confounding the white folks. Like some dark-skinned Don Quixote, he rides forth to conquer the beasts of prejudice or, to be more exact, he flies forth.

When he talks of money he talks of millions and every deal is a big deal. Dressed like a diplomat with his homburg at a tilt, Julian puts up a front that seems to confirm his fancy claims of social and financial successes.

"I astound them, Lou," he says. "They have never seen a black man like me. I am at home with Kings and my royal friends on the continent are legion. These poor whites are living in the Middle Ages."

When I asked him how did he get out of the Guatemalan mess, he laughed uproariously. Whipping out his passport, he pointed to his new accreditation.

"You saw all that stuff in the papers about them taking my passport but you didn't read anything about them giving it back to me, did you? Of course not."

Julian often answers his own questions.

"They can't browbeat me. I am too important an international figure and I know my business. I buy from one country and sell to another for money, man. I'm a business man."

Julian loves an audience and in talking to me he talked to the whole barbershop. He is a familiar figure there and a heavy tipper. When he walks in, he literally takes over, dominating all the talk with tall stories and funny anecdotes that no one can match.

"Send a photographer out to Idlewild, Lou, and have some one interview me as I take off. This is my one hundredth crossing on Pan American. Believe me, man."

Julian's accent is British and "Keep up with me and you can sell some papers," he went on. some of his phrases reveal his West Indian background.

"Let the folks know that the Black Eagle flies again."

In his fifties, Julian looks youthful and his snappy air and fast pace conceal his real age. He neither smokes nor drinks and save for a little more girth, he is as trim and athletic-looking as he was in the days of his flying exploits, days when he had all the country talking about him.

"I'm stopping by London this time and I will go on from there to Pakistan. These are busy days for me, man," he continued.

I asked him about the stories I have been reading recently regarding racial tensions in England. Leaflets bearing the title "Keep Britain White" have been distributed in some London areas, and according to the papers, more and more restaurants, hotels and pubs are discriminating against Negroes. All this has resulted from the new wave of West Indians and Africans migrating to England looking for jobs or a chance to get an education.

"Some of that is true but don't believe everything you read," Julian warned me. "The English have class prejudice not color prejudice. If you have money, you can do what you want to and I know. The poor can be expected to catch hell. That's why I make big money, man. I suppose I am the richest Negro in America."

Julian's early adventures as a pilot which won him the title "Black Eagle" are all behind him but, if you ask me, he will always be flying high. How he gets those Rolls Royces, the big wads of dough, fine jewelry, exclusive clothes and keeps up the international traveling — all represent a great mystery to me. All I know is that when he says he is on top of the world, you might as well believe him.

DOPE 'N' DATA

Defender

LOUIS E. MARTIN

Mrs. Florence Sweeney of Detroit, a teacher for 32 years and a former president of the Detroit Federation of Teachers, retired from her profession recently and last week an article by her entitled "Today's teenagers are too tough for any teacher" was published in the magazine supplement, Parade.

Chicago, Ill.

I remember meeting Mrs. Sweeney many years ago and she was as highly regarded then as now. Her words carry, as the saying goes, plenty of weight.

She describes in her article the hostility of the students toward the teacher and often toward each other, their contempt for education, the total absence of discipline and the general "it pays to be ignorant" philosophy of our times.

Similar reports have come to me from teachers on the college level, from public school teachers in several major cities and from many outraged parents. Mrs. Sweeney has touched upon a great national scandal and, of course, she may be roundly denounced for doing so if she is not careful or even if she is.

Sat. 11-13-54

Where all the violence, glorified ignorance and hatefulness come from is no great mystery to me. The children get it straight from their parents more often than not, although some kids have original genuis in the general field of knavery.

Mrs. Sweeney walks on familiar ground when she states: "Even the least intellectual of children absorbs, somehow, the contagious wave of name-calling current in public life and the spectacle of men in high office offering to meet in an alley to determine who's the liar.

"Intellectual apathy only mirrors the climate outside. The slow-witted scholar who once crept unwillingly to school now rides the current of anti-intellectualism. Those who excel at their studies will become 'eggheads' and targets of derision. This attitude makes it harder than ever to arouse intellectual curiosity and create the desire to pursue answers."

Here again Mrs. Sweeney echoes charges that I have heard many others make. The odd thing about the anti-intellectual fog which as descended upon the country is that it comes at the very moment when the intellectual, particularly the scientific one, has won enormous power.

The atomic scientists represent the most powerful group of men ever to walk the earth. These intellectuals hold in their hands a key which can open the door to hell or heaven on earth. Never have so many depended on so few.

Suppose that the scientists out of angry desperation decided to take a walk. What Congressman or, indeed, what Senator, could make an atom or hydrogen bomb?

The complex world we live in has been created and is being run basically by men who regard themselves as intellectuals. If this is so, why all the abuse, why all the glorification of blockheads?

I believe that it is a temporary phenomenon and represents a reaction to the miracles that have changed our lives and will change us considerably more in the days ahead. When Fermi split the atom at the University of Chicago back in 1942, he also ushered in a new age. The civilized world will never be the same again.

We grown-ups have not yet learned how to adjust ourselves to the prospect of this new atomic age and the young people of today mirror our own ill ease. The kids are wild and violent because their elders are insecure and disorganized. Anti-intellectualism, a rebellion against the frightful handiwork of scientific wizards, is in some respects a natural development.

I believe that we will find our balance before we go to pieces. We always have. The rise of the machine, the discovery of electricity, and all the great creative periods of history sparked, of course, by intellectuals were marked by social unrest.

If no one pushes the wrong button, there may be enough time left for all of us to learn to live with atomic power. In the meantime, the teenagers will discover that blockheads are going out of style.

DOPE 'N' DATA

31a by

LOUIS E. MARTIN

I don't know E. Frederic Morrow of the Department of Commerce but he must be an interesting fellow. I have just read a speech he prepared for the Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association which was held at Tuskegee last month.

Mr. Morrow is an Adviser on Business Affairs in the business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce and with such a title he qualifies as one of President Eisenhower's bureaucrats. Apparently Mr. Morrow is no run of the mill porkchoper, but rather, a serious student of economics who has something important to say.

He is a graduate of Bowdoin College where the first Negro newspaper publisher, John B. Russwurm, was graduated in 1825. He is well prepared and from his speech I gather he knows a great deal about "the brother" and he is one himself.

Mr. Morrow's statements, which I believe are most important, are as follows:

"You newsmen must surely be among the first to realize that we have approached a new and decisive cycle in our 3 centuries-old struggle for complete and absolute citizenship in this country. We have come upon a time when most of the barriers are down that have been blocking our way. We are in an era of new national and international philosophy on the matter of the right of the human race to a decent and untrammeled life. We have come to the branch in the road on national life where the signs are all too clear that the fork to the right marked "Freedom for All", is the only one that will permit our Republic to survive in the world of economic greed and ideological struggle. Verily, we have come to the place for which our fathers sighed.

"Several years of my life was spent as Field Secretary of the NAACP. I went up and down this country, stressing and stimulating the Association's program wherever the need was great. I have patiently and eagerly watched for the signs that the harvest of full-citizenship was near. I see the signs now and wonder if the reapers are ready?

"We have in our history the tragic tale of the aftermath of the period of slavery when Emancipation was proclaimed. It is a pitiful story of a newly acquired freedom wasted upon the tinsel and froth of life because there had not been a period of preparation for this sudden and bewildering transition from slave to free. In our recent exhaustive fight to secure our inherent rights of complete citizenship, I hope we have not become too weak or too blind to see and shoulder the great responsibilities that will go with this new role in our national life.

"For example, we will have to learn new thought processes, new attitudes, new philosophies of life, new relationships, new standards of measurement for positive achievement. We will have to acquire a new toughness to fit us for the ruthless competitive spirit of survivial that characterizes American genius around the world."

Mr. Morrow goes on to decry the efforts of some Negro groups to "retain in government little islands of segregated activity" and he insists that "the day of the 'Negro Specialist in governmental life is over."

Mr. Morrow defines the real issue as follows: "The point is, that we've got to make up our minds whether we want complete integration, or not. We cannot hold on to any of the stultifying methods of the past and hope to secure a complete acceptance for the future. We cannot be half-boy and half-man. Either we accept the perils of this new adult life we have been crying for, or remain in the crib of adolescence forever."

Some may take exception to Mr. Morrow's assurance that we have come so close to the millenium but no one can duck the issue he raises. First class citizenship will eliminate double standards of treatment and also the double-standard of achievement. Every tub will have to stand on its own bottom. I think Mr. Morrow has given us all something that we cannot afford to forget. More and more we are going to have to ask ourselves "Are we ready?" Opportunities are only meaningful to those who have the ability to make use of them.

DOPE 'N' DATA

31a by

LOUIS E. MARTIN

The meaning of that big decision of the Supreme Court last Monday, a week ago, is trickling down the little side roads, the alleyways, across the cotton patches and swampy pine lands of my home county down in Georgia.

As one humble sister put it to another, "Honey, this thing is for real. That's the Supreme Court talking and they is saying Jim Crow has gotta go. You know, child, Uncle don't take no foolishness."

Certainly to a great many Southerners the unanimous declaration of the Supreme Court that Jim Crow education is wrong and illegal seems downright incredible. To Negroes the decision is too good to be true, and to the whites in the South the decision is too bad to be true.

The responsible leaders of both races in the South, I believe, were fairly certain that the Supreme Court was going to rule against segregation. The fact that the decision was unanimous, however surprised almost everyone.

The white leadership recognizes that segregation like slavery is a lost cause. As one white friend told me, "Sure, we are prejudiced but we are not crazy." Talmadge and Jimmy Byrnes, for all their ranting in the newspapers, do not seriously believe that they can maintain segregation for long.

In my town, Savannah there're two daily newspapers and neither one of them has a reputation for enlightened liberalism. In fact they both suppoted, I believe, Governor Talmadge in the last campaign.

Anyway the Savannah Morning News on Tuesday, the day after the decision, came out blasting the Suprene Court but its tone was restrained and its editorial urged everyone to keep calm and keep his shirt on.

This following paragraph shows they were prepared to accept, eventually if not now, the defeat of the segregated way of life. I quote:

"However, the decision has been made by the highest judicial authority. There is no appeal from it and there is apparently no possibility of changing it. Shortly it will become the law of the land and so long as our States remain part of the United States, there is nothing we can do but obey the law as it will presently be written."

This view is echoed by the Savannah Evening Press also, as well it might since I believe both papers ar now under one ownership. Up the river in Augusta the daily "Augusta Chronicle," which President Eisenhower probably reads when he vacations there, said "The U. S. Supreme Court has confronted the South with one of the gravest crisis in history."

The Augusta editor also failed to call for secession but instead asked for peace and quiet while the local brain trusters figured up "some arrangements to accommodate the decision and still maintain separate schools for the races." He concluded with this impassioned plea:

"We can meet the crisis as true Southerners and as true Americans. We simply must."

Right under the nose of Talmadge in Atlanta, the two papers, the Journal and the Constitution, got in their licks against the decision but they were a long way from secession or any support for the Governor's plan to abolish the public school system.

The Atlanta Journal which says it "covers Dixie like the dew," said flatly; "Certainly Georgia and all other states must abide by the law. Certainly all good Americans respect the court's decision. But it still will be a long time before Negro and white children attend the same schools in Georgia."

Over in Jimmy Byrnes' state, South Carolina, the temper of the people as revealed through the newspapers seems much the same. The News and Courier of Charleston, within earshot of Fort Sumter, carried a front page editorial on the decision and stated:

"Though the court was unanimous, and though the full implications have not yet sunk in, we receive the decision with distaste and apprehension. But it is too late to secede and start another war between the States. Other means must be sought to live within the laws of the country."

Up at the State Capitol in Columbia the daily "The State" editorialized as follows: "No official in South Carolina has issued a statement of defiance, though several have been strong in their characterization of the court. In other states the question of disobedience of order has been openly advocated, and predicted . . .

"No doubt, nationally, South Carolina is looked upon as a place of much race struggle. As a matter of fact, South Carolina will probably deal with the decision with greater calm than any of the other states with large Negro population."

In short, my friends, those who have been looking for bloodshed may be greatly dissappointed.

DOPE 'N' DATA

by LOUIS E. MARTIN

Charles H. Mahoney of Detroit is a sixty-eight-year old native Michigander who last week became the first Negro American to represent the country at the United Nations as a full fledged delegate, not an alternate delegate. From what I remember of him he probably wouldn't serve as anybody's alternate.

Of all the appointments of President Eisenhower, this one gave me a very special thrill. You probably know him as the president of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company but when I first met him his fame centered about his skill in a courtroom.

In Paradise Valley on the corner of Beacon and St. Antoine, you would be sure to hear some reference to Lawyer Mahoney in the corner bull sessions in the early thirties. Somebody in the Valley was given a bum rap, so the story went, and Lawyer Mahoney took the case and saw that justice was done.

The procedure involved a jury trial every time and there stood Lawyer Mahoney like Clarence Darrow calling each juror by name and memorizing them with his logic and eloquence. Nobody ever figured out how he could memorize so quickly the names of the jurors and once when I asked him how he did it, he gave me that big, bashful grin and commented, "It's a neat trick, isn't it?"

Mr. Mahoney is a big man, handsome, copper-colored with long grey hair and if the race may be said to have some blue bloods he must be numbered among them. Born in Decatur, Michigan, he got his college training at Olivet college and Fisk and took his law at the university of Michigan.

His speech and bearing, the clothes he wore and his mannerisms seem to mark him off as some sort of aristocrat when I first met him almost twenty years ago. Withal he had then and has now a pleasant, gracious air. As I look back, it seems that all along he must have known that he would one day be called upon to be a diplomat.

Retiring from the practice of law many years ago, Mr. Mahoney built another successful career as an insurance executive presiding over the affairs of Great Lakes Mutual which he helped established in 1928.

He served along the way as Commissioner of Labor and Industry of Michigan, as a member of the Detroit City Planning Commission and of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Mahoney along with Mose Walker and Dr. Frank Raiford, two of his buddies, used to take extensive fishing expeditions and several times they visited with my family down home and sharpened their hooks on Red Snapper in the area where the Savannah river meets the sea.

His heart has given him some concern for a long time and he has made such adjustments in his work and living conditions that excessive strain may be avoided. He moved out of town to the quiet of the country around Holly, Mich., with his charming wife and they have not permitted either nature or the brothers to bother them beyond limits that they set for themselves.

When he walks into the United Nations, he will take with him the good wishes of thousands of Michiganders, white ones and colored together, the old folks with whom he grew up in the western section of the state and the new crowd of "natives" from down home. The old timers, of course, regard him as their favorite son.

I don't know much about the other delegates in the United Nations but you can be sure the country is safe if you see Mr. Mahoney sitting there. If a verbal scrap develops, I am sure he will see, as the boys in the Valley would put it, that no head of the enemy will be left unbruised.

As some of his boyhood cronies would say, "The President had to stop that there Molotov and, by crickety, he could'na done better than to come to Michigan to get Mahoney."

DOPE 'N' DATA

by LOUIS E. MARTIN

Down in Chinatown the other day, Cong. William Dawson, who seems to have the Chicago Chinese vote wrapped up, was talking about the attitudes and behavior of some of his colleagues in Washington. Most of them grow more liberal the longer they stay on the hill although there are some horrible exceptions. In a great way Washington may be said to exert a broadening influence on the boys from the backwoods.

One rebel who will never be reconstructed is a tall, slender, white-haired gentleman with handlebar mustache, string tie and tails, who visited Congressman Dawson's office shortly after he made that famous speech on Jim Crowism in the U. S. Army. Dawson was out of his office but his secretary, Miss Brock, took the message.

The old codger, who must have been 80, was according to the story, an erect and impressive figure. Upon being informed that the Congressman was not available, he gave the following message to Miss Brock: "You tell him this for me. He keeps asking how long, how long the white folks in the South are going to discriminate against his people. You tell him that the answer is simple. We are going to discriminate against him and his people as long as they are black."

There was no rancor in his voice, no display of emotion and he was polite. He thought Congressman Dawson was asking a question that apparently was not properly answered on the floor of Congress. Since he had the answer, the old Dixiecrat thought he ought to pass the information along.

When the Congressman tells this story to colored audiences, they all have a great laugh. There is no resentment over the incident just pity for the old man who lives in the 19th century.

This aged, dyed-in-the-wool Southerner has lost track of the contemporary world. Somewhere along the line he, and some of his friends who agree with him, took the wrong turn, went down the wrong road, some lonesome cul de sac.

This story occurred to me as I read last week about the various developments in integration in the public schools in different parts of the South. From Alabama, Texas, the Carolinas and all over, I watched a common phenomenon repeatedly reported in story after story. That is the Negro children and their parents are bravely knocking on the door of the school houses and there is no fear.

A vast change has taken place within the mind of the Negro himself, particularly in the South. He is no longer afraid to ask for what he wants. He is still gracious and polite about it and even when he knows he is going to be turned down he keeps right on knocking on the door. Judging from their confused reactions and response to the Negro's knock on the door, I would say that the white folks in the South are fearful now.

The white Southerners, of course, know that the whole wide world is watching them, watching every move and among the watchers are the Judges of the Supreme Court and the agents of the Department of Justice.

Looking over their shoulder, too, are all the foreigners, those nasty aliens who just don't believe that democracy will work. Every principal of every little white school in the South is living in a fish bowl and he may be quoted in a headline, praised and denounced at once.

All those Southerners who believe as the old man who called upon Cong. Dawson believes may today consider themselves a lost tribe, the vanishing Americans. All those Negroes who hesitated to take issue with segregation in the South, who felt unsure of themselves and uncertain of the heart and will of other Negroes, are also lost.

The mossbacks on both sides of the line are marooned by the high tide of interracial enlightenment. They will survive for a while but the tide is running against them for keeps.

One old cynical friend of mine whom I cannot name told me last week that a British scientist, Dr. Edgar Douglas Adrian, recently warned the Royal Society of Scientists of Great Britain that the end of the world is not far to seek. This has been brought about by the atomic bomb. If several thousand of them are exploded, no matter in what part of the world, the resulting radioactivity would make human life impossible anywhere on the earth.

My friend insists that when you see signs that the white folks down home are ready to play fair, you can be sure that we are approaching the end of the world.

Dr. Mays

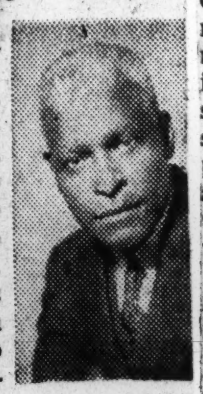
From Now on Segregation Will Have to Walk Around on Crutches

31a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

AS I WRITE this article, May 20, Governor Talmadge is standing pat. He says no mixed schools in Georgia as long as he is governor.

Senator Russell is expressing great disapproval of what the Supreme Court has done. White of Mississippi is shocked. Governor Byrnes is all set to turn the schools over to private hands. A move is on foot in Georgia to draft Talmadge for another four years in an effort to perpetuate segregation.



Dr. Mays

* * *

TO DO THIS the Legislature must get three-fifths of the legislators to sign to call an extra session of the Legislature.

If an extra session is called two-thirds of the Senate and House must vote to change the constitution so the governor can run to succeed himself.

The Governor of Virginia is inviting the governors of sixteen states to come together and exchange views. Attorney General Cook of Georgia is calling a meeting of the attorney generals of the states involved to see what legal steps can be taken to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court.

Dissenting voices come from some quarters. Attorney General of Kansas, Harold R. Fatzer said, "Kansas has no further concern regarding school segregation. We are following out the purpose of the decision."

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL John G. Fox of West Virginia said, "I would not attend any conference designed to circumvent a decision by this nation's highest court."

Governor Stanley of Virginia issued the call after the Governor of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, refused to issue the call. Governor Johnston Murray of Oklahoma says each state has its own problems to consider and that all the governors could do would be to tell each other what they plan to do.

The Attorney General of Kentucky refused Mr. Cook's invitation. So the storm rages.

* * *

BUT THE STORM will subside as all storms do. These gentlemen might have waited until the Court hands down directives after next October as to how de-segregation is to be brought about.

And by that time Washington, D. C., Kansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Delaware will be on their way toward implementing the Court's decision. Things will settle down. In some cases communities will move at once to do the Court's will.

Some sections will be where they are now next year and for several years to come. There will need to be more suits. But by and large the South will stubbornly, reluctantly and slowly abide by the Court's decision.

I say slowly because in all too many instances Negroes will collaborate with whites to keep things as they are.

The slowness with which desegregation progresses cannot be laid wholly at the door of the white people. Some Negroes will participate in a move to slow up the process through fear they will offend the white people in the community.

OTHERS WILL do so because of fear of losing their jobs. Still others will feel that the process should be slow.

There will be some who will fight to speed up the process.

The latter will be solely needed to keep heat under those who would circumvent the decision by their slowness.

In the meanwhile, millions more will be spent to try to equalize Negro schools in a further effort to delay integration. So the work of the NAACP is by no means over.

And Negroes in the South must know that even if the Supreme Court's decision were implemented tomorrow, the fight against discrimination will have to continue—just as Negroes in the North must fight discrimination. A big victory has been won but the battle has not been won—far from it.

* * *

BUT THE GREAT gain is what I have stated in another connection. Segregation's back has been broken.

For three-quarters of a century segregation has strutted about in this country as if it were God Almighty. Nobody dared challenge it, since Charles Sumner, until Negro lawyers came on the scene.

From now on, segregation will have to walk on crutches and apologize for its continual existence. Thank God for Negro lawyers.

Dr. Mays

He Doesn't Believe Negro Institutions Will Perish in an Integrated Society

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

31a

MARVIN Griffin, one of the six candidates running for Governor of Georgia, said recently that if segregation goes, the six Negro institutions in Atlanta would go too.

The Press quoted him as saying: "Negroes now attending the all-Negro colleges in Atlanta would go to white schools and no white students would go to the Negro colleges."

Dr. Mays

Marvin Griffin is a politician and what men say who are running for office is not to be taken too seriously. But Marvin Griffin is saying what some Negroes and some white people are thinking.

Those who think what Mr. Griffin is saying will turn out to be wrong. When segregation goes, white students will matriculate in what are now Negro colleges and Negro students will enroll in what are now white colleges.

* * *

NEGROES WHO believe that all Negro students will flock to white colleges when segregation goes are suffering with a bad case of inferiority complex. White people who think this way, have an inflated notion of white superiority and underrate the Negroes' sense of values.

There may be those who believe that nothing Negroes have built up is good enough to survive if they can participate in something that white people have built up.

If this is true, it means that Negro insurances, the Negro press, Negro churches, Negro banks, Negro hospitals, Negro hotels, Negro schools, Negro businesses of every description will cease to exist in a non-segregated society. I do not believe it.

* * *

THIS IS pure nonsense. Let's talk sense. Lincoln University in Pennsylvania has existed 100 years in a non-segregated state. For 100 years Negroes have attended Lincoln University and they have gone there from all over the United States. At present, I understand white students are enrolled in Lincoln.

Wilberforce University has existed in Ohio, a non-segregated state, for many decades. Negro students have gone to Wilberforce from every state in the North.

I have pointed out in these pages before that Negro students are now registered from every State in the Union in Negro colleges in the South. Thirty states are represented in the Morehouse student body. Fisk has just graduated a white student. Talladega has recently had white students enrolled and white students have graduated from Talladega. Howard University has had white stuednts for years.

* * *

THE ATLANTA University School of Social Work has had many applications from white students.

It is nonsense to say what Negro and white students will and will not do. Here and there, throughout the South, Negro physicians have white patients. Negro banks have white customers.

Negro churches have white members. The Negro press has white readers. For several decades the most popular grocery store in Orangeburg, S. C., was run by James Maxwell, a Negro.

The white folk almost crowded the Negroes out. Let segregation go and let Negroes build up first-class restaurants, white people will give them more patronage than Negroes.

* * *

IN A SEGREGATED society and in a non-segregated society that which is first-rate will live and both Negroes and white people will patronize the first-rate institution, be it bank or a school.

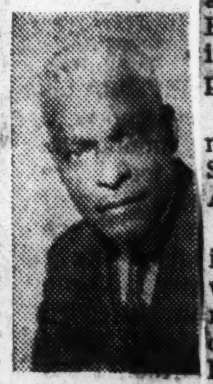
What we need to be concerned about is the quality of our work. If it is a college, we should be concerned about having first-rate teachers on our faculties, up-to-date equipment in our laboratories, good students in the enrollment, an adequate number of first-rate volumes in our libraries, a sound academic program to meet the needs of the modern world, a good character program—if a school qualifies along these lines, students will enroll and all of them will not be Negroes.

Dr. Mays

Challenge to the Churches Issued By U. S. Supreme Court Decision

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE SUPREME COURT presents a challenge to the churches. Church bodies must advise the people to obey the law. They cannot tell their people to seek ways and means to circumvent the decision of the Court making segregation in the public schools unconstitutional. Even church leaders who believe in segregation cannot advocate a disregard for law. So the churches are on the spot. It is heartwarming though that one church body after another is coming out in support of the Supreme Court's decision. Let us quote from four of them: Southern Baptists, Southern Presbyterians, the North Georgia Methodist Conference and the Council of Church Women from fifteen Southern states.



Dr. Mays

In approving the Court's decision, J. W. Storer, president of the Southern Baptist Convention and minister of the First Baptist Church of Tulsa, Oklahoma, said: "As Christians we are to love all men regardless of color, even as God does. Since the Supreme Court has made its ruling, it is the duty of all Christians to respect that ruling and pray that God shall guide its implementing within the framework of mutual understanding and consideration."

Sat 7-10-54

A. C. MILLER, head of the Christian Life Commission of the Convention, said: "The decision will be accepted by the majority of the people of the South." Baker J. Cauthen, head of the denomination's foreign mission board, argued that the decision will strengthen American influence abroad and "reduce some obstacles to missionary work." Courts Redford of Atlanta, secretary for home missions, held that "We should implement the decision so as to conserve and improve the great gains already made in racial understanding and cooperation." When it is noted that there are seven million Southern Baptists, it is most encouraging to have them vote approval of the Court's decision.

The Council of Church Women representing fifteen Southern states meeting in Atlanta declared:

"1. Because of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus, we reaffirm our belief in human brotherhood and the inclusiveness of Christian fellowship. Therefore, we feel we are impelled to promote Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit.

"2. We accept with humility the Supreme Court decision as supporting the broad Christian principle of the dignity and worth of human personality and affording the opportunity of translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals."

* * *

THE SOUTHERN Presbyterians meeting in Montreat, N. C., passed a significant statement: "The General Assembly affirms that enforced segregation is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics and that the church, in its relationships and cultural patterns, should lead rather than follow." "It asked the assembly to urge (1) that segregation be ended in its institutions of higher education; (2) that the synods of the church do the same for their institutions; (3) that church conferences end segregation; (4) that local churches eliminate race as a consideration in church membership or church fellowship, and (5) that all Presbyterians and particularly all church leaders cultivate and practice 'the Christian graces of forbearance, patience, humility and persistent goodwill'."

Equally significant is what the North Georgia Methodist Conference said meeting here in Atlanta, June 24: "We are Christian citizens in a democracy. The highest court in our land has spoken. Our tradition as Methodist people includes an article of religion . . . which, when interpeted, makes it the duty of all Christians to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority in the country."

These are fine words. But the churches are on the spot. These words are meaningless unless the local churches open their doors for worship and membership to all people regardless of race or color. Will they do it?

The churches on the national level have condemned segregation, but on the local level, for the most part, segregation has continued.

Now the Supreme Court has taken the leadership and has said for the first time that segregation per se is unconstitutional. It has said what the churches have had the God-given power to practice for centuries.

Sat 7-24-54

There is no basis for a segregated church based on color or race in either the Old or the New Testament.

* * *

THE BASIS for exclusion in the Bible is on religious and cultural grounds and not racial.

Biblical scholars are agreed that there is no biblical basis for our racial segregation in the church. There is no basis for segregation in the early church and none for it in the practice of the church in the middle ages.

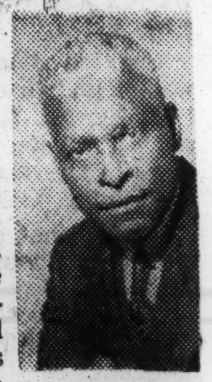
Dr. Mays

Will Churches Meet the Challenge Offered Them by the High Court?

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

TWO WEEKS ago I pointed out that several church bodies in the Deep South have gone on record saying that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring segregation in the public schools unconstitutional should be obeyed.

Among these were the Council of Church-women, representing fifteen Southern states; the Southern Baptist Convention, with seven million members; the Southern Presbyterians and the Methodists of the North Georgia Conference.



Dr. Mays

Before this article is printed there will be other church bodies speaking out.

* * *

THE CHURCHES should have led in this matter. They should have long ago denounced segregation in their fellowship, even if they did not denounce it in secular life.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

Death for the 'miserables'

UNLESS GOV. James F. Byrnes commute their sentences, two teenage boys will die in South Carolina's electric chair early on the morning of Oct. 15.

Mr. McCray

The youths are Frank Wilson 16, and his brother, Charlie, 18.

Both were convicted of slaying a 15-year-old white youth, Glenn Farmer, who surprised them the night they let themselves into the fish market where Frank worked with a key he had evidently taken.

The Lee County jury failed to recommend mercy and the death sentence was mandatory.

Many pleas and prayers that their lives will be spared are heard and read; and offering most of these are white citizens, churchfolk and women who head organizations and who are engaged in community services.

AND THE depths to which some of these citizens are moved indicates that underneath what may sometime seem to have been a calloused skin, beats a heart that is both warm and human.

One of these, a white Baptist minister, pleads that the state law which makes murder during a robbery a capital offense is mis-applied in their case. The law, he says, was intended for use when such a crime occurred in a residence.

If Frank and Charlie are elcetrocuted they will be numbers nine and ten of teenagers the chair has claimed since 1944 —and everyone of them colored. Youngest among the eight electrocuted was George Stinney Jr., convicted when he was just 13 of "attempted criminal assault" on two white girls, eight and five years, respectively.

Accounts of his electrocution were ominous; the cap kept slipping and flopping about his small head as if in protest of its application.

— o O o —

OMITTING DISCUSSION of the pros and cons of capital punishment, leaving out the observation by a member of the S.C. Legislature 11 or 12 years ago that the electric chairs in his state were primarily for "protection" for white people; ignoring even the technical and maybe conjectural points around the application of the state law in the Wilsons' case there is something else from which we cannot escape wrapped up in their plight, and other teenagers who've had to pay the supreme price.

Frank and Charlie, like too many other for whom now we fight, never had a fair chance in Bishopville. There are no recreation centers, no playgrounds—not anything for them and their kind.

Cotton fields and cheap farm pay, inadequate and grossly inferior schools, and an economically prostrate family, were some of the things they waded their way through.

— o O o —

THEY WERE too young to vote, too young to pay poll taxes; they were too young to join the Army and too young to make legal contracts.

But, by paradox perhaps, they are not too young to die under ramifications of laws imposed upon them by the same state.

Whatever their failings, their limitations, these were ground into them by their state and community. And there is something deeper, and meaningful aside from the obvious utter resignment and grief expressed in the terse words of their mother's letter of rejection of their bodies to penitentiary officials.

"You can keep Charlie's and Frank's bodies. Thank you," she wrote.

Yes, keep the bodies of the "miserables" you have made.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

Integration—but when?

NOW THAT MOST briefs are before the Supreme Court on arguments of how and when to integrate, and the administration's opinion as given by President Eisenhower last week is known, it is stimulating to try to figure just when integration will become final.

MR. McCRAY

If the Supreme Court, as suggested by the Justice Department and as some of the "Friend of the Court" briefs also favor, passes the job down to lower courts, then unless a definite time limit is set within which the job is to be done, or the character of the has been changed immeasurably from what they have been, the high court will be just "turning Br'er Rabbit loose in the brier patch."

For example, Gov. Brynes of South Carolina, a pronounced foe of integration, and who has vowed to close public schools in his state, came out this week in favor of letting District or lower Courts handle enforcement of any integration order of the Supreme Court.

A FORMER member of the Supreme Court, Byrnes said that his reason for the position is that the high court is not an agency of enforcement. But one speculates as to what does the gentleman really have up his sleeve.

Neither do leopards change their spots — and this quickly, nor can you teach old dogs new tricks.

One good guess is, the hope is to have the matter brought back to local judges who may be inclined to be more lenient and dilatory, and at the same time, whip up enough terror and fear among colored residents so they will not actually follow through on integration rights.

Something like this has happened in the equal salary cases NAACP won for colored teachers in the Deep South. In districts where state salaries are boosted by county and other local funds, there is a general difference between what white teachers draw, and the salary paid colored teachers.

* * *

BUT SUGGEST a court case in behalf of these teachers and they flee from the suggestion as though it were a matter of poison ivy. They'd lose their jobs for merely discussing the matter.

And the same is also in registration of colored applicants, even in state where the White Primary and other election laws have been straightened out by federal courts.

Suggest to a farmhand, sharecropper or Mr. Charlie's yard man that he take the case into court and it's just an effort wasted.

We suspect that, beaten with other schemes, the jim-crowing White South now hopes to relapse into using the fear-whip to keep the black rascal caw-cawing about each state flag and each state capitol. This, they hope, can come with purely local settling of the case.

* * *

THE SAME Mr. Byrnes boasts that within three years his state has spent more than 100 millions on new schools, 61 percent being for colored. His state could accomplish, with much less expense complete integration of classes, in much less time.

Only the school district whose case was in the May 17 ruling is involved in the forthcoming order. It can be expected throughout the South that there is going to have to be a district by district court case. And with at least 102 more in South Carolina alone, one makes sense asking, "Integration — When?"

NEED FOR CHANGING

31a Negro

By John H. McCray

One more job for Thurgood

THE FLORENCE (S.C.) Morning News prints in full in its edition of May 27 the text of a sermon delivered May 23 by the Rev. E. L. Byrd, pastor of the First Baptist Church (white) of Florence, which brings to the minds of those puzzled over racism, a "saving" as helpful and moving as the physical and psychological freedom brought by the Supreme Court's May 17 ruling.

Mr. McCray

The sermon - reprint consumes fully two-thirds of the newspaper's editorial page. Its approach, studious and mildly offered facts, its anchorage in Christian teachings and the Bible make it one of the richest messages of the century and, well worth possessing by those concerned with human relationships.

The Rev. Mr. Byrd describes himself as a native of Mississippi, whose two grandfathers fought with the Confederate army. In a nutshell, he points up:

Inconsistencies and immaturity in white religious practices; acceptance of rulings of our courts — whatever these are — as the American spirit.

He notes that significance rests in the "unanimous" findings of the high court on segregation;

He offers more statistics than the average colored researcher has on accomplishments and needs of the colored American, and then banishes the oft-repeated-by-whites claim that the Bible permits racial distinctions.

The sermon is neither bitter nor jubilant. It is sober, deliberate and obviously the product of one who has labored seriously over a situation with honesty and determination to help others soulfully settle a matter the less temperate would blow into explosions.

Exhibits Courage

The Rev. Mr. Byrd demonstrates that he has the mind for good thinking. And more importantly, he exhibits a courage too often lacking right in the geographic heart of the problem.

But in contrast during the same week, two colored school leaders, one in Bamberg county—L.L. Butler at Ehrhardt, and L. L. Pendarvis, supervisor of colored schools in the North Augusta area of Aiken County, had their views on the same subject in newspapers, also.

Their separate letters applauded segregation. Butler's letter presents him as a teacher and operator of a barbershop for whites, from which he gathers thinking of "the" people. His barbershop gossip impressed him more than what he could have gained through use of school teaching facilities.

A Contrasting Picture

Here, in bitter irony, is a contrasting picture:

That of a white Southerner, wielding wide influence, who stands fighting the case of the subjugated and enslaved about him, certain to pay a price for his benevolence; and two of those for whom he fights, linking up with the slave masters in order that ultimate emancipation is the harder.

The only regret we have about the Supreme Court's ruling is that, perhaps because of the lack of foresight, parents didn't believe in the complete equality of races and Christianity, so well outlined by the Rev. Mr. Byrd.

Is it possible that the great and Honorable Mr. Thurgood Marshall slipped up

NEED FOR CHANGING

31a Negro

By John H. McCray

They talk loud but walk easy

IF HISTORY REPEATS itself, the South is going to conform to whatever edict the Supreme Court issues finally to remove racial segregation in public schools. And it is going to do this with a minimum of "getting around" or "ducking" effort.

Mr. McCray

While an occasional blast in defiance may rise up over Mississippi or Georgia, the real leader in southern rebellions is South Carolina, which has clung proudly to this dubious honor since December 24, 1860 when it led the Secession from the Union on the issue of slavery.

Including the recently decided school case, there have been three major civil rights issues fought in South Carolina in the last ten years — all victories for progress.

Salaries First Issue

The first was over equal salaries for school teachers. While the case itself didn't reach court until five years later, the salary issue came before the state legislature in 1939.

House Speaker Sol Blatt of Barnwell, according to records, noting the Alston vs. Norfolk School Board ruling the year before, pleaded for voluntary action in South Carolina.

The disposition of the defiant at the moment came in the declaration of Senator Olin Sawyer of Georgetown county, who vowed that the United States would have to send an army in South Carolina to get equal salaries, court rulings or not.

Fear Campaign Waged

As the case shaped itself, a countering campaign of fear was waged among colored teachers. They were told that if the State had to pay them equal salaries it would replace them.

Many trembled and quaked but equal salaries did come from the court and it hasn't taken an Army to draw the checks; nor has one of them been fired in favor of white teachers.

The second case involved the white primary. Opponents pictured blood - soaked streets and racial violences reminiscent of the Red Shirt and Ku Klux Klan era. That fight has been over six years now and the only trouble reported comes from these new voters, who say they are unable to sleep during campaigns. White politicians harass them for the votes.

Byrnes Faces Rebellion

Governor Byrnes' bald, defiant bid to shut down public schools sounded heroic three years ago, but forced down to action, he is aware of general rebellion against such a violent course.

In the first place, South Carolina jumped to shut down a constitutionally sanctioned primary in 1944. It lost and shamefacedly had to restore laws to the books. It could hardly hope for more success in a move to eliminate public schools.

In the second place, no matter how they rant and rave and maneuver, southern whites like always to be considered on the side of law and order and veer away from behavior which stamps them as "stinkers."

Truth is most southern white people are as weary as colored people over the inherited race question. Southern whites are right proud over the progress made in educational and political activities—so proud that they forget to remember both were forced from them. They claim all credit.

Meanwhile, it'll just have to be understood why they do not talk loud. They trod easy. And that's the thing that counts.

They knew segregation had to end eventually and have, for the last half decade or [illegible], conditioned themselves for it. In another half a decade, they will be praising themselves for its ending.

NEED FOR CHANGING

31a Negro

By John H. McCray

The loophole that isn't there!

WITH ALL THE pretense of dealing fairly with colored people the bitterest southern white leaders make, and because the realignment of the school systems is dependant more upon satisfaction within the colored, rather than white group, one would expect efforts quite different from what are now underway.

Mr. McCray

Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina state governments are all thrashing about, not for ways of complying with court orders to end segregation; but for ways and loopholes of "getting around" integration.

If this needless expenditure of taxpayers' money — colored and white taxpayers — weren't tragic enough, a worse tragedy is that nowhere in the picture, on no committee group operating in these states, is a colored educator or citizen.

White Man's Move

It's a white man's move; it's a Southern white man's plan to go right on determining by himself what must and should be where the colored people are concerned.

Further tragedy of the white South is exhibited in the fact that these "scorned" colored Southerners, take the issue into court and, with the best legal minds the South could beg, borrow or buy, beat down the South and lose to win.

In this alone the winners have proved themselves more of an authority on the public school system than the whites, and well may they be.

The public schools were created in the South by legislative groups dominated by colored men who, almost 90 years ago, chose integration over segregation. Had their laws remained and not been changed in the late '90s, we would have been out of the woods" by now.

No Loophole Exists

A hint that the loophole being sought may not be there can be deduced from the recurrent retreating statements of Gov. Byrnes, who has been the segregationists' chief spokesman.

During the week, the South Carolina chief executive, in a carefully worded statement, declared the effort is to maintain segregation, but within whatever order and ruling the courts finally issue.

The statement is contradictory and ambiguous. No one, aside from perhaps the most stupid, expects Byrnes' 15-man committee, nor the committees working in the other states, to come up with a legal "scoop" which tops any ruling the courts may return.

And if the court says "out with it," that is the law. How're you going to get around it?

He's Being By-Passed

Of course, the real loophole for the South is the colored citizen. If it would duck integration, its sole medium is through the heart and soul and patience of this citizen who projected the situation.

But he is being avoided, by-passed and submitted to daily vicious tongue lashings and abusiveness.

And maybe this, too, is good because it has gradually closed the last loophole of escape and there is by far more unity among the South's colored citizens for integration than one year ago; or six months ago.

It is tragic to find Americans who are always "against" progress and practical democracy, and never "for" anything in this direction.

Yet, that is the South's heritage, and by it the South shall be hanged.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

Inconsistencies of the South

THE OTHER DAY a Northern friend made a more than 300-mile junket about South Carolina with me. We traveled from mid-state to, and along, the coast.

As we wended our way back in the wee hours of the next morning, we re-hashed experiences on the journey. It was brightening to note how much the friend had observed, and what puzzling questions had arisen from personal observations.

Mr. McCray

For example, I was asked to explain why so often we saw service centers, like cafes, with "For white" signs on them, or understood, and in the heart of these were colored employees.

Filling Station Man Cordial

Why was it that at one filling station the white operators dashed out with cordial greetings, talked about everything from weather to politics and smiled "Please come back."

We found two cars of whites when we pulled in. There was no conversation between the occupants of these and the station's operators.

Why was it, my friend wanted to know, at Charleston, Walterboro, in Beaufort, etc. colored and whites live next door to each other, exchange back fense banter, rush into each other's home when children get ill and often sit in the evenings and chat with each other?

Along the road, here and there, either you see youngsters playing sandlot baseball in the afternoon or their parents in fishing parties, having a good time with each other and no evident consciousness of race and color.

Experiences Don't Harmonize

The things you see, and the experiences you have moving about the South don't harmonize with what you read in newspapers, or hear.

A few years ago, en route to Columbia, S.C. from Jacksonville, Fla., we pulled into a combination service station-cafe at Swainsboro, Ga. It was late at night. We asked directions to a place where we could get coffee and sandwiches and promptly were told to come into the one right there.

When we hesitated after looking inside and seeing the few white stragglers sipping coffee and munching sandwiches, we got the best lecture on what democracy really means from the manager we've ever heard.

He hadn't long before been discharged from the Army.

Plagued By Ghost Of Past

We concluded that what plagues the South is the ghost of its past, the exigencies of a temporarily frustrated white group, whose weaker moments gave birth to theories and practices no longer observed, except on paper and the record.

The record is the big-stick political opportunists wield over the heads of present day whites. "Be like grandpa," they are told in their secret discussions. But more often than not, they forget grandpa and their true desire for living, working and enjoying life take over.

I know a score or more of South Carolina whites, in whose homes I am as welcomed as in my own. I have spent many an evening, and have even slept in the guest room of homes of native whites.

All Born In The South

Many have visited in my humble domain for an evening of cards or enlighted discussions. And all of them were "born and bred" in the South.

Down with the rabble-rousers and racists, the friend was advised, and we'll have the South we want. The people are nicer than you find most other places.

It's that darn old record they keep playing up, and if you know these folk down here, you know they swear and die by their word, or the word of grandpa, whom many of them wish had never been born.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

The Day Did Come

WHEN SOMEBODY telephoned early Wednesday morning that Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D-S.C.) had died at his summer home at Flat Rock, N.C., my mind began to trek back down the years of this late and unbeatable political figure who, at his death, stood firmly opposed to integration in federal housing projects.

Mr. McCray

I lived in Charleston, S.C., his native city, during his heydey. His business-like mayor's administration in the turbulent depression years, his projects and help to the unemployed made him as liked there by the poor people as was President Franklin D. Roosevelt who, by the way, took a liking to Mr. Maybank on trips to South Carolina. I remember now, during a Charleston street parade on a visit of the late FDR, a group of us cheered as the two rode together. Somebody said, "There go the two greatest men of our day."

Mr. Maybank came into possession of the holdings and prestige of a fertilizer plant. His late father was loved by our people. This background which the late Senator inherited — this touch with the problems of little people — figured in his humane administration at Charleston and his subsequent election as South Carolina's Governor, from which office he moved into the Senate.

But it seems that after his rise he changed his thinking about the little colored people, whose sweat and loyalty contributed much to the family's success in business.

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DURING HIS campaign with former State Supreme Court Chief Justice Eugene Blease of Newberry, Mr. Maybank, on occasion, got into the racial ditch with his opponent.

He declared, on an occasion then that as Governor he had not approved the finally adopted state plan on teacher salaries until he was certain that "It was in the interest of white teachers." Mr. Blease, by the way, charged him with permitting that "Big black . . . woman" to serve as NYA head while may fine blonde, blue-eyed S.C. girls were capable of tthe job.

Our two political brushes with Mr. Maybank came during the 1944 Democratic convention at Chicago where, for the first time in the South, a group of then disfranchised colored Democrats made a challenge of seats held by lily-whites.

MR. MAYBANK represented the white Democrats. At a hearing in the Stevens Hotel, at which were present the late Bob Hannegan, the National Democratic chairman; Oscar R. Ewing, then vice chairman; Rep. William A. Dawson and our delegation, the S.C. Senator was both apologetic and solicitous. "You fellows know my love for the colored people. You know what I did when I was mayor of Charleston and when I was Governor," he said in effect.

But after he insisted on continued lily-whiteism, Mr. Dawson, in an impassioned plea, shook his finger at the late Mr. Maybank and said, in substance, "Senator, someday my people in South Carolina are going to breakup situations like this; and they're going to remember those who helped to block their way."

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THE SENATOR didn't reply. Two years later, in a successful campaign for his return to the Senate, he belabored the NAACP and outsiders "meddling" in South Carolina.

These things we must remember, though unfortunately. And at his death he remained opposed to any change in racial customs — despite the fact that many of those things Rep. Dawson predicted 10 years ago have come to pass.

NEWS IN TABLOID

Afro-American

By Cliff W. Mackay

Editor, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

We drink a toast to 1953

WE DRINK OUR final toast to the Year of Our Lord, 1953! All in all, it has been an eventful year—a year filled with a number of aspirations realized, the launching of several new crusades and the skyrocketing of many new personalities into the limelight.

Mr Mackay

If the Supreme Court decides, as Tabloid believes it will in the matter of segregation in public schools, 1953 could go down in the history books as the great year of decisions so far as our fight for first-class citizenship is concerned.

An endless parade of names and events comes to mind as Tabloid pauses and reflects on what has happened during the past 12 months. Many of them made indelible imprint upon our memory. Others were quickly forgotten in the never ceasing shuffle of news.

In keeping with a time-honored custom, we herewith make the annual News in Tabloid awards. Whether you agree with our selections or find yourself in violent disagreement, be sure to drop a line and let "Tabloid" know. We welcome your views. Here goes:

Biggest story of the year: "Operation Big Switch," the exchange of prisoners after hostilities ceased in Korea . . . **Hero of the year: Pvt. Courtney Stanley,** Mansfield, La., who fired 600 bullets to save the lives of his commanding officer and buddies trapped by the enemy in Korea . . . **Most savage act:** British use of heavy bombers to rain death on defenseless villages in Kenya.

MOST HISTORIC EVENT: The momentous argument before the Supreme Court that segregated public schools are violation of the Constitution . . . **Most encouraging court decisions:** Outlawing of **state discrimination in Washington;** Freedom by N.C. Supreme Court of **Mack** in being convicted of "assaulting" a white woman by looking at her from a distance of 3 yards; U.S. Court of Appeals' decision that Jim-crow rules of bus lines and railroads cannot be enforced.

Political milestones: Elections of **Hulan Jack** as Manhattan Borough president, **John Clement,** Atlanta and **W. C. Erwin,** Augusta, Ga., to the boards of education of their communities; **Lewis Flagg** as Brooklyn municipal judge . . . Political disappointments: Failure of Republicans led by the late Senator Robert A. Taft to support a change in the Senate's filibuster rules. Failure of congress to enact a single civil rights bill.

WORST POLITICAL GUESS: Prediction of certain writers that Mrs. Robert Sam Vann would be named ambassador to Haiti . . . Dumbest political appointment: **President Eisenhower's** selection of South Carolina Gov. **James F. Byrnes** as delegate to the United Nations . . . Happiest news: Segregation in public schools abolished in Phoenix, Arizona and Topeka, Kans.

Most surprising news: Dr. Frederick D. Patterson's resignation from a $20,000 job as Tuskegee president to accept a $10,000 job as director of the Phelps-Stokes fund . . . Saddest civil rights disappointment: Firing of **Dr. Albert C. Johnson** as radiologist of Elliott Community hospital, Keene, N.H., after his racial identity was exposed in the film, "Lost Boundaries."

HEARTBEATS OF THE YEAR: **Mattiwilda Dobbs-Don Louis Garcia de la Piedra; Peggy Cripps-Joseph Asplah** of Gold Coast, W. Africa; **Alberta Sheffield. Ernest I. Briggs** of the Detroit auto body Briggses . . . Heartbreaks: **Billy and June Eckstine; Billy and Martha Daniels; Dr. Charles Baker and Eleanor Ohms** of Long Island . . . Biggest joke: **Joe Louis'** misleading announcement of his marriage to **Greta Starke.**

Musical mileposts: **Dorothy Maynor** singing "Star Spangled Banner" at the inauguration of **President Eisenhower; Mattiwilda Dobbs,** Atlanta, first American to sing with LaScala Opera Co., in Italy; **Lenora Lafayette,** Baton Rouge, La., singing the lead in "Aida" at England's famed Glyndebourne.

BRIGHTEST NEW FILM STARS: **Harry Belafonte** in "Bright Road" and **Coley Wallace** in "Joe Louis Story" . . . Top recording star: **Eartha Kitt** in "C'est Si Bon" and "Santa Baby" . . . Silliest adoration: Two Chicago teachers, **Evelyn and Esther Jackson** spending their savings of a lifetime to purchase a $13,500 white mink coat for Detroit's **Prophet Jones.**

Fastest flyer: Major Daniel James' 20-minute jet-propelled flight from Otis Air Base, Cape Cod, Mass., to New York City for an average of better than 600 miles an hour . . . Books of the year: "The Narrows" by **Ann Petry** and "Holy Husband" by **Sara Harris** . . . Sports disappointments: **Joe Black** of the Brooklyn Dodgers; **Randy Turpin's** miserable bid for the middleweight title . . . Sports comebacks: **Monte Irvin** and **Henry Thompson** of the New York Giants.

BIGGEST FUNERALS: **Sara Spencer Washington,** the hair preparations queen in Atlantic City; Bishop **John A. Gregg** of the AME church in Kansas City . . . Clergyman of the year: **Dr. Howard Thurman** named university preacher and professor of spiritual discipline at Boston University.

NEGRO (CLIFF W. MACKAY)

NEWS IN TABLOID

By Cliff W. Mackay

Editor, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Some names that made news!

HAILE SELASSIE won't have an opportunity to talk to colored leaders if the State Department can help it. He arrives in Washington May 19 and will be the guest of **President Eisenhower** at Blair House . . . **President Eisenhower** will address his first colored audience next month. He's accepted an invitation to speak at a one-day rally called in the nation's capital by the NAACP on **Lincoln's** birthday.

Mr. Mackay

Paul Robeson carried a quarter page ad in Pravda, official Soviet newspaper, to extend New Year's greetings to the Russian people . . . **Gaston Monnerville** has been re-elected president of the French Council of the Republic, similar to our Senate . . . The coveted British George Medal has been awarded **Saidi Bin Juma** of Tanganyika for heroism. Armed only with a six-inch knife, he leaped astride a charging lion and saved the life of his employer.

Roy Campanella, who has been bothered the last two seasons with bone chips in his left elbow, had them removed at Queens Memorial hospital, NYC Wednesday. He is certain it will improve his batting average . . . **Satchel Paige** has been offered $12,500 to do his relief pitching for the Baltimore Orioles. This is just half the amount he received in 1953 with the St. Louis Browns . . . **Joe Black** says in 1954 he'll throw like he did in 1952. He blames Ex-Dodger Manager **Charles Dressen** for his poor 1953 showing.

Ella Fitzgerald's next could be a prominent Philadelphia medic. They're quite a twosome, say Quaker City observers. . . . Queen **Elizabeth** this year at Yale Junior Prom will be **Eartha** (Santa Baby) **Kitt.** And speaking of **Eartha** that story of her impending marriage to mimic **Sammy Davis** of the **Will Mastin** Trio was nothing but a press agent's dream. **Eartha** doesn't play in **Sammy's** league . . . **Pearl Bailey's** newest song, "Mouton to Sable to Mink, It's Not as Hard as You Think," should make a hit recording.

Baltimore barber **Clarence Johnson** won one of the 100 Philco radios offered as prizes by the F. W. Fitch Co. in a national contest . . . New York's **Dr. Mamie Clark** was honored as "woman of the week" on **Bob Hope's** radio show Friday morning. She and her husband, **Dr. Kenneth Clark** won the R. J. Schaffer Achievement award for their Harlem child clinic work . . . **Sinikka Toivonen,** blonde and 18, of Helsinki, Finland, became the bride of African **Prince Ankrah,** 27, of the Gold Coast. The marriage was in London.

. . And speaking of people

Alderman **Dr. Roy Perry** of Windsor, Ontairo gave his 11th annual winter party with 1,200 school children of both races as his guests . . . Co-Captain of Michigan's State's football team next fall will be halfback **Leroy Bolden** . . . **Roy Shelton,** Toledo's only colored detective, has been upped to lieutenant . . . Fire Department Lt. **Robert D. Herron,** also of Toledo, is now a captain. **Capt. Alfred Stuart** was promoted in July, 1952.

Ellsworth (Bumpy) **Johnson,** ex-Harlem dope king, has been transferred from the N.Y. Federal House of Detention to the Atlanta federal prison to begin his 15-year sentence . . . **Mrs. Lucile Armstrong,** wife of trumpter **Louis Armstrong,** paid a $200 fine in Honolulu after pleading guilty to possession of marijuana cigarettes . . . Washington's **Dr. Tolley B. Spriggs** began serving his 4-12 year sentence Tuesday. He was convicted in the abortion-death of Howard coed **Mary J. Cooper,** niece of **C. D. S. King,** former Liberian ambassador to the U.S.

Pvt. Walter C. Thomas, 22, of Birmingham, has been charged with the fatal shooting of **Pvt. Ben Terry Jr.,** 24, of Columbus, Ga. The shooting occurred outside the service club at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md . . . **Dr. William N. Coots** has been absolved by Tulsa, Okla. police in the fatal shooting of his wife, **Mrs. Gladys Coots** and their son, **William Jr.** 12. **Dr. Coots** submitted to a lie detector test.

Betty Butler, 25, of Cincinnati, doomed to the Ohio electric chair in the strangulation murder of her sweetheart, **Evelyn Clark,** was given a last minute stay Friday. The Ohio Supreme Court wanted time to pass on her appeal . . . **Mrs. Mamie Landis,** wife of Bureau of Engraving employee, **James Landis,** accused in that $160,000 theft, is destitute, she told the AFRO. Her husband is in jail awaiting trial under a $50,000 bond . . . **William B. Bryant** has resigned as assistant U.S. attorney in Washington to join the law firm, **Houston, Houston** and **Waddy.**

On the civil rights front

A Mississippi mob, angered because **Ed Noel** outwitted bloodhounds and escaped, wreaked revenge by burning down his house. **Noel,** a sharpshooter, killed **William Decker,** a white Lexington store owner, whom he suspected of molesting his wife . . . Chicago has spent $1,500,000 in salaries and expenses to maintain a police guard over housing projects where racial rioting has occurred . . . Segregation and discrimination in interstate travel would be forbidden under a bill introduced by Sens. **Irving Ives** (Rep., N.Y.) and **John M. Butler,** (Rep., Md.)

The Department of Justice is probing the mass arrest of 50 soldiers aboard a bus in Columbia, S.C. The men were fined $1,573 after one of their number allegedly sat near a white waitress . . . Discrimination against colored patrons in restaurants no longer segregated. They have been integrated into white companies by special order.

Spearheaded by Sen. Clayton Fritchey . . . Florida's Sen. Spessard Holland is set to oppose confirmation of Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren because of his liberal attitude on civil rights.

You might like to know that—

As a gesture of goodwill all member dropped from 42 per cent in 1951 to 16 per companies of the National Negro Insurcent in 1953. That's the report of the Com- ance Association have made deposits in mittee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan that Augusta, Ga., bank which employed . . . Pittsburgh's 30 colored firemen are three colored tellers . . . If you want to give yourself the best possible break on your federal income tax, file early and save all

31a 1954

(NEGRO) JOHN H. McCRAY

NEED FOR CHANGING

31a negro

By John H. McCray

Little lambs to the altar

MULLINS, SOUTH CAROLINA is a typical small southern town. Its chief business is tobacco marketing and farming. Its people, white and colored, live the ordinary lives of the section, friendly or upset, planning and working, just as most folks do.

Mr. McCray

Two weeks ago, less than a week after school officials received a petition demanding an end to school segregation, the high school principal and an elementary school teacher, neither of whom signed the petition, were dismissed.

Insurance Canceled

The superintendent denies any relationship between the petition and the dismissals. But citizens disagree. They point to cancellation of real estate and other insurance coverage provided by one company, which reacted quickly.

Impro

They point, too, to the dismissal of one signer from a five-year-old job, whose employer was visited by the superintendent and a school board member, allegedly with a copy of the petition.

P. 4

One mother relates abject terror in her children, who came home from school one day crying. Other children told them that their home was going to be destroyed and their parents killed. It takes no great imagination to sense the feeling and concern in this family.

Balti

Sat. 5-1-54

One Retracts Signature

Against this background, one woman signer last week wrote a local paper that she didn't know exactly what she was signing and hoped her action would no longer be held against her.

Everybody else who signed the petition knew exactly what they were doing. They wanted at Mullins what the folk in Clarendon county had. But the woman's effort now to protect herself, perhaps get back the insurance which was cancelled on her home, is understandable.

The deep concern of those involved with the petition is that they stand almost alone. Nobody has yet moved to relieve or protect them. All of them remember what happened to the Harry T. Moores that fateful night in Mims, Fla.

They remember, too, klan parades, beatings and brutalities in their area. Moreover, none of them can afford to lose their jobs — not even those already fired.

Assurance Needed

The situation points up a need to which we have referred many times. Here, we need more than the legal arm of the NAACP which will, in time, walk into court on its issue. But who or what is there that these people can cling to that will give assurance?

Nothing but their own courage and prayers. Meanwhile, they are like little lambs going to the altar of sacrifice. The rest of us note them; we watch and applaud. Then, we go on our way as vultures peck away on their carcasses.

Some of us even break our necks to replace them on the jobs they lost. The less ambitious and righteous learn lessons on being good cowards from their fates.

Suggests Force In Unity

It is a long shot to say this but we say it anyway: Perhaps if we could in some manner unite the various organizations concerned with our general problems, thus producing a single all - powerful force, we could be able to handle such situations as exists now in Mullins.

We'd have sufficient personnel and resources with which to give protection to those who need it most.

NEED FOR CHANGING

31a negro

By John H. McCray

Afro American

Leave them alone and . . .'

CHUGGING ALONG back to Columbia last Monday night I stopped to pick up a white soldier some 60 miles away, at a rather isolated spot between Greenwood, which I was leaving, and Saluda.

Baltimore

Springing some 50 or more feet to catch up to the car, and with a slight pant, he asked if I minded taking along his two buddies also.

md.

I felt a sudden shakiness. If there were two others, why were they concealed? But looking back, there they were, tumbling from the roadside onto the highway with small traveling cases, typical of thase soldiers use on short trips.

Mr. McCray

They were colored.

Returning To Fort Jackson

A minute or so later the four of us were on the way. They were returning to Fort Jackson, near Columbia, from weekends with their families. The white soldier lives in Mississippi. One of the others lives in Alabama; one in Georgia. They had met by accident that afternoon on the outskirts of Atlanta, and had managed rides as far as the spot where I found them. They're members of the same outfit.

Pittsburgh Courier 7-31-54

Beyond saying they had waited for about two hours and that the two cars which had stopped had room for only one person, they volunteered nothing on why they resorted to a ruse to reach camp.

I don't know whether they figured I'd dope it out myself, or would be too dumb to know. But what began running through my mind delighted and pleased me.

A few miles down the road they forgot me. The Alabamian broke a brief silence with, "I'll bet Junior is raising h-- now." That was their minds in common — Juniors back home.

They Were Just Three Men.

For mile after mile they laughed a little, and perhaps lied a little, about their youngsters; they talked about personal plans after their "Army stretch" and, futures for their families.

They weren't white; they weren't colored. They were just three men with similar concerns, hopes and dreams for things dearest to them.

They won't know why I insisted on driving them beyond my own destination to Fort Jackson, though they felt it was an imposition. Nor will they know that when they gave me a final "Thank you, Mister," inside I was really thanking them.

If for no other reason, that their compulsory sojourn in Uncle Sam's Army has brought them to understand, appreciate and maneuver for one another, is a good reason why all young men — Southerners especially — should be compelled to serve a term in an integrated Army, or any other branch of the service.

Sees Hope For Future

Too, for fellows like this trio, it is unthinkable that though they spring from the deep South, they will instill the brand of racial thinking in their youngsters that has been passed along for generations.

They will come out of service thinking as they now think. They won't vote into offices men who think otherwise.

And those who scream in terror today lest we do away with segregation might find more than "lullaby" worth in these lines from the old nursery rhyme :

"Leave Them Alone; They'll C o m e Home . . ."

NEED FOR CHANGING

31a negro

By John H. McCray

Hating business, as usual

SOME WEEKS back we reported that a white Baptist pastor at Florence, S.C. had defied parishioners following the May17 ruling and delivered a sensible sermon on brotherhood which ought to be recorded among masterpieces of the years.

Mr. McCray

This week there is a different report from the same city.

Led by three local men, Florence announces organization of a chapter of the NAAWP (National Association for the Advancement of White People), whose avowed intent is to counteract the NAACP.

Officers Are Listed

Listed officers of the chapter, which has 300 charter members are: G. L. Ivey, president; T. R. Miller, vice president; E. C. Newton, secretary and Carlton E. Turner, treasurer.

Afro American

Ivey, it is announced, summarily fired all of his colored employees immediately after the May 17 ruling. And in practically every southern business or industry, the businesses he and the others represent, depend in measure either on colored labor or purchasing to survive.

Baltimore

About forty-two per cent of South Carolina is colored, and in Florence and Florence county the division between the races is closer than a 58-42 per cent ratio.

KKK Under New Name

One purpose of the Florence NAAWP chapter, reportedly operating from headquarters in Washington, D.C., is seen in that at first the group sought to setup a chapter of the notorious White Circle League of America.

Pit. 7-31-54

Apparently this organization was too obviously anti-colored.

A decision to line up with the Grass Roots Movement, allegedly a southern substitute for the KKK, was also shelved.

Now, activities and efforts are underway to motivate southern whites to making war in behalf of whites—the same thing the old KKK did before its leadership ran afoul of the law.

Advance To Where

NAAWP reminds whites that the NAACP broke up jim-crow schools, and has been the force used to advance the legal rights and status of the people NAACP represents.

What NAAWP doesn't say is that NAACP has not gone out to malign white people, or deny them the freedom guaranteed under state and federal laws. NAACP has sought to resolve notions of race, by custom and tradition. This isn't what the NAAWP would do.

Moreover, what legal right is there that colored Americans enjoy, or seek to enjoy most whites haven't already had?

The NAAWP may grow into a potent organization, bent on committing all over—under a new name—the crimes laid at the doorstep of the KKK; or, it may pass overnight. It could lead to far more serious relations than exist now, or have ever existed.

Fails To Understand

Ivey's firing of his colored workers doesn't give the impression that he has grasped either the proper or profitable point of view.

NAACP hasn't held secret meetings donned bedsheets and armed itself with guns and straps to spread terror among whites. All its meetings are open and its rights are before a court of law.

It would seem that we're still engaged in "hating as usual" in the NAAWP, and where we need common sense and better understanding, we're being plain stupid and heading into another era of hatred we don't need.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

They don't run anymore!

LAST SATURDAY night no elected official bothered a white man who paraded up and down the street, in both earshot and eyesight of town police officers, cursing and abusing colored residents.

Mr. McCray

The scene was laid in a central South Carolina community.

Later, when a buckshot blast cut down the man who had "swollen" the jaw and injured the neck of an innocent colored man trying to dissuade him from mis-conduct before his family, and trespassing on the colored man's property, there was general alarm.

THE TOWN'S mayor, waving his pistol and sounding authoritative, led a small group of "shocked" whites to the scene. They were acting now because there lay a white man, suffering from shotgun pellets in the left leg, on a colored man's property.

Colored neighbors had watched the white man, had heard him, for more than an hour. They had said nothing, but quickly arrived with arms around the colored man.

Unimpressed with the mayor's orders of "clear out, all you better get home before . . . ," somebody spoke up leisurely but firmly, "If you don't go back to your business place with that pistol somebody's gonna knock hell outta you."

THE MAYOR vanished and with the white man removed by his kin to a local physician, friends helped the colored man travel to the county seat where he sought out deputy sheriffs, surrendered and told his story.

The incident offers two examples of one lesson: Colored folk down South don't flee like rabbits anymore for the pleasure of white men.

The man got up from the ground, ran inside and procured his shotgun; had the alternative of not resenting improper conduct before his wife and family, of laying whimpering after being attacked.

And his friends had the choice of scattering at the sight of a pistol and the voice of the town's mayor. They weren't willing to leave a wronged neighbor in trouble and at the mercy of others who had wronged him, or at least not acted to prevent the wrong.

WITHIN THE last month we noted another story, not quite 200 miles east of the Saturday night scene. In the earlier incident a colored farmer had shot to death a white man who had invaded his mother's home bent upon hurting the family.

A week later, a coroner's jury exonerated the colored man and recommended that no charges be brought against him in criminal court.

While not necessarily all of such violence, there are many similar reports about the South today, reports of colored folk standing up for rights; 15 years ago there weren't as many instances of fighting back.

FIFTEEN YEARS ago, ten years ago, there were few colored citizens on juries, able to hire lawyers or even find lawyers at any price who would present their sides impartially and vigorously. Thusly snared, they often took to their heels for the sake of living, surrendering rights.

Recent legal victories over their pursuers have also bolstered their will to stand up and be counted. They know more now about rights and how these must be preserved.

IT MUST BE startling to the hound who, addicted to making poor "Brer Rabbit" take to his heels, is faced now with a fighting back fellow who has finally grown a backbone.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

Another thing 'Hazel' did

OUT OF YEARS of newsgathering and reporting, this we have come to know and expect:

In time of peril and trouble, the folk who holler the loudest about race, and who made who superior, forget their favorite subject and begin acting and talking plenty sense.

Mr. McCray

Back around 1940 when there was fear that Hitler's hordes would cross the Atlantic and pounce on the country, everywhere you went Down South the proponents of white supremacy had taken cover. And they sounded convincing telling you how important you were and how much right you had to everything America offered as they.

— o O o —

SO, YOU volunteered by the thousands, strutting off to war with peacock pride in the heart.

We were in Alabama in 1932 or 1933 when a tornado swept through the towns of Talladega, Sylacauga and environs. Scores of white and colored neighbors went around together acting as though they had been lifetime brothers.

And it was the same in 1938 when a twister came through Charleston, S.C., and prostrated the Gadsden Green area and killed a number of people. There wasn't any color line during that emergency.

There wasn't much thought of race and color in the wake, and during the visit, of Hurricane Hazel. Everybody who recognized anybody else in the area reported on, and compared, respective losses.

— o O o —

PEOPLE GATHERED around in little country stores, white and colored alike, and talked about what to do. Most of them recognized a sort of economic brotherhood. Along highways white and colored neighbors cleared up debris as teams on respective property. They ate from each other's cookpots without thought as whose it was.

Just outside of Johnsonville, S.C., and on Highway 378, we picked up a middle-aged white farmer, who was hitch-hiking some 20 miles, and near to Conway, to see about his aged mother's place. Hurricane Hazel had banged up his old model car so that he was presently without its services.

We noted the damages as we rode along, the uprooted trees, the banged and stripped down roofs, the crushed houses and farm buildings, solemn farm people clearing a way.

— o O o —

AFTER WE passed a flimsy frame house about which a half dozen small colored children romped, we both had seen something most unusual to talk about. The hurricane had uprooted on either side two big trees, one of which should have fallen across the frame shanty. But it hadn't. The tree on the left had rebelled. It fell exactly opposite to the tree on the right, and opposite to every other tree we saw. Fifty yards away a tree flopped upon the nice home of whites.

"Funny how God does His work," the man said. "Guess He takes all sorts of ways to teach us and remind us that we're all human beings and His children together."

Hazel did that much good to his thinking. He meant what he said.

NEWS IN TABLOID

31a

By Cliff W. Mackay

Editor, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

The retreat becomes a rout

THE REPUBLICANS are retreating from solemn campaign promises on many fronts, Public housing, social security, amendment of the Taft-Hartley law and full support of sagging farm prices to name a few. But when it comes to platform pledges on civil rights, the retreat has really turned into a pathetic rout.

Mr. Mackay

It took **President Eisenhower** only 38 words and five fleeting seconds to deal with the ubject in his hour-long State of the Union address. He said:

"Segregation in the armed forces and other federal activities is on the way out. We have also made progress toward its elimination in the District of Columbia. These are the steps in the continuing effort to eliminate interracial difficulty."

That was all. There was nothing else. Forgotten in the mad rush to appease **Eisenhower** (Dixiecrat) Democrats and Chamber of Commerce Republicans was the GOP campaign pledge to prove the party's "good faith" by enacting federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices." There was also ominous silence about platform pledges of "federal action toward the elimination of lynching" and "federal action toward the elimination of poll taxes."

The echo of Mr. **Eisenhower's** address had not died in the capitol chamber before Senate Labor Chairman **H. Alexander Smith** of New Jersey reneged on another Republican promise. He announced the postponement of scheduled committee hearings on an FEPC bill. New York's Senator **Irving Ives** as early as May 15, 1953 had given his word that such hearings would begin without fail on January 12.

But **Chairman Smith** has re-scheduled them until Feb. 23. When Feb. 23 comes, the hearings will probably be moved back to May 15. And anyone familiar with the workings of Capitol Hill knows that postponement of hearings is the cynical Republican substitute for the Dixiecrat filibuster. It's their way of killing any possible chance for the enactment of FEPC in 1954.

Meantime the labor market tightens. Thousands are being laid off in the heavy industries. And the number of unemployed colored workers, as usual, is far out of proportion to their 10 per cent population ratio. With no federal FEPC to snuff it, the old economic rule, "last hired, first fired" is being dusted off and brought back [illegible] 1-16-54

During the 1952 campaign, Republican orators were shouting from the housetops: "The failure of congress to enact a federal FEPC law rests squarely with the Democrats in congress who haven't wanted FEPC and who have filibustered to prevent its enactment." One wonders what the Republican alibi will be next November when they'll need every vote they can muster if they are to keep control of Congress?

Its no political secret that colored voters hold the balance of power in the 12 big pivotal states. They would be very foolish indeed to throw this balance to Republican candidates whose promises have proven to be not worth the paper on which they're printed.

. . . *And speaking of people*

Linwood Koger Sr., Baltimore, has filed as a GOP candidate from Maryland's 4th District . . . Neither **William Dawson**, Chicago, nor **Adam C. Powell**, New York, was in his seat when the second session of Congress opened. **Dawson** was busy mending fences back in Illinois. **Powell**, accompanied by his wife, **Hazel Scott**, was attending Haiti's sesquicentennial as delegate of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Rear Admiral **George A. Holderness Jr.**, of the Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Ga., is unhappy. Although segregation signs are down, colored employees continue to segregate themselves, he complains . . **Col. B. O. Davis Jr.** will command the 51st Fighter Wing in Korea, but will remain a colonel . . . **Floyd Snelson**, the roving reporter, spent the holidays in Hamburg, Germany with a German musician who says he's a friend of **Duke Ellington** and **Lionel Hampton**.

Joe Louis and his dancing instructor, **Leonard Reed**, do their shuffle number Thursday night at the Boxing Writers Association dinner in New York's Hotel Astor . . . Romance has triumphed over religious and racial differences. **Mrs. Dorothy Jetta**, former secretary to **Raymond Pace Alexander** became the bride of New York's Assistant District Attorney **Malcolm Berkowitz**. They're honeymooning in Bermuda.

Doctors have warned **Dorothy Dandridge** about further postponement of a serious operation for intestinal disturbance . . . . **Robert V. Franklin Jr.**, has been named assistant law director in Toledo. He takes over Jan. 16 as Municipal Court prosecutor . . . . **Charles S. Farmer**, Detroit, has been named assistant prosecutor for Wayne county . . . Oregon's Senator **Wayne Morse** says he'll introduce legislation to compel Capital Transit in Washington to hire colored operators.

You might like to know that—

"Back Country" written by **William Fuller** of Winter Haven, Fla., is the first novel which refers to the Groveland riots and the 1951 Christmas bomb assassinations of NAACP State Co-ordinator **Harry T. Moore** and his wife. Published in pocketbook size by Dell, it sells for 25 cents . . . Doctors at County General hospital, Milwaukee will soon settle once and for all whether or not beer drinking effects the kidneys and heart.

Facts Forum, the nationally broadcast program, which claims to present "both sides" has some quaint ideas about many subjects. But the quaintest is its approach to the problem of race. There was no racial tension in America until 1928 when Communists began stirring it up, they say. The demand for FEPC, end of segregation and other civil rights legislation was all inspired by the reds, say Forum speakers. The man who pays the program's bills is Texas Oilman **H. L. Hunt**, who would like to see Senator **Joe McCarthy** in the White House.

The Pennsylvania railroad has a new automatic buffet car which is a threat to dining car workers. It operates like an automat . .

Words from their own mouths

"I really messed things up, getting my wife into a thing like this"—JAMES RUFUS LANDIS, 29, accused as the mastermind of the $160,000 theft, biggest in the history of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"The strongest argument on FEPC is the record already established in 11 states and 26 municipalities where this basic law has been enacted and in not one single case has there been a movement to repeal such laws." — BENJAMIN SAMUELS, Chicago taxicab company operator.

NEWS IN TABLOID

31a

By Cliff W. Mackay

Editor AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Political notes off the cuff

COLORED VOTERS can take over the driver's seat in the fourth-coming battle for the Senate, most experts agree. That's why you see such feverish activity among GOP tub-thumbers to blow up the racial appointments and achievements of the **Eisenhower** administration. This political truth was illustrated in the Republican primary in Illinois, won by **Joseph T. Meek**, a reactionary lobbyist for retail interests.

Mr. Mackay

Meek, a long and bitter foe of FEPC legislation, will try to unseat Democratic incumbent **Paul Douglas**, a liberal who has consistently voted for civil rights measures. The growing dissatisfaction with **Eisenhower** farm policy in normally Republican Illinois will make the race extremely close. The more than 600,000 colored voters in **Abe Lincoln's** state can spell the difference. It's difficult to imagine them casting their votes for a man like **Meek.** Afro American

With balloting certain to be close, colored voters could decide the fate of two Southern liberals, Alabama's **John Sparkman** and Tennessee's **Estes Kefauver. Alben W. Barkley's** bid for a return to the Senate hangs by the thread of support he can muster among these voters. He must beat Kentucky's Republican incumbent **John Cooper.** P. 4

North Carolina's former governor, **Kerr Scott**, with a record for equitable treatment, should have little difficulty winning support of a majority of the state's colored voters. This should allow him to unseat **Alton A. Lennon.** And Arkansas' ex-Gov. **Sid McMath**, who opened the University of Arkansas to everybody, with the aid of colored voters, will give incumbent **John McClellan** the fight of his political life.

Attention will also be focussed on Ohio's Democratic incumbent **Thomas A. Burke**, a civil rights liberal, expected to be challenged by Republican **George H. Bender. Burke** would be a certain winner with our support. In California our votes can replace GOP conservative **Thomas Kuchel** with Democratic liberal **Samuel Yorty** in a close race. **Yorty** has a perfect voting record on legislation to bring about equality.

. . And speaking of people

Josephine Baker's $400,000 suit against **Walter Winchell** has been postponed until July. He's angry because she obtained an American passport despite all the editorial strings he could pull in an effort to prevent it. **Miss Baker**, wailing **Walter** the least of her worries, is off on a four-week tour of the Far East . . . The MGM movie producer, **Arthur Freed**, has settled that $100,000 suit filed by **Mary Norris**, who says she was his mistress. The affair reportedly cost him $20,000.

Football and basketball star **Jesse Arnelle** has been elected president of the Penn State college student government. He received 75 per cent of the 4,442 votes cast. . . **Abe Woodson** reported for University of Illinois spring football practice and was so

impressive **J. C. Caroline** and **Mickey Bates** have been given a running mate. He weights 183 and is 5 feet, 11½ inches tall. His home is in Austin, Ill. . . . Paralyzed from a severed spinal cord, **Junius Kellogg**, the basketball star, is so weak doctors believe surgery would be of no benefit. He's in a VA hospital at Little Rock, Ark.

Billy Eckstine, in London, will make a command appearance at Buckingham Palace April 23. **Carolle Drake** was not aboard the TWA airliner which carried **Eckstine** from NYC on the first leg of his European tour. Friends still insist she'll join him in Paris for a spring honeymoon . . . **Jean Parks**, the former night club singer and bandleader, is up for sentencing this week. She pleaded guilty last month in NYC to possession of narcotics and an opium pipe.

Preaching as well as practicing "free love" has resulted in a three-year term for the **Rev. Elmer Varner**, 63. Members said the Keokuk, Iowa, evangelist had members hugging and kissing during services three times a week . . . **Emmett Cobb**, 32, better known in Cleveland as **Prophet Ahmad El**, is free under $35,000 bond. Eleven teen-age girls have accused him of forcing them to prostitute themselves through hypnotism.

George Hunter, a Milwaukee post office janitor, has left $40,000 in his will for the erection of a marble fountain in his memory. He never made more than $1,320 a year in his life. . . Cleveland's **John O. Holly** has launched his campaign for election to the House of Representatives. He's the first colored Democrat in Ohio's history to seek the nomination . . . **Sammy Davis Jr.**, star in New York's Copacabana's show, was visited in his dressing room by **Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon** last week.

Jamaica's civil Registrar of Marriages, **James Russell**, performed the ceremony when **Laurence Armour Jr.**, of the Chicago Packing family, took **Mrs. Margot Boyd Kelly** as his bride . . . **The Rev. Daniel Rideout** of Baltimore attended the annual Methodist Public Relations Conference at New York's Parkside Hotel . . . **Langston Hughes** has been given the 1954 Anisfield-Wolf Award for the novel contributing most to race relations. His work was "Simple Takes a Wife."

You might like to know that . . .

Gov. Robert Meyner has extended an invitation to Ethiopian **Emperor Haile Selassie** to address a joint session of New Jersey Legislature during his visit in the United States in May . . . Haitian President **Paul Magliore** has freed all politicians arrested on charges of inciting to revolt. A total of 28 was rounded up on Jan. 7 . . . Four rocket - firing Vampire jet planes have arrived in Kenya for use by the British against the hard-fighting Mau Mau.

A poll of Southern daily newspaper editors reveals that a majority of them believe the Supreme Court will outlaw segregated schools. Some of them have already written editorials urging readers to accept the inevitable . . . An unprecedented conference on the administration of FEPC will be open Thursday on Hampton Institute's campus. Administrators of FEPC acts in several states are listed as speakers.

Covering the civil rights front

Donald Howard, who sought to defend his **Trumbull Park** project home against white attackers, goes on trial in Chicago April 27. The first colored occupant of the project, he faces six criminal charges ranging from assault with a deadly weapon to firing a gun inside city limits. If convicted he could be fined $6,000 and given 6 years. None of the hundreds of white tenants who have made life miserable for his family, have been dealt with so severely.

The Chicago Housing Authority last week asked State's Attorney Gutknecht to help continued disturbances at the project. Ten colored families now reside there. A mob of 150 whites broke out windows of their apartments with bricks last week while a police guard looked the other way . . . Seven Mahwah, N.J., teachers quit in protest over the school board's ouster of Superintendent **Roy Austin**. They contended **Austin** was fired because of his successful fight against segregated schools in the community.

NEWS IN TABLOID

By Cliff W. Mackay

Editor AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Fantastic and unbelievable!

IT'S MORE THAN ironie that ten days after the Supreme Court outlawed segregation, the loyalty of one of the world's great men was being questioned largely on the grounds that in years past, he was too vigorous an enemy of racial discrimination.

For that is the only possible, if unbelievable, reason that **Dr. Ralph Bunche** could have been summoned before a government loyalty board and roughly grilled in a 12-hour long third degree on suspicions that he is a possible security risk.

It would apprear that **Mr. Mackay** **Dr. Bunche** during his school days in the 1930's associated at various times with individuals and organizations dedicated to exposing the doctrine of "separate but equal" as the legal fraud the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, some 24 years later, has agreed it was.

Yet **Dr. Bunche** has served his country and the world with distinction in many important positions of trust since 1941. That was the year he was borrowed from Howard University by the State Department. He has never returned to the campus. During the war, his specialized knowledge of the Dark Continent and its people, helped the hush - hush Office of Strategic Services prepare for the victorious African campaign.

So brilliant was his work with the State Department, **President Truman** made him the unprecedented offer of assistant Secretary of State. But he turned it down because of his intense hatred of Washington's pattern of segregation. He remained with the UN to become trusteeship chairman after his historic halting of a shooting war in Palestine.

During all these years no voices were raised to question his devotion to country. None dared. **J. Edgar Hoover's** FBI years ago made a thorough probe of **Dr. Bunche's** background, else he never could have served as a member of U. S. delegations to 10 national, hemispheric and international conferences.

Two paid, professional witnesses, **Manning Johnson** and **Leonard Patterson**, have been trotted out to point accusing fingers. Both claim to have quit the Communists in 1940. So anything they say would have to date back to those years of despair during the depression.

But how long are their memories, how reliable is their testimony? It might be remembered that **Johnson** is the man who, under oath, made the fantastic statement that 11 of our bishops, chiefly of the AME denomination, and a majority of our Protestant clery were either Communists or at one time or another had followed the communist line. Nobody believed him then and anyone who still enjoys his sanity will not believe him now.

That was clearly shown last Thursday night when **Dr.** and **Mrs. Ralph Bunche** were guests at the White House. It's no military secret that President Eisenhower hasn't made a practice of extending dinner invitiations to known or even suspected security risks. There's no reason to believe he would make an exception in the case of **Dr. Bunche.**

There is another angle to the case which remains unexplained. For 13 years of devoted service to his country, **Dr. Bunche's** loyalty remains unchallenged. Then suddenly when it becomes public knowledge that **Dr. Bunche** is being considered for promotion to assistant secretary of the United Nations, the highest post ever held by an American, security doubts are belatedly raised.

The fact that the grilling of **Dr. Bunche** was conducted by former **Senator Harry P. Cain**, a bitter foe of the United Nations, and an avowed **McCarthyite**, doesn't serve to put at ease the belief that certain "know-nothing" interests were out to discredit the man who more than any other American stands as the bright symbol of hope to the colored majority of the world's population.

. . . And speaking of people

NEWS IN TABLOID

By Cliff W. Mackay

Editor AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Two who accused Dr. Bunche

OVERSHADOWING THE happy, but not unexpected news of **Dr. Ralph Bunche's** complete vindication of any and all charges of disloyalty are two disturbing things. The first is that **Dr. Bunche** was forced to undergo the shocking ordeal of being under investigation and intensive inquiry for 16 consecutive hours before the International Employees' Loyalty Board could arrive at a decision which should have been obvious from the beginning.

Mr. Mackay

The second is that such is the present hysterical atmosphere, the word of an ex-Communist is accepted by loyalty boards and Congressional investigative committees as being of greater value than that of a man who has devoted a lifetime of service to his country above and beyond the call of duty.

The strongest testimony against **Dr. Bunche**, it has been learned, was offered by **Manning Johnson** and **Leonard Patterson**, two Harlemite members of that growing and profitable profession of paid Government witnesses and who belong to this new and close-knit fraternity of informers have four things in common. They first must have at one time belonged to the Communist party. Secondly, they must be possessed with usually long, if inaccurate, memories. And thirdly, they must never have any hesitation about violating the Ninth Commandment which reads: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

It might be advisable to get a closer look at Messers. **Johnson** and **Patterson.** Both admit having been Communists until about 1940. Of the two, **Johnson** has been the busier. An employee of the Department of Justice he has testified in about 25 court cases and made several appearances before Congressional hearings. Transcriptions of this testimony reveal his memory, while long, is far from reliable.

He testified during the trial of **Harry Bridges** that the West coast longshoreman leader, had attended a Communist convention in New York on June 27, 1936. But six other witnesses and newspaper clippings substantiated that actually **Mr. Bridges** on that date was some 3,000 miles away attending a meeting at Stockton, Calif. An ordinary witness caught in this situation would have been charged with perjury, but **Mr. Johnson** is no ordinary witness. Apparently he enjoys immunity from perjury prosecution.

He brazenly admitted testifying falsely in the deportation proceedings against **Nat Yanish** in 1948. Three years later, in testifying before the Subversive Activities Control Board, he frankly admitted he had no aversion to lying. He was asked:

"In other words, you will tell a lie under oath rather than run counter to your instructions from the FBI. Is that right?"

"Yes," replied the glib **Mr. Johnson**, "if the interests of my Government are at stake. In the face of enemies at home and abroad, if maintaining secrecy of the techniques of operations of the FBI, who have responsibility of the protection of our people, I say I will do it a thousand times."

In other words as long as a lie is wrapped in the flag, it suddenly becomes no longer a lie but a sacred duty. Such is the reasoning of the man who dared point a finger at **Dr. Ralph Bunche.**

Leonard Patterson, testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee, identified the **Rev. Jack McMichael** as having been a member of the New York District of the Young Communist League in 1934 and 1935. Documentary evidence was produced showing that actually **Mr. McMichael** was a freshman at Emory University, some 900 miles away in Atlanta at that time.

Both **Johnson** and **Patterson** glibly ran off a list of reputable clergymen they accused of Communistic activities while testifying before the **Velde** Committee in 1953. By their standards each member of the cloth who had ever protested segregation was a suspect. **Patterson's** testimony during the 1950 hearings on communism among New York school teachers was so fantastic it was rejected as unworthy of belief by the trial examiner.

The fact that **Dr. Bunche** was cleared by a unanimous vote is a clear indication that the International Employees' Loyalty Board had finally arrived at the same conclusion.

Democracy in Action

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

THE ADMINISTRATION'S action on the NAACP's complaints against twelve railroads, a terminal company and a news agency, which matter is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is a good demonstration of the value of administrative relief.

Miss McKenzie

Perhaps when the Eisenhower contribution to civil rights is totalled, the record will show that this area was the one where the greatest good was accomplished.

An ICC examiner, Howard Hosmer, has recommended in the NAACP cases, on which hearings have been held, that the commission put an end to segregation on all trains and stations of railroads operating in interstate commerce.

IT APPEARS altogether likely that the commission will adopt the Eisenhower Administration's position that there shall be no discrimination nor segregation wherever Federal authority or Federal funds operate.

The Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., has filed a brief for the Government which supports Mr. Hosmer's recommendation.

Interestingly enough, Mr. Hosmer has not had to invent any new theories or approach.

HE ASSERTS that segregation subjects Negro passengers to unreasonable disadvantages and is in violation of Section 3 (I) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

This is the clause upon which the brief for the plaintiff relied in Henderson v. U. S. and it served as the basis for the Supreme Court's ruling in that case in June, 1950.

The Henderson case outlawed the use of curtains or compartments for separating Negro from white passengers. Originally, Section 3 (I) was written to assure nondiscriminatory rates to carriers, but its wording is so broad and clear that it is obviously a bar to any form of discrimination which puts a burden on interstate commerce.

* * *

THE HENDERSON and Mitchell and Morgan cases, and a host of others, have hacked away at various forms of segregation in interstate commerce.

Despite these gains, many people have thought that nothing short of legislative relief would clarify the total transportation picture, and Congressman A. Clayton Powell annually has introduced such a bill.

The prospect of its passage is dim, since its fate, like that of all other civil rights measures, is linked to closure.

* * *

THE FEDERAL courts have been far out in front in the fight for first-class citizenship.

It has been my position that their contribution must be supported by administrative and legislative action, for the protection of both the courts and the protagonists, and also because we must keep the development of the culture in joint by respecting the divided power principles of our Government.

For these reasons, then, the Eisenhower administrative policies are important.

* * *

THEY ILLUSTRATE the power of the executive arm when it is fully committed to a program. And by proving the workability of that program, the Administration prepares the way for action by Congress.

This is an orderly progression for society. First theory, then practice, then the formulation of a new rule. So it is that the law often seems to lag behind and is sometimes expressed only after everybody is behaving that way anyhow.

Democracy in Action

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

ANYONE who remembers the ideology of the CIO-AF of L split back in 1935, has to reorganize his thinking to accommodate to the current unity talk.

At the recent CIO convention in Los Angeles, it became clear that the no-raiding agreements, already signed a year ago, and the resolutions on merger are more than maneuvers aimed at some indeterminate future time.

Miss McKenzie

Organized labor intends a rapprochement, whether in 1955, as Dave McDonald of the Steelworkers predicts, or in 1956, as indicated by more conservative estimates.

* * *

FROM THE dramatic days of the sit-down strikes to the labor-managements talks of today, in which the participants on both sides of the mahogany conference table may be indistinguishably groomed in Oxford gray suits of a Brooks Brothers cut, is, to understate the fact, a long way.

The schisms that separated the industrial worker from the craftsman have narrowed.

Economically and politically, the American worker is more nearly a complete man, has turned his back on the extremists of the left and right in his midst, and now seeks to fortify this unity of outlook by organizational formality.

* * *

THE LAYMAN, in his ignorance, easily could regard the contemplated merger as evidence of strength or as a confession of weakness.

Is labor so strong that it no longer needs some competitive activities of two big organizations to keep it growing?

Or, is it so weak that it must join ranks in order to bargain effectively with big business? Labor's theory is that trade unionism is here to stay, but that its efforts should not be expanded in internecine war.

Rather should they be directed to organizing the millions of workers still not in any union.

Moreover, production methods today are erasing the classic lines between the functions of industrial and craft workers, which enables them to make common cause.

* * *

CERTAIN IT is that labor's failure to win revision of the Taft-Hartley Act is no measure of its power, politically or otherwise. Labor sets policy for the nation.

Its voice is to be heard, not only on matters of its own concern, but also on questions relating to foreign affairs, race relations, civil liberties, housing—all the issues of national interest.

A merger of the CIO and AF of L has implications for minority workers, especially Negroes. CIO unions have pioneered in breaking down barriers to union membership and have worked vigorously for fair employment.

Some, like CIO President Walter Reuther's UAW, have important committees which are staffed and budgeted in the cause of fair employment.

* * *

ON THE other hand, some AF of L unions, like the Boilermakers, have resisted court action and Presidential decree in their determination to remain lily-white.

Others have set up segregated auxiliary unions or controlled non-white employment in their crafts by restricting the issuance of work permits.

The Negro worker is inescapably affected by the fusing of the two labor giants. There are millions more members in the AF of L than in the CIO, although the CIO's national organization is stronger and richer.

* * *

TO THE extent that he is affiliated with either, the Negro worker's membership will enhance his position in American industry. To the extent that the CIO loses the initiative in establishing and maintaining democratic labor force patterns, the merger spells potential losses to Negro workers.

We are not without spokesmen in either group, and it will be their job to see that protection is provided in the new labor congress.

McKenzie

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

AN ASSOCIATED Press release reported last week that 275 out of 430 students in the high school in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., struck when twenty-three Negro students were integrated under a state-wide order.

We have been hearing from Southern Governors, Attorneys-General and state legislators about how they will or will not accept the Supreme Court's decision of last May 17.

Miss McKenzie

Now we have an example of direct action by white teen-age students in a border state, thus exploding some expert theory that school bars would drop more readily in fringe areas and in places where the ratio of Negroes to whites is low.

* * *

A COMPARISON of the student reaction in White Sulphur Springs and in Gary, Ind., where several years ago integration resulted from a change in state law, and also occasioned a strike, is inevitable. Very capable social studies were made of the Gary strike, including an investigation of parental attitudes and participation in encouraging the strike.

Socio-economic factors were thought to have played a large part in the Gary drama.

* * *

WHITE SULPHUR Springs is in a mountain resort area that attracts wealthy people. The local gentry in resort towns often exhibit inferiority feelings and resentment.

What we know about manifestations of racial violence in non-deep-South regions, suggests that in the West Virginia situation we should look for economic and social conflict, quite apart from race.

Certain it is that the West Virginia disturbance comes at a time when the nation is concerned about teen-age delinquency and crime.

* * *

NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, on Sept. 6, said bluntly, "Let's Face It. Our Teen-agers Are Out of Hand." More than a million young Americans are in trouble each year.

The rise in adolescent crime is four times the increase for adults and includes more and more crimes of violence.

The experts try to illuminate the problem. Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, before whom appeared four Brooklyn boys who had confessed murder and other horrors, has said the cure to juvenile delinquency must include a resurgence of faith and religion.

Dr. Frederic Wertham, a famous New York psychiatrist, continues his campaign against comic books.

* * *

A CHICAGO sociologist, Russell W. Ballard, warns that the problem is national and must be solved in terms of community programs.

And, Dr. Harris B. Peck, director of the Bureau of Health Services in New York Domestic Relations Court, says the time has come to stop heaping all the blame on parents when children go wrong. Dr. Peck says the real delinquent is society, which exerts many pressures over which the family has little control.

The children of the New South have come a long way in showing better racial adjustment. Integration on the college level has been taking place without friction since 1935.

* * *

LAST YEAR, 2,000 Negro students attended previously all-white colleges. Pre-integration polls showed the majority of white students favored the admission of Negroes.

Contrary to developments in many areas affecting our children, society is making strides in racial democracy. There are more powerful pressures in favor of integration in education than, for example, the insecurities of life in a mountain pocket in West Virginia can withstand.

White Sulphur Spring's teen-age rebels will have to seek other outlets for their adolescent energy.

Democracy in Action

Why Hold Regional Meetings?

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

THERE is very little new, ordinarily, to be said about a regional meeting of one of our established leadership organizations. The concepts and the speeches are likely to be old hat to a veteran convention observer.

A regional meeting of the NAACP these days is fraught with added meaning, however.

Miss McKenzie

The disorder in Milford, Del.; in Baltimore, Md.; in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; in Washington, D. C., lies heavily on the minds and hearts of the delegates.

For this disorder stems from what they have wrought within an organizational framework, policy and discipline. Have they opened a Pandora's box generally? Is their victory a matter which should give them worry and pause?

WHEN A regional meeting occurs in Central California, at a coastal convention resort, far from the scene of the disorder, what national organizational identification is possible? What ties and techniques are relevant to a total program?

These are questions to be answered, not by the membership, whose very affiliation is a kind of answer, but by the stranger within the gates. For one who has seen the organization functioning East and South views its manifestation in the West with a background of assumption that makes many of the organizational weapons seem irrelevant.

In an area that has changed so fast and so much, whose current condition is full of anomaly, perhaps newer or different methods are indicated.

FOR ONE whose experience leads to an acceptance of the NAACP's arsenal as apt weapons for Milford and Baltimore and Washington, the inconsistencies of the West might seem to require a different approach.

Last week at Asilomar, Roy Wilkins, the administrator from the national office, addressing the several hundred delegates from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Montana, did not think the regional variation significant.

Franklin H. Williams, the regional director, agreed that the surface calm, of the coastal states at least, does not provide ground for relaxation. California is not to be haughty or remote from Milford.

It has its El Centro, with a pattern of school segregation that is more baffling because it is without legal sanction or pretense.

* * *

IF THE organization itself, in its new national maturity, accommodates the wide regional variation of the nation as surely as other successful examples of national planning, in government and out, encompass their programs, at least its delegates suggest a difference in spirit and manner from their Eastern and Southern affiliates.

There is still in the West a freshness and enthusiasm that are clear and distinct. Not as ordered, not as sophisticated and not as tired as the older hands, the western membership sets a pioneer's pace.

What is especially of significance to a visitor is the realization that there has been too little communication between the East and the West and that each has a great deal to give the other.

While we are so busily talking about making one world, perhaps we might also realistically address ourselves to the problem of making this one nation.

McKenzie

Myrdal, Paton Contrasted

Courier Sat. 10-16-54

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

IF you feel the need of a bulwark of thought to sustain you through the rioting of white children against the desegregation of schools—and I think most of us do—you can read Alan Paton's article in the Oct. 15 issue of Collier's magazine.

Miss McKenzie

Often you will be reading Mr. Paton with tears in your eyes as you go slowly through his first-hand report, "The Negro in America Today." But you will be strengthened by a glimpse into his perspective and thus able to adjust your own to the disquieting news that there are places where white American youth is so tragically out of touch with American ideals.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A COMPARISON of their relative works wouldn't be fair either to Mr. Paton or to that other famous foreign observer of our strange racial ways, Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish anthropologist, whose two-volume study, "An American Dilemma," was published almost a decade ago. Dr. Myrdal's book will long serve as an authoritative reference on relations between the races, for all of the history it purports to cover. Mr. Paton has confined himself to a series of articles, the second to appear on Oct. 29.

P. 6

The similiarity between Paton and Myrdal lies not in the size of their undertakings, nor in their method, but in their objectivity. Each brings, of course, a subjective burden of experience to the task of assessing how far Americans have come along the path to brotherhood, but both are able to look at us with fresher eyes than we have for seeing ourselves. Out of the vastly dissimilar backgrounds of Sweden and South Africa, both also bring to the analysis an obvious hope for democracy's success and a genius for pointing out the milestones that remove all doubt as to the direction in which we are traveling.

* * *

IN CONSIDERING the meaning of rioting by children, we must understand that such behavior goes beyond racial prejudice and requires an investigation of adults and of the operation of the social order. We recognize that across the nation, our teen agers are out of hand, and that juvenile delinquency rises in rate and seriousness of offense. The transition from segregated to mixed schools provides what may appear to be a lapse in local authority and into such a vacuum the disordered spirits of our disordered children may easily drift. The issue to deal with may very well be, not segregation or its termination, but the reclamation of our young people from patterns of lawlessness and anti-social behavior generally.

* * *

MR. PATON helps us look at the violence against a picture of interracial progress that in the main is not confused. Two things impressed him: One was the recognition of the white American South that the long struggle to keep Negroes out of the nation is coming to an end, even though many, like Governors Byrnes and Talmadge, will not say so. The other was the no-nonsense approach of the armed services to integration orders and the resultant success. Mr. Paton also finds the long arm of the Federal courts reassuring.

Like Dr. Myrdal, Mr. Paton perceives the answer to the dilemma in our form of government wherever it is administered with authority and be-

her in its principles. This provides, of course, a simple way for handling the antics of children.

Democracy in Action

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

AT THE recent West Coast NAACP regional meeting, one of the subjects that came up for informal discussion among lawyers and housing specialists was the working out of a formula by which non-segregated housing can be achieved.

Miss McKenzie

So complete has been the Negro buyer's shut-out from new housing, and so great is his need, that when a tract of houses is made available on an open occupancy basis, he snaps it up and thus voluntarily continues a pattern of segregation.

The builder who starts out sincerely willing to adopt an unrestricted sales program has several reasons for dismay when he finds that his best efforts to integrate the housing supply are so quickly frustrated.

* * * *

IT MAY be that the insurance company or savings bank that has agreed to finance his project has made the commitment on the basis that there would be mixed occupancy.

Usually, the lender anticipates that from 10 to 50 per cent of the buyers will be Negroes. This lender may not think that an all-Negro project is as good a twenty-five-year investment risk.

Builders, the great majority of whom are white, are just beginning to be interested in the minority housing market. Lukewarm as they are, they still meet with objections from various community interests, for both the white and the Negro communities are likely to object to the development of more segregated housing.

Courier

HOW CAN the producers of housing, who want to go along with the Eisenhower Administration's promise of more housing for minorities and low-income groups generally, supply it in a way that will assure democratic communities? This is a question that has to be answered, in any event, if there is truly to be an end to segregation in education.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The basic answer is, of course, a greater supply of housing at a price that the lower income purchaser, white or Negro, can afford. And the private builder has to be ingenious and persistent, in today's market, to produce a low-cost house.

Sat. 11-13-54

In the second place, any builder who advertises, in advance, that he has an interracial or open occupancy project, is consigning it to Negro buyers. "Interracial" has come, strangely enough, to mean "for Negroes" and white customers don't apply.

* * *

ACCORDINGLY, if a builder were to delay his integration until after he had established enough white homeowners in a tract to guarantee its mixed character, he could be sure that his willingness to sell to Negroes, and sales to a few, would soon be known without any further declarations on his part.

The third thing a builder can do to commend his house to all buyers is to offer a competitive product.

If he appeals to the consumer's pocketbook, if he has a better house for less money, he will have white and Negro buyers vying with each other and caring less and less about the color of their neighbors.

P. 6

The experience we are thus beginning to analyze in the housing market has significance in other areas where segregation is under attack. Advance planning and thoughtful control are needed if we are to prevent new islands of segregation from developing under a banner of non-discrimination.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Vice President Nixon in Stand Against Race Bias

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

A DEVELOPMENT to anticipate with great interest will be the possible acceleration and expansion of the Administration's anti-discrimination program. Along with a profound strengthening of our foreign policy, this program, if it comes about, will reflect the new world-mindedness of Vice President Nixon.

Miss McKenzie

Perhaps no man, no matter how insular, limited in experience or outlook, can travel 45,000 miles, either in the troubled Far East or the troubled world, and fail to grow in understanding. But seldom is a government blessed with this kind of change in a leader of such importance as a Vice President, especially one who has been chosen for the very qualities now under metamorphosis.

MR. NIXON'S statement that racial discrimination is the most dangerous kind of subversion against America is perhaps the strongest ever made by so high a government official. That it was made by Mr. Nixon who is the chairman of the Government Contract Committee, is tremendously impressive. The committee is scheduled to meet in mid-January. It would appear that we can reasonably expect that the Government's nondiscrimination-in-employment policy will become more than political window-dressing. It may be that we can now expect, as a result of Mr. Nixon's new insight and courage, a program that will get off the ground and begin to move, a program that is staffed, budgeted and purposefully directed.

In the strategic position which Mr. Nixon occupies as chief liason officer between the Capitol and the White House, he can influence other aspects of the Administration's stated racial policies and goals. Negro leadership has always known that the platform pledges of Republicans and Democrats alike would never reach legislative fruition unless and until sincere efforts to accomplish these things were launched by those in power. Either party could achieve real legislative reform in all the traditional areas of minority demand—anti-lynching, poll tax, fair employment, cloture amendment, fair housing, non-discriminatory Federal aid to education, anti-segregation laws in interstate travel—if it honestly wanted to and honestly tried.

No such legislation would fail of a majority vote, were it to reach the floor of either house. Both parties have men sufficiently committed to racial reform to win great victories. The issue is nonpartisan, intrinsically and extrinsically. Knowing this, neither party has exercised bold leadership. Each has blamed the other and relied on the other for the preservation of the status quo.

* * *

MR. NIXON'S broadly stated conviction, so strong and sure after his travels, could be the force to break the stalemate and enable America to work for solutions of one of her most perplexing international problems. These next few months will be a real test of Mr. Nixon's power. It is rumored in Washington that the conservative elements of the Republican party, whose darling Mr. Nixon has been, are alarmed by the evidences of his broadened horizon. Perhaps President Eisenhower, himself a world citizen of long standing, surmised that a man as young and as intelligent as Richard Nixon could respond to a learning process. If the mission was deliberately planned, not only as a good-will tour, but also as a method of winning over an influential, hard-working Vice President, then President Eisenhower may be a smarter politician upon occasion than he is credited with being.

For us, the prospect that legislative action might be in the thinking and plans of the Administration is a bright hope indeed. We are wearing thin the edge of the judicial sword. We have wielded the shield of executive protection with good effect. Unless there is a comparable development of a legislative nature, we risk a distortion and a weakening of the means of redress theoretically available under our system of government. Ideologically, too, our cause is stymied by legislative inaction. It is as if the American people themselves were not for racial democracy, when their chosen representatives do nothing to enhance it.

Vice President Nixon is a man to watch, to encourage, to teach. He can do a lot for himself and for America if he has really seen the light and really means not to hide that light under those same old barrels of indifference, cynicism and bigotry that have kept the nation from the realization of its destiny.

Pursuit of Democracy

The Bricker Proposal Would Protect Racists and Bourbons

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

THE BRICKER Amendment has loomed uneasily before the American people for more than four years. Now on the eve of the debate on the controversial proposal, it appears that the storm which threatened Constitutional order and the Republican Party may pass over.

Miss McKenzie

If the country is spared this disaster, it will be because a big and difficult educational job has been done on a big and difficult subject, obscure even to lawyers who specialize in this particular phase of constitutional law.

For certain it is that Senator Bricker, who has been portrayed throughout the campaign for his amendment as having an astute legal mind, did not intend that public understanding should ever become too clear on the issues involved.

* * *

THE ERUDITE monographs that have been prepared by specially appointed committees of the American Bar Association are strictly for the trade.

The success of a landslide in favor of the amendment depended really on its being borne along on hysteria, ignorance, isolationism and racial prejudice.

Instead, time has been on the side of light and reason. And the time so gained has been used to impressive advantage by the American press and by liberal organizations working in the fields of international understanding and civil liberties.

Chief among the recipients of the vast store of learning that has spilled across the pages of the daily press have been the Senators themselves, many of whom prove their growing grasp of the subject by retreating from their earlier, favorable stands. Considerable behind-the-scenes briefing has been going on as well, beginning with President Eisenhower himself.

Thus, it could be said that Senator Wayne Morse's (Ind., Ore.) motion to send the amendment back to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further consideration may prove an inspired strategem that will save face for those embarrassed by their new knowledge and also avoid a split in Republican ranks in an election year.

* * *

ALL OF the maneuvering on the Bricker Amendment and all of the skull-cracking effort by laymen to see the proposal in its full legal implications, are not matters to be viewed by American minorities, and particularly by Negroes, as beyond their special interests and responsibilities.

I said this here four years ago.

In the interim, the Negro press and civil rights groups have not demonstrated an awareness of the meaning of this amendment to their main cause.

The same Old-Guard-Dixiecrat coalition that has threatened our program was lined up solidly behind Senator Bricker.

This was warning enough. We have been quick to estimate the strength that would accrue to our cause if the covenants being drafted by various UN commissions were to be adopted as treaties.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS lawyers have included provisions of the UN Charter in their arguments in briefs submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court.

So far, such appeals have been purely hortatory and we have had no assist on a theory that the Charter is self-executing as to the sections on which we rely.

The fact is that the Draft Covenant on Human Rights, if adopted as a treaty, would solve the legal problems of second-class citizenship. Against such an eventuality, the Bricker proposal and its now famous "which" clause, would stand as a full protection to the Bourbon South and the states' righters.

That the Bricker Amendment would also destroy our sovereignity as a nation among nations, suggests the lengths to which the proponents of white supremacy are willing to go to preserve their way of life.

* * *

WITH THE stakes so high, it was the job of Negro leadership and the Negro press to have assumed a great part of the burden of explaining, exposing and defeating the Bricker Amendment.

This was so, not only because of the bright promise to human freedom at home and abroad in the various UN covenants, either drafted or under study, but also because we would be fighting not to lose the heart of the meaning of national citizenship, so often our brightest shield.

McKenzie

The German's Efforts to Become Free Are Likened to the Lot of the Negro

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

THE BERLIN talks on the unification of Germany remind me of race relations conferences.

Everyone's mind is perfectly made up on every issue in advance. All the conference does is to provide a forum for the restatement of positions, and, at the conference's end, everyone departs feeling considerably reinforced by the echo of his own voice.

Miss McKenzie

The status of the German people also reminds me of the condition of the Negro in the United States. The West German, in the zones occupied by the Atlantic powers, is almost a free man, just as the American Negro of the northern United States is almost a first-class citizen.

The East German, on the other hand, under Soviet control, is just about as self-determined as Negroes were in the South twenty years ago.

THERE IS, of course, one vast difference. The Germans of the East and West comprise a nation with a long and proud, if troubled, history, and the urge toward national unity and sovereignty is perhaps the strongest emotion that motivates them today.

They want nothing so much as to see the departure of all of the conquerors, whether benign or despotic.

American Negroes want no independence as a nation, which would be, by definition, an ethnic state. But they would like to be united in freedom, North and South, an ambition that spurs the northern Negro "agitator."

Aside from the question of sovereignty, however, other similarities in the situation and response of these two peoples appear to persist. For example, Russia has complete control over the lives of the East Germans. It was not thought that revolt, as evidenced by some of Russia's freer, dissident satellites, was remotely possible in the Soviet sector of Germany. Yet an astonished world applauded the strikes of the East Berlin workers in June, 1952.

* * *

JUST AS the history of the South is also the saga of slave uprisings and of the courageous determination of Negroes today to be whole Americans, voting and attending publicly supported schools in spite of Southern might, arrayed and sometimes armed, against them.

Consider also the vitality that captive Germans and underprivileged Negroes demonstrate. Theodore H. White, who has distilled fifteen years' experience as a foreign correspondent so brilliantly in "Fire in the Ashes," his study of contemporary Europe, best describes the desolation of Germany in 1945.

The people were without food, homes, jobs or a government; their industries were shattered, their currency worthless. Yet, says Mr. White, by 1953, four years after the alliance of the Russians and the West was torn apart by the Berlin blockade, Germany had become the strongest of the European states, with her conquerors competing for her favors.

* * *

MR. WHITE suggests that German success stems from a deep biological urge in the German people to to thrive and be masters of their own destiny.

If such primordial strivings are in fact stronger in certain cultural or racial groups, perhaps some similar urge has enabled the American Negro to rise above discrimination, enforced by law and custom, and grow toward freedom rather than die in Southern backwoods areas.

German leadership has repeated a pattern long followed by Negro leadership. In 1948, the military Governors permitted German representatives to draft a new constitution for the rebirth of the German state.

The new republic emerged in late 1949, with Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor. But it was not a free government, and Adenauer had to wait upon the Allied High Commissioners every three weeks to learn whether or not they chose to veto the acts of the new German Legislature.

* * *

MR. WHITE reports that "Adenauer's instinct was to go slowly, take each grant of freedom as it was offered, ask for more, submit when refused, then wait, then ask for more again." Sounds familiar, doesn't it?

The rabid German Socialists wanted independence and equality at once.

Adenauer was able to win concessions from the High Commissioners by references to this vigorous opposition and could persuade them of the necessity of holding the radicals in line under his own "friendly leadership."

A thousand and one delegations of smiling Negro leaders, inscrutable and outwardly conciliatory, have called upon American officials, from the President of the United States on down through city mayors and police precinct lieutenants, to explain and negotiate and to point out the dangers of depriving "radical" Negroes of every demand.

McKenzie

Negro Leadership Must Advise Us When Bloc Voting Is Most Feasible

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

WHEN WALTER White was interviewed by an editor of U. S. News and World Report on what he regards as next steps, to follow the Supreme Court's ruling that segregation in public education is unconstitutional, Mr. White said that the NAACP would work, among other things, for an expansion of the Negro's voting strength.

Not, Mr. White made clear, that the organization favors bloc voting.

It is just Miss McKenzie that, without any choice of his own, the Negro has an understandable concern about civil rights and equal opportunities and his vote, both North and South, will be directed toward completing the job of abolishing segregation.

* * *

MR. WHITE was maneuvering delicately around an old familiar mousetrap.

It is generally held that bloc voting is undemocratic and reprehensible. Officially, Negroes deny that there is any such thing as a disciplined, predictable "Negro vote."

With equal voice, they tote up their strength after each election and lay heavy hands on their successful candidates.

Mr. White could not resist an illustration of what expanding the Negro's voting strength means.

IN THE RECENT Alabama primary, he pointed out, the Negro vote, 50,000 strong, reelected Senator John Sparkman.

The South's registered Negro voters have grown from less than 200,000 before the Supreme Court's decision in Smith v. Allwright — the Texas primary case that was an NAACP victory in 1944 — to nearly two million today.

And the NAACP's objective is three million registered voters by 1956, a development which would increase, of course, the number of instances in which the "Negro vote" would hold the balance of power.

IS THIS BAD? Should we be guilty about bloc voting, whether it occurs either by deliberate intent or understandable result?

Should we engage in the process half-heartedly, all the while denying the interpretation put on our campaigns, or should we intensify our efforts and come out in the open, wielding what is perhaps our biggest stick in the fight for equality?

We are not alone in our dilemma as minority group voters, both rejecting and clinging to the idea that we have a weapon, which we do and/or do not use.

A thoughtful analysis of the significance of the "Jewish vote" appears in the March 26 issue of "The Reconstructionist," a magazine dedicated to the advancement of Judaism as a religious civilization.

* * *

LAST NOVEMBER, while the Kibya incident was being considered in the Security Council, the Archbishop of York said that "the Jewish vote in New York has had a paralyzing effect on the UN," in relation to the settlement of the Arab-Israel problem.

This charge was denied angrily by representatives of various Jewish organizations on the ground that there was no such thing as a Jewish vote.

The author of the Reconstructionist article, Rabbi Hertezl Fishman, undertakes to state a thesis that, when certain specific issues arise affecting Jews, as Jews, they can be expected to vote as part of a pro-Jewish bloc.

* * *

THE ISSUE then, as with the Negro voter, is not whether Jews do vote as a bloc on certain questions, but whether they should vote as Jews on matters that affect their security.

Many questions arise which involve only individual interests of an economic, political or social nature. In a democracy, we have a choice of voting for one policy or another.

But other questions arise, which relate to the basic principles of self-preservation and equality with others, and which are posed because of racial or religious group membership.

* * *

RABBI FISHMAN contends that when group survival is at stake, the power of voting as a group is the right of every minority wishing to preserve itself.

Indeed, it is the moral duty of such groups to influence a candidate for election in behalf of its unique interests, when they are "preservationist issues."

The author also describes individual interests as "enhancement" interests and group interests as "survival" interests. Jews do not vote as a bloc with respect to the former, but they do, and should, vote en bloc in relation to their group identity, aspirations and joint survival.

* * *

THE FORMULATION of Rabbi Fishman's thesis offers obvious and useful comparisons with the problems of Negro bloc voting and Negro use of a balance of power strength.

The role of Negro leadership, therefore, is in educating the group as to when an issue is an individual, or enhancement, interest and when it is a group, or survival, interest.

We have rejoiced that increasingly Negro voters have had diversified perspectives on public affairs, causing them to vote as Americans, in support of American interests on issues of domestic or foreign policy, rather than as Negroes.

But it would be unrealistic and unwise to behave as if there remained no survival issues—such as fair employment and fair housing—regarding which bloc voting would be, not only our right, but our duty.

McKenzie

Dynamism of NAACP's Convention Arose From Revolutionary Hearts

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

THE DYNAMISM that infused the NAACP's forty-fifth annual convention in Dallas last week arose from the hearts of revolutionaries.

Not even in Guatemala was a more successful revolution being celebrated.

Miss McKenzie

The exciting aspect of the meeting was not, however, in the measurement of the spoils, generous though they were.

The real victory was in the coming of age of an organization. The NAACP has flowered and wasted over the years.

* * *

IT HAS ridden on crests of popularity and fallen on dark days, as mortal as its leadership. In this one fight, on an issue of such universal importance, the organization at last has risen above internecine strife, shrugged off the chains of the few and become the instrument of the many.

Every organization, every institution conceived of man, must stand this test. Either it lasts for the lifetime of some mentor's career or it moves on to an identity and fulfilment of its own.

While it hovers between these two destinies, friends stand by and hope, and enemies try to tip the scales adversely.

Det. T-10-54

THIS IS the year that the NAACP has stood the test and earned its right to live on in men's hearts, servant to their hopes, a force outside of its creators, larger than its interpreters.

This is a happenstance that anyone would have been foolhardy to predict, that anyone will be grateful to acknowledge.

Local heroes now go out to do battle in local engagements, proudly proclaiming the NAACP's banner. There are magic and power in the name. If you are an urban sophisticate, go into a small community with large racial problems and invoke the NAACP.

The local leadership and its local adversary will not know, nor care, about administrative difficulties and the earmarking of funds. Local leadership carries on with the might of Supreme Court sanction, speaking new legal theories and standards, at its back.

* * *

IF WE now have an instrument of social precision, we also have agreed upon social objectives. The vitality of our purpose is demonstrated in the boldness with which the victory is accepted. We will go to court against local school boards which balk. "We" means whoever must.

If the local spines are weak or are beset by considerations of survival and jobs or other reprisals, the national spines are strong. We mop up and go forward. The Associated Press report said we will move on to city transportation and railroads as the next anti-segregation targets.

But Jim Carey, the CIO's secretary-treasurer in a convention speech, described a better goal. In many areas, he said, the practical effect of eliminating public school segregation will be negated, as long as non-white families are denied residence in any neighborhood in which they can afford to live.

"As long as we allow custom, the mortgage banking fraternity, or administrators of government housing programs to prevent the free movement of non-white families into certain neighborhoods, public school segregation, in fact, will be with us," Mr. Carey continued.

* * *

HARD ON the heels of the school segregation decision came the Supreme Court's refusal to review state court decisions denying municipalities the right to segregate facilities such as golf courses and local housing projects.

The new doctrine is to be extended, therefore, beyond the purview of education and its authority was cited in the subsequent rulings. Theoretically, then, the road-block of Plessy v. Ferguson has been removed from every avenue of publicly supported enterprise.

This presages a busy time for local leadership. But nowhere can the full import of the doctrine have fuller meaning than in assuring a supply of housing on a non-segregated basis.

* * *

IF THE new doctrine is that wherever we find state action, that is, the hand of the state in control—granting, leasing, denying, empowering—there can be no segregation, then the NAACP has adequate material for completing the social revolution it has set in motion.

And it is hard not to find the hand of government in man's affairs these days. If the theory is broad enough to cover the granting of licenses and the organization of businesses engaged in serving the public, the millennium is indeed upon us.

McKenzie

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

IN REVIEWING the policy statements issued by the recent forty-fifth annual convention of the NAACP, one is impressed with the maturity of the resolutions adopted by the delegates. The program demonstrates anew that no act of our daily life is free from the cancer of discrimination and segregation, and the resolutions agreed upon manifest both the breadth of the vision of the delegates and the totality of the struggle.

Miss McKenzie

One significant sign of the NAACP's maturity is its labor resolution. The delegates reaffirmed their support of democratic trade unions and of the principle of collective bargaining. They recognized that hundreds of thousands of Negro workers belong to labor unions. Indeed, there are more Negro dues-paying members of trade unions than there are in the NAACP.

* * *

DEMOCRATICALLY controlled trade unions have served the interests of all America. The NAACP realizes that the revolution in which it has been engaged has been aided immeasurably by collective bargaining, sound systems of seniority, vacations with pay, paid holidays and the settlement of grievances—all gains won by organized labor. Negro workers and the entire Negro community have benefited directly from the health insurance programs, hospitalization benefits, life insurance policies and pension plans that recently have been written into many collective bargaining agreements.

NAACP support of trade unionism is the fact that organized labor is an important power center in American life today. It is one of the most important decision-making groups in our society. At times, its support is decisive in the struggle to eliminate discrimination and segregation, a political fact that the NAACP convention recognized in recommending that its branches should "seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor, and in turn give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program."

* * *

THE CONVENTION distinguished precisely between blind, unqualified support and intelligent, discerning support of labor policies. It warned the branches not to cooperate with Communist-controlled unions, nor those expelled from organized labor for being under Communist control, since all such unions function primarily as agents of the Soviet Union.

Evidence of the NAACP's political sophistication was demonstrated in its extension of its prohibition to the National Negro Labor Council as a Communist-dominated organization designed to get Negro workers indirectly to support Communist aims.

Recognizing that an ever-dwindling number of unions, particularly the independent railway brotherhoods, remain guilty of racial discrimination, the NAACP still cautioned that all available techniques—state and city fair employment laws, publicity and court action—must be utilized to end such discriminatory practices.

McKenzie

Auto Trip Through Southwest Shows Economic Worth of Area

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

TO TRAVEL by auto through the American Southwest is to realize how vast, how unused, how new America is. To the Eastern eye, accustomed to city slums, to teeming crowds competing for space and air and warmth, the marvel of thousands of miles of sunny, open land appears as a great national wealth, not yet reported to the people. Surely men would not not dwell in hardship if they were to understand the opportunities that are to be had, not for the taking, but for the planning of a better life.

Miss McKenzie

The West was opened and settled and annexed a century ago. It remains today a frontier area, full of economic promise. Those who believe that our economy is in trouble or has matured fully, should get behind a wheel and roam over the plains and mountains, the deserts and valleys, and experience for themselves the sense of wonder that all of this rich heritage beholds. Nor should the evidence of earlier efforts to conquer the West that have failed be discouraging. For obviously, the opportunity is not one capable of individual effort. Everything is large in scale—the promise, the problems, the solutions.

* * *

THE MOST depressing sight of the Southwest is the Indian population. The complexities inherent in the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in the revision of the interlocking network of Indian legislation and in the elimination of the status of wardship of a people in a free land, are all graphic to the mere passerby in Gallup and Taos and Kingman. For while the talk goes on about preserving an ancient culture, and the unthinking exclaim over the colorful costumes and art forms, the social fact and the social problem are those of a whole people caught between two worlds and thus belonging nowhere.

It will take heroic social planning to open the American Southwest. There will have to be cooperative effort between state governments and the Federal Government as well as between government and private industry—a sort of Point Four Program for ourselves. And standing in the face of the acceptance of such an approach is the example of our monumental failure in adjusting mutual rights and responsibilities between ourselves and the Indians under government planning. The difference is, of course, the tremendous one of planning for a free society and for a captive cultural island.

The whole concept of social and economic planning is one that is questioned under the present administration in Washington. Presumably to plan is to oppose free enterprise, when the planning engages the total resources of a people and thus requires a balancing of public and private interests. Unfortunately, the term, social planning, has become synonomous in the public mind with government intervention and government support and thus has acquired such an opprobrious label as "creeping socialism."

* * *

ACTUALLY, what is needed is a new interpretation of planning as a bringing to bear all of the skills of a society upon its problems, plus the utilization of whatever resources, public or private, that are needed for the reaching of solutions. Only such large-scale, integrated efforts can achieve the dynamism that will keep a free society increasingly more productive and progressive.

Only as we accept such an approach can we look upon our unsettled domains, or upon the deterioration of our cities, with any kind of optimism that we can conquer new frontiers. The romantic pioneer, striking his personal bonanza, belongs to the romantic past. Today's Westerner, for whom the prospects are just as golden, must be a social engineer.

McKenzie

MARJORIE McKENZIE

MY IMAGINATION is stirred by the announcement of plans for a cross-country political pilgrimage by some Republican women on their way to their National Federation convention in Los Angeles on Sept. 22.

Traveling by bus and being entertained by local federation groups during an eleven-day hegira, they will seek and report on "front porch" political sentiment when they reach the convention.

Miss McKenzie

The idea of women political leaders interviewing women constituents on the latters' home ground is a good public relations gesture and will make wonderful newspaper pictures and copy.

* * *

ONE CAN just see the very important Republican ladies climbing in and out of a Greyhound bus, after a 200-mile daily run, to be entertained at luncheon, tea, or the current county fair, Midwestern and Southwestern September heat and wrinkled clothes to the contrary notwithstanding.

A very earthy, democratic and wise adventure, as well as a test of the stern stuff of which lady politicians are made.

Maybe Mr. Gallup won't approve of the accuracy of the sampling methods of the "Election Express."

* * *

CROSS-COUNTRY doesn't always mean cross-section. And to be in a new place is not necessarily to see it, nor its people, nor to gain understanding of it.

The girls who will be sitting on their front porches probably will have the better view and the better opportunity to do the questioning, as they interview the representatives of some 4,000 women's clubs about the issues of the day and the Administration's record.

As far as the travelers are concerned, one could hope for them that they might have more than eleven days to cover 3,000 miles and to sound out a nation's political sentiments.

* * *

CERTAIN IT is that the only way to appreciate the magnificence and variety of America is to cross it by auto or bus. To appreciate its problems and aspirations requires more than a luncheon's formal opportunity.

The visitor sees what is served, the best, of course, and sometimes the worst, but he may miss the sense of the gray middle-ground between.

As the caravan crosses New Mexico, will the local federation members think to point out the newly desegregated schools, in the first state in the nation fully to follow the Supreme Court decision prior to the entry of the ruling?

The publicity about the "Election Express" says it is a traveling laboratory to analyze how people feel about the issues and to interpret the record of the Eighty-third Congress.

* * *

THE DELEGATES plan to talk to women as mothers, homemakers and workers, as builders of the American family and the source of the country's strength.

How can the delegates explain the action of the Eighty-third Congress in crippling the public housing program, so essential to the realization of adequate homes for all of America's families?

What all of us want to know is how our neighbors are responding to the new directions in foreign policy. After years of propaganda about one world, does Mrs. America find it easy to switch to the new nationalism of a divided world?

31a 1954

NEGRO(LOUIS E, MARTIN)

DOPE 'N' DATA

Defender 31a By Negro

By LOUIS E. MARTIN

A representative group of Chicago civic leaders met recently to launch a new plan for raising funds for the various welfare and public service institutions in the colored community. James Stamps of the Social Security office chaired the meeting and Howard Gould, industrial relations counselor, made the major presentation of the new plan. The affair featured finally an address by the vice president of the Combined Jewish Appeal.

Chicago, Ill.

The new plan in essence is a federation of the various fund raising efforts on the Southside into one gigantic appeal and it is patterned loosely after the Combined Jewish Appeal. A lot of little fund raising drives would be merged into one major community-wide or city-wide drive.

P.12

Right below the surface of this proposal one can see, of course, a multiplicity of problems. There is, for instance, the prospect of the various agencies jockeying for a greater share of the combined take. Despite such probabilities, however, the plan seems positively practical if there exists the will to make it work.

Sat. 11-2-54

During the meeting one issue bobbed up that seemed to shock a few Jews who were present. The new plan was tentatively labeled the "United Negro Appeal." There were extreme differences of opinion among the brethren over the use of the word "Negro" in the name and the question was asked by Attorney Sidney Jones, would or would not the new plan make for more or less segregation.

Once the issue of segregation was broached in the matter of the name and in the actual effects of the new plan, a dark cloud of doubt and confusion crept into the room. Although there was overwhelming approval of the plan on its merit, many individuals indicated some mental reservation regarding the Jim Crow aspects of the plan or what appeared to be its Jim Crow aspects.

At every turn and in every group, the question of what is and what is not segregation is being debated by our Negro leadership.

There seems to be a deep inner conflict between personal and racial pride on the one hand and the total fight, on the other hand, to eliminate all discrepancies and inequities in the society which arise out of consideration of race.

Some brothers, for instance, feel so keenly the effects of Jim Crow treatment that they are angered by the word Negro in print. Consider how often someone comes up with a new name for our group. Different leaders among us have what they call their favorite designation for the race. One may use the term colored, another Negro-American or Afro-American, etc. There are also some names not meant for white ears which are frequently used and which I dare not print.

The confusion among the leadership of course, is nothing compared to the confusion among the rank and file. The same guy will say "We Negroes ought to stick together" in one breath and turn right around and say "We Negroes are always getting off in a corner by ourselves." Another will say "I am proud of my race" and in the next breath state with the same conviction "A Negro ain't nothing."

Now that the Supreme Court has outlawed segregation, the general sensitivity on the issue of segregation has doubled. We do not wish to give aid and comfort to anything Jim Crow and at the same time we do not with to feel that an all-Negro effort or project is necessarily all wrong.

We are caught as the poet says between two worlds, one being born and one not yet dead.

When we reach a point in American society that color truly does not matter, these dilemmas arising out of various interpretations of what is and is not Jim Crow will vanish. Up until then the best guide for progress would seem to be that of making certain that we close no doors on course, see that no doors are closed on us. This is simpler said than done but nothing is really simple these days.

My View

Courier 31a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Jan. 11-27-54

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

WHAT WILL happen in Georgia and South Carolina if the public schools are abolished? No one is wise enough to know.

But I would like to discuss two aspects of the question. We believe that public funds should not be used to support church schools. As a result, Jewish and Catholic schools do not receive tax money. If the public schools are abolished and each child is given so much money to pay for his education, will the Catholic child be subsidized?

Dr. Mays

We can now say to the Catholics that the public school is there and the Catholic child can attend if he so desires. But if there is no public school and the pupil is paid so much to attend a private school, won't the state or city or county be compelled to give the Catholic child his pro-rata share?

* * *

IF WE GIVE the Catholic child his share to attend a parochial school will that not be a violation of the doctrine of the separation of church and state?

I would like to know how Georgia and South Carolina will solve this problem. If I were a Catholic and the public schools were abolished and the students were subsidized, I certainly would insist on getting mine.

Smart lawyers may see a way out but I cannot see it.

If Georgia and South Carolina should abolish the public schools, I am certain that a suit would be entered to restrain the state from doing it.

MY VIEW is that the Supreme Court would declare the act of abolishing the public schools unconstitutional.

Such an act would be a deliberate and planned scheme to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court. Since Georgia and South Carolina are determined to maintain segregation at any price, what would they do next?

Would they kick in and reestablish the public schools? If they did, they would be greatly embarrassed.

TRYING TO circumvent the Court's decision is like telling a lie. A lie cannot stand alone. It has to be supported by another lie and each succeeding lie has to be supported by another—so there is no end to it. The liar finally concludes that it is better to tell the truth.

Georgia and South Carolina will learn the hard way that they cannot evade the Court's decision. Joe Louis used to say of his opponent: "He can run but he can't hide." So it will be with Georgia and South Carolina and other states that try to evade the decision.

IF THEY refused to go along a second time and tried another trick, it would be rebellion. Would the Federal Government permit these states to continue to flaunt its authority? Would Georgia and South Carolina secede from the Union? Hardly.

If South Carolina and Georgia abolished the public school could the Federal Government step in and run the public schools? I would like for the lawyers to answer these questions.

If the Federal Government should run the public schools, what about state rights?

These states will eventually have to abide by the Court's decision. Why not now?

Courier 11-13-54

Pittsburgh Pa. 31a Negro

'Nothing Can Stop It'

Integration Sure To Come: Dr. Mays

By CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse College, told about 4,000 members of the Virginia Teachers Association here last week that people who are afraid of integrated public schools are "worried about nothing." He said integration was sure to come because "nothing can stop it."

Dr. Mays, reiterated his views of several weeks ago that integration would bring about no disastrous break between the races or no calamity to the races. He spoke to the teachers at a meeting at Virginia Union University where the organization held its annual session for four days last week.

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"MANKIND always has been afraid of the future," Dr. Mays said. "In twenty-five years, those of us who are still living will wonder why in 1954 we were so worried about nothing."

P. 16

Dr. Mays urged teachers to face the future with "confidence, poise and dignity." He reminded the group that discrimination will exist after segregation has disappeared.

The VTA resolution praising the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools drew praise from Dr. Mays who said the groups could have taken another course rather than to support the court's decision "without abandoning or betraying your role as a leader of Negro youth in Virginia."

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DR. MAYS, in his consideration of an immediate goal for teachers, stressed the need to make more literate Negro citizens. "We boast that 90 per cent of the Negroes can read and write," he said, "but that doesn't mean that 90 per cent are literate. Children in the grade can read and write, but they are not literate."

The speaker's idea of literacy, as he explained it, is the ability to read a non-technical publication and read it "intelligently" and communicate what is read.

On the question of integrated schools, Dr. Mays said it was a "two-way street." It means that white and Negro institutions open their doors to all students, he said.

The speaker asserted that, "In 1970 there are going to be so many white students at Virginia Union University, we'll forget it was once for Negroes only."

Dr. Mays, who was in the city attending sessions of the World Council of Churches, was introduced by Dr. Alvin Lane, prominent Chicago physician. George W. Watson, president of the Chicago Morehouse club, presided at the breakfast meeting which was held at Washington Park YMCA.

Impromptu remarks were made by Frazier Lane of the Chicago Urban League and Robert Turner. Other members attending the meeting included Lt. Joseph Brooks, Drs. John Eagan and Roy Boggs, Attorneys G. T. Woods, John Bryant, H. C. Arnold, Lloyd O. Lewis, Rev. James Mack, Leon Clark, Robert E. Johnson and Lerone Bennett, jr.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 31a Negro

Says Negro Schools Can Survive--If

Lawyer

P. 12

Sat. 9-11-54

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, declared here last week that first-class Negro institutions have proven their right to exist in a free and integrated society.

Speaking to the Chicago Morehouse club, the prominent educator and churchman declared, "Only first-class Negro colleges can — and should — survive in an integrated society."

Outlining a million dollar building program at the famous school for men, Dr. Mays stated that institutions like Morehouse are ready and willing to compete with white colleges for Negro and white students. He warned, however, that the survival of Negro institutions in this crucial era will depend, to a great extent, upon the continued financial support of loyal alumni.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 31a Negro

My View

What Next?

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

P. 7

THE POPE is the titular and singular head of the Catholic Church. Pope Pius XII is in direct line of descent from Peter.

The line is unbroken. The Pope speaks and the Catholic World listens. There is no dissent from his pronouncements however learned the Catholics may be. There is no criticism of what the Pope does in the Catholic press. On Dec. 8, 1854, almost a hundred years ago, Pope Pius IX proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Dr. Mays

Sat. 11-13-54

I SUSPECT most Protestants (and maybe some Catholics) think that the dogma of the Immaculate Conception refers to Jesus. It does not.

It has reference to Mary, the mother of the Christ. As Jesus was conceived without an earthly father, so was Mary. She too was immaculately conceived.

Since sin is believed to be transmitted through the male, both Jesus and Mary were born free of sin, without earthly fathers. They were divinely conceived. Protestant dogma accepts the former but not the latter.

My readers will recall that 1950 was "Holy Year" for the Catholics. On Nov. 1 of the "Holy Year," Pope Pius XII, following the precedent set by Pope Pius IX, proclaimed the dogma of the "Assumption of Mary."

* * *

THIS DOGMA adds to the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception" in that Mary was not only born free of the taint of human sin but she did not see death. She was translated to heaven without the death which ordinary mortals are heirs to.

In line with these two dogmas there is added the feast of Mary's queenship. In an encyclical letter (New York Times, Oct. 24) to the Roman Catholic Episcopacy, Pope Pius XII has established a new feast of the queenship of Mary to be celebrated on May 31 of each year.

According to the Times article, "It is the Pope's intention that on this day the consecration of the human race to the immaculate heart of Mary be everywhere renewed. This feast also will be a climax of the Marian year inaugurated by the Pope on last Christmas Eve to celebrate the 100th anniversary of another dogmatic definition, that of the Immaculate Conception."

* * *

THE NEW feast will be proclaimed by the Pope on Nov. 1, the last public ceremony of the Marian year.

According to the new feast, Mary is present in heaven in "body and soul and reigns amidst the choirs of angels and saints." She is queen of heaven.

It is interesting to note that the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was proclaimed 1800 years after the birth of Mary and the dogma of the "Assumption of Mary" 1900 years after; so were the Marian year and the feast.

It is difficult to conceive what next, but future Popes may proclaim new dogmas for Mary. These new proclamations dramatize the power of the Pope and the unity of the Church. They also represent the age and prestige of the Catholic Church. All this may be Hebrew to Protestants, but Catholics accept it all as a matter of course.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 31a Negro

My View

Open Up

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE MORE I travel over the country, the more I discover fear of integration on the part of Negroes. It is often unexpressed and concealed and one has to probe for it before the fear is discovered. I find it among Negroes in business, in education, in the professions and even in religion. I suppose this is due to the fact that some of us have made our living in a segregated economy so long that we fear what may happen to us in a non-segregated economy. This is understandable. And yet this fear could prove very damaging.

Dr. Mays

Sat. 11-6-54

Pittsburgh Pa.

If it springs from a belief or conviction that a Negro church or school, or bank, or insurance company, or newspaper, or other Negro organized and managed concern are not good enough to survive in an integrated society, it is serious. Because if that is the feeling, the institution or business will not survive, not because it isn't good, but because the people who run them and the Negro people think in their minds that they are not good. If this should be the reason, it simply shows how well the white man has done his job in getting Negroes to feel that nothing that they have built up can be as good as something the white man has built up. If this should prove to be the case, we are dealing with a disease in the Negro's mind and integration will not cure this. Many colored people think that a Negro physician cannot be as good as a white physician and a Negro lawyer cannot be as good as a white lawyer. It is a part of the slave psychology that what is white is good and what is non-white isn't.

I said it before, but I will say it again. The only thing confronting Negro organizations in this period of transition is the question of adequacy and efficiency. A thing does not have to be big in order to be adequate and efficient. There are many banks in America that are just as safe as the Chase National Bank. The Citizens Trust Company in Atlanta is just as good and has the same protection as the Chase National Bank. It was organized by Negroes and is managed by them. This analogy can be made in the case of schools, newspapers, insurance companies, doctors and lawyers. It isn't a question of who organized the thing or who runs it, but it is a question of how good it is. I think if we could get this through our heads, most of our fear would dwindle like the dew under the penetrating rays of a hot summer sun. But this is not all.

A Negro business, college, or anything run and organized by Negroes cannot argue to enter a formerly all-white concern and at the same time deny employment to white people in our organizations. Negro churches, Negro schools and Negro businesses must open up to all who qualify and seek entrance.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

WHAT WILL happen in Georgia and South Carolina if the public schools are abolished? No one is wise enough to know.

But I would like to discuss two aspects of the question.

Dr. Mays

We believe that public funds should not be used to support church schools. As a result, Jewish and Catholic schools do not receive tax money. If the public schools are abolished and each child is given so much money to pay for his education, will the Catholic child be subsidized?

We can now say to the Catholics that the public school is there and the Catholic child can attend if he so desires. But if there is no public school and the pupil is paid so much to attend a private school, won't the state or city or county be compelled to give the Catholic child his pro-rata share?

IF WE GIVE the Catholic child his share to attend a parochial school will that not be a violation of the doctrine of the separation of church and state?

I would like to know how Georgia and South Carolina will solve this problem. If I were a Catholic and the public schools were abolished and the students were subsidized, I certainly would insist on getting mine.

Smart lawyers may see a way out but I cannot see it.

If Georgia and South Carolina should abolish the public schools, I am certain that a suit would be entered to restrain the state from doing it.

* * *

MY VIEW is that the Supreme Court would declare the act of abolishing the public schools unconstitutional.

Such an act would be a deliberate and planned scheme to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court. Since Georgia and South Carolina are determined to maintain segregation at any price, what would they do next?

Would they kick in and reestablish the public schools? If they did, they would be greatly embarrassed.

* * *

IF THEY refused to go along a second time and tried another trick, it would be rebellion. Would the Federal Government permit these states to continue to flaunt its authority? Would Georgia and South Carolina secede from the Union? Hardly.

If South Carolina and Georgia abolished the public school could the Federal Government step in and run the public schools? I would like for the lawyers to answer these questions.

If the Federal Government should run the public schools, what about state rights?

These states will eventually have to abide by the Court's decision. Why not now?

* * *

TRYING TO circumvent the Court's decision is like telling a lie. A lie cannot stand alone. It has to be supported by another lie and each succeeding lie has to be supported by another—so there is no end to it. The liar finally concludes that it is better to tell the truth.

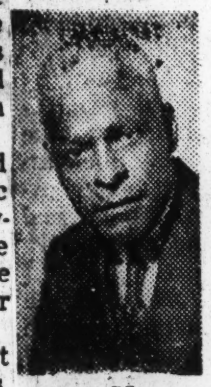
Georgia and South Carolina will learn the hard way that they cannot evade the Court's decision. Joe Louis used to say of his opponent: "He can run but he can't hide." So it will be with Georgia and South Carolina and other states that try to evade the decision.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE SOUTH—Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana — does not plan to cooperate with the Supreme Court in declaring segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

The rest of the South is begging for time, time, time. It seems that the South is winning. When it comes to the Negro the South usually wins. On Nov. 23, the Associated Press quoted the President as expressing the belief that the Supreme Court will not be arbitrary in its final ruling on how to end racial segregation in public schools.



Dr. Mays

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THE PRESIDENT is reputed to have said that he understood the Court was trying to find some kind of decentralization in handling the problem.

Eisenhower's remarks were preliminary to the brief filed Nov. 24 by the Justice Department. I wish to record sections of the brief as reported in the press and give my reaction to it. It says:

"Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and will have to be terminated as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community. There can be no 'local option' on that question, which has been finally settled by the tribunal empowered under the Constitution to decide it."

The Justice Department's brief supports the brief that the ending of segregation should be left to the lower courts under general rules laid down by the higher court.

* * *

THE FIVE steps are: (1) lower courts shall enter orders, directing local school authorities to submit within ninety days a plan for ending segregation as soon as feasible.

(2) Unless a satisfactory plan is submitted and approved by the local courts, "appropriate orders" shall be issued ending segregation beginning next school term.

(3) After the plans are submitted the lower courts will hold hearings as to whether the plan provides for transition to a non-segregated system as expeditiously as circumstances will permit. The lower court has power to modify the plan submitted.

(4) The lower courts should require progress reports.

(5) The Supreme Court shall retain jurisdiction for the purpose of making further orders necessary for carrying out its mandate—periodic reports must be made to the lower courts as to actions taken to enforce compliance with the high court's ruling.

* * *

THIS IS too much local autonomy. The words "as soon as feasible" and "as expeditiously as circumstances will permit" disturb me.

I am sure that those who believe in segregation will consider twenty-five years or fifty years or never "as soon as feasible."

Who is to determine what is feasible? Or expeditious? A lower court functioning in an area hostile to desegregation could toy with desegregation for a half century. There ought to be a time limit and a short one.

The Supreme Court should reverse the position of the Justice Department and do two things:

(1) Say that desegregation is to begin everywhere immediately.

(2) Give the time when desegregation must be completed. The lower courts could then be used to see that the job is done within the time set by the Supreme Court.

Otherwise it will drag out for decades and that would be tragic.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

WHAT we did at Evanston on race may not sound new. It isn't new. The resolution on segregation is no stronger than pronouncements uttered by previous bodies. Our own Federal Council and the National Council of the Churches have denounced segregation and have called upon church people to work for its abolition in church and society. National denominational bodies have done the same. So, in this sense our action at Evanston is no more than what other ecumenical bodies have done. But for the World Council we did do something new.

Dr. Mays

It must be understood that the World Council is not a legislative body. It cannot tell the churches what they must do. It is not a dictator. The World Council receives reports and votes to commend them to the churches for study and consideration. It requests the churches to report back to the assembly as to what actions have been taken on the reports received.

But when resolutions are presented to the assembly, they become an official pronouncement. And this is what happened when the Commission on Intergroup Relations presented its resolution on segregation. The resolution was passed. It was not something commanded to the churches. The assembly has now set down an official policy on segregation. This is what is new in the statement that follows.

* * *

"IN THE matter Church's task amid racial and ethnic tensions, the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches declares its convistion that any form of segregation based on race, color or ethnic origins is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ. The assembly urges the churches within its membership to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society.

"In doing so the assembly is painfully aware that, in the realities of the contemporary world, many churches find themselves confronted by historical, political, social and economic circumstances which may make the immediate achievement of this objective extremely difficult. But under God the fellowship of the ecumenical movement is such as to offer to these churches the strength and encouragement to help them and individuals within them to overcome these difficulties with the courage given by faith, and with the desire to testify ever more faithfully to our Master.

"From its very beginning, the ecumenical movement by its very nature has been committed to a form of fellowship in which there is no segregation or discrimination. The Assembly of the World Council of Churches rejoices in this fact and confirms this practice as the established policy of the council."

World and national bodies have condemned segregation and as a rule there is no segregation in world and national gatherings. It is in the local church where segregation is usually practiced. Now the local church can get no support from the World Council and none from national church bodies. So the local church is challenged as never before.

My View

Do Students Read?

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

A FEW years ago I was startled to hear a professor complain that he knew a bright student who was graduated from a certain class "A" college with honors who had not read one book outside of class assignments. This was a sad commentary on the student, college and the professors. One's literacy and education do not consist wholly in what is assigned in the class room. There're great books that lie outside of the course.

Dr. Mays

A careful study would reveal that Europeans read more widely than Americans, and that white Americans read more than Negro Americans. Although this is true generally, it should not be true on the collegiate level and yet I am sure it is. There are notable exceptions, but I fear the average Negro student reads less than the average withe student. I have observed the use our students make of college and university libraries. When there is not the pressure of tests and final examinations the patronage is woefully thin. All this says to me that our students, for the most part, read what they must read—what is assigned as required reading. The use Negro students make of the library is one of the things the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is checking on as it examines our colleges. At this point, I fear, some of our schools are going to be found wanting.

There are reasons for this poor showing. Reading is a habit. One needs to acquire the habit early. Once the habit is formed, reading becomes a delight—otherwise, it is a bore. Too many of our students come from non-reading homes. The parents of these pupils did not have the opportunity to be trained and some of the parents did not take advantage of the opportunity. Books and magazines are rare in such homes.

The reading habits are often not formed in high school. It is possible to find modern, well-equipped grammar and high schools throughout the South. But when you visit the libraries, the shelves are mostly empty in the vast majority of those I have visited. It appears that the school boards do not make adequate provisions for books. I think if I were a principal, I would get books for my school. So under these circumstances, the vast majority of our students come to college having read but little. And this is tragic! It is up to the college teacher to stimulate the student to read which is a hard job with so many years wasted. Here, of course, is assuming that the college teachers are widely read themselves.

During the summer most American students have three months vacation from school. As a rule they work in order to make enough money to return to college in the fall. Here is an opportunity for the student to read several volumes in and outside of his field. It ought to be a requirement for graduation that a student read so many books each year over and above the books required in regular course work. It may ve[illegible]

My View

Be Not Disturbed

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

AS I WRITE this article, the press carries the news that students are demonstrating against mixed schools in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., West Virginia and Delaware. It is clear as day that adults, I suspect mainly parents, are behind these demonstrations. As a rule children do not go out doing things of this kind without parental sanction, either by silence or active encouragement. Children do not do it this way.

Dr. Mays

Some day, soon I hope, these children will see clearly that their beloved parents were in error in inciting them to riot or demonstrate against Negroes entering white schools. All this will settle down and the school officials stand firm. Before the year is over, friendships will have developed between Negroes and whites and many of these friendships will last through the years. Twenty-five years from now, Negroes and whites will sit down as friends and joke about how foolish they were when they cut up in Washington, D. C., in 1954. They will speak with respect for their parents, but will shamefully admit that their parents were sympathetic toward their protesting the entrance of Negro pupils to what was previously an all-white school. Some of the parents will live to be ashamed of their actions.

Parents will soon learn that what they feared most did not happen. They fear now that their high school daughters will be marrying Negro men. As in New York and Boston, the number of intermarriages resulting from mixed high schools will be few indeed. Negroes will be winning prizes and starring on the football team. Things will settle down to normalcy and everyone will be happy.

Parents who encourage these demonstrations think these reactions will influence the Supreme Court. They know the Court cannot change its decision, but they think they can coerce the Court to give them a long time to put the decree into operation. I believe they are wrong. The Court cannot change its opinion nor can it stretch the process of implementation out too long. It would be unfortunate if the time span was too long. We might as well have the demonstrations over with in a year or two rather than drag it out over three, four or five. People can hardly get ready for desegregation in a segregated economy.

How much difference a few miles make: Baltimore is just about one and one-half hour's ride from Philadelphia and about three hours to New York. Negroes and whites have been going to school together in New York from time immemorial. And yet, Washington and Baltimore kids are fighting what New York has had for decades.

No one would believe now that about eighty years ago the people who advocated equal education for women and fought for them to have the ballot were almost mobbed as they moved around in enlightened New York State. Pioneers in science and surgery were cursed and damned. But in time they were hailed as heroes. History will accord the present members of the Supreme Court a large place.

My View

Teachers? Where From?

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

EXPERTS tell us that by 1970 we will have twice as many college and university students as we have now. There are about two and one-half millions now—five millions [illegible]

It is hard to believe, but this is what they say. If this is so on the collegiate level, it means a tremendous increase on the elementary and high school levels. There is a shortage in the public schools now when considered nationwide.

Dr. Mays

And every college president I meet is complaining that he cannot find teachers to staff adequately his faculty. There are at least two reasons for this shortage:

1. **TOO FEW** people are going into the teaching profession. Although salaries in the teaching profession have advanced within recent years, they do not compare favorably with salaries paid in other fields, such as industry and government.

There is also more money in medicine, law and government than in teaching. A man can graduate from college with an A. B. degree and get as much salary in industry or government as a man with an A. M. or Ph. D. can get in the teaching profession.

In a college or university one begins as an instructor and has to work up to the rank of professor. In a great university, it may take years to become a professor. All this means that the competition for good minds is terrific and that there are not too many of them.

A good personality and good ability are great assets in any field.

* * *

2. **THE SECOND** reason is a part of the first. We are not graduating enough top people to have enough to go around. It isn't salary alone. There aren't enough people.

A large number graduates from college each year. But a relatively small per cent go to graduate school. Many do not go to graduate school because they can get good jobs with an A. B.

Others do not go because their college records do n indicate that they would successful in pursuing an advanced degree. So the truth is, the people are not out there.

In every field there seems to a shortage of able men and women. Certainly among Negroes there is a tremendous shortage in medicine, law, nursing and dentistry.

If there is need for a first-class stenographer or secretary she can hardly be found. You can find many who have taken secretarial courses and graduated, but few who are first rate.

* * *

THERE ARE many people who have a master's degree, but too many of them have average records and would not be encouraged to work towards a doctorate in a first-rate university.

A college teacher does not necessarily have to have a Ph. D. in his field. However, he should be able to earn one if he went after it.

We should start a campaign to recruit good teachers. Money is not everything.

The joy and reward that come from developing young minds, the opportunity to do creative work and to be loved by students are not to be taken lightly. The teaching profession is rich in rewards.

Desegregation movement can't be stopped — Mays

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Nov. 6, 1954

By RUFUS WELLS

RICHMOND

"Southern governors may filibuster, but they cannot stop the movement toward integration, nothing can stop it," Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College told some 4,000 members of the Virginia Teachers Association here Friday.

Speaking in the Belgian Building at Virginia Union University at the climax of a three-day state teachers convention, Dr. Mays said the South is "worried and confused."

He said some white southerners are worried about mixing of the races and added, "but when I see colored people as black as I am, and whiter than Walter White, it seems to me that the races have been mixed for sometime."

— o O o —

"MANKIND HAS always been afraid of the future," he continued, "in 25 years those of us who are still living will wonder why in 1954 we were so worried about nothing."

He compared the present fears to those that preceded modern surgery, education of women, teaching the theory of evolution and the discovery that the earth revolves around the sun.

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DR. MAYS commended the teachers for their resolution supporting the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools.

The VTA could not have done other than support the courts' action, he declared, "without abandoning or abrogating your role as leader of colored youth in Virginia."

He said the ruling was a "moral decision" and "if it was wrong then the Federal Constitution was wrong, the Bill of Rights was wrong, the Declaration of Independence was wrong and Jesus was wrong when He said "God is the Father and all men are children of God."

Pointing to unmet educational needs, Dr. Mays stressed the development of more literate colored citizens.

"We boast that 90 per cent of our people can read and write," he asserted, "but that doesn't mean that 90 per cent of them are literate. Children in the third grade can read and write, but they are not literate."

— o O o —

HE DEFINED a literate person as one who could read a non-technical book or editorial "intelligently" and communicate what is read.

"Taking that definition you have to admit that not 90 per cent of our people are literate and that the number is probably not greater than 20 per cent."

Dr. Mays said that freshman at Morehouse and other universities often cannot read on a college level.

As a solution, he urged college, high school and grammar school teachers to get together for joint action against the shortcoming and predicted that the problem could be corrected within 10 or 15 years.

The problem of improving the reading level among colored people isn't the English teacher's alone, "it's everybody's job," he said.

— o O o —

POINTING OUT that some colored persons have an inferiority complex and fear that their institutions will be closed when desegregation comes, Dr. Mays said "Let us abolish nothing that is good."

He challenged the teachers to train future citizens capable of holding their own with the best minds in America and the world and predicted that by 1970 so many white students would be attending Virginia Union University "we'll forget it ever was for colored only."

He spoke before the Eighth general session of the 67th annual convention of the VTA.

My View

All Eyes on the Supreme Court

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

NINETEEN FIFTY-FIVE will be a significant year. The Supreme Court will hear arguments on how the Court's decision of May 17, 1954, is to be implemented. Some will hold that the Supreme Court should leave it to the states to determine how and when segregation is to be abolished.

Dr. Mays

Others will plead for time—a lot of time. Some will probably argue for community autonomy — asking that each school board be given the authority to decide whether it will desegregate in one year, twenty-five years, or never.

Some states like Georgia will file no brief at all.

* * *

ONE FACT is clear! The Supreme Court will hardly leave it to the states. There are states that cannot be trusted. Were this not true, a decision of the Supreme Court would have been unnecessary.

When states like South Carolina and Georgia have already taken steps to abolish the public schools in order to keep segregation, I am sure it would be an unfortunate thing to leave desegregation in the hands of these states.

Even if the Supreme Court were so inclined, it could hardly be so now. Mississippi could hardly be trusted to work out its own schedule of desegregation since some time in December that state will follow in the steps of Georgia and South Carolina by holding a referendum designed to get authority from the people for the Legislature to abolish the public schools in order to keep segregation.

* * *

LOUISIANA COULD not be trusted for the police have power to enforce segregation. Under the leadership of Governor Stanley, Virginia could not be trusted to work out its program of desegregation.

By jumping the gun before the Supreme Court hands down its decision as to how the schools are to be desegregated, these states have made it impossible for the Supreme Court to leave it to the states.

It will be unfortunate if the Supreme Court gives the states too much time. If the Court gives the states several years to do this job, it will nullify its own decision.

Usually, a Court's decision means almost immediate compliance. This was true in decisions involving the abolition of the white primary, the curtain in the dining car, and desegregation in interstate travel.

It was almost immediate in decisions involving equalization of salaries and the admission of Negroes to Southern State Universities.

* * *

BUT ONE should be realistic. In desegregating the schools more is involved than was the case in the previous decisions mentioned.

States differ and localities in the same state differ. It cannot be done the same way in every community and it cannot be done in the same time span in every community.

I predict that the Court will order such community to begin compliance almost immediately by ordering kids to go to the schools nearest their homes and by requiring that the job be completed within a relatively short time—probably in two years' time.

* * *

EVEN IF my prediction is right, it must be borne in mind that residential segregation will keep segregation for years to come in many communities.

Dr. Mays

It's Good News to Hear of Jim Crow's Ending in Schools on Army Installations

Courier 31a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

IT IS good news to know that segregated schools will end on military installations no later than Sept. 1, 1955.

Pittsburgh Pa

It might be well for our readers to recall the order sent out by Secretary of Defense, Charles Wilson, on Jan. 12, 1954. I quote below from that order.

Dr. Mays

It is desired that appropriate steps be taken to assure that the operation of all school facilities located on all military installations shall be conducted without segregation on the basis of race or color. Effective as of the date of this memorandum, no new school shall be opened for operation on a segregated basis, and schools presently to conducted shall cease operating on a segregated basis, as soon as practicable, and under no circumstances later than Sept. 1, 1955.

In the accomplishment of this policy, the following action will be taken:

P. 16

(a) For each military location on which a school is now operatng on a segregated basis, it will be determined whether the local educational agency will be able, under State Law, to operate the existing school in accordance with the provisions of this policy. If the local educational agency will not be able to do so, appropriate proposals should be prepared under provisions of Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, to the United States Commissioner of Education for providing non-segregated free public education in such school facilities. If the local educational agency will conduct the school, immediate steps will be taken to comply with this policy, and

(b) For military locations on which new schools are being constructed, but the schools are as yet not operating, immediate steps shall be taken to make certain the permit for the operation of the school contains a non-segregation clause.

This is a significant move. First, it may indicate the kind of thing that the United States Supreme Court will do in the segregation cases before it.

* * *

IT MAY set a time limit when segregation is to end in the public schools in the five cases before it.

In the second place, the order from the Secretary of Defense is significant because it places the Federal Government and the Eisenhower Administration squarely behind a non-segregated economy.

This move will have more weight than the average one of us realizes.

It not only carries with it the prestige of the Defense Department, but it carries with it the prestige of the Federal Government. We are always on safe grounds when we can get the Federal Government, or any government for that matter, to sanction doing something that is morally right.

The Eisenhower Administration is carrying to completion the job of desegregation which had begun under the Democrats. We salute the Secretary of Defense and the Eisenhower Administration on this move.

* * *

THIRDLY, THIS move will lead to the breaking down of segregation in the surrounding areas.

It will be awkward to have no segregation on a military installation and segregation just outside the military area. But make no mistake, that act on the part of the military will go a long way towards breaking down segregation in civilian life.

The community sets up and takes notice when the Federal Government and the church speak.

In the fourth place, the ending of segregation in military schools will go a long way towards improving human relations. It is a good thing psychologically, to get people in the habit of thinking of a non-segregated economy. It is a terrible thing to be going around thinking about segregating people when more important things should be on our minds.

Contrary to public opinion, we make real progress in human relations only when people of different groups and cultures live together. Our respect for other people is never enhanced by keeping those people apart in normal everyday human relations. These are the reasons the order from the Secretary of Defense has great significance for good.

* * *

AN APOLOGY

A few weeks ago, I was in error when I stated that John Hope was the first Negro to head a Negro college founded by a white denomination. I am informed by Prof. William Brewer of Washington, D. C., that Biddle University, now Johnson C. Smith, had a Negro president, Daniel J. Sanders, as early as 1891. This was before John Hope. Of course, we all realize that there were Negro presidents of the denominational schools founded by Negro denominations prior to 1906.

Dr. Mays

If the Negro College Is First-Rate It Will Survive in Non-Segregation

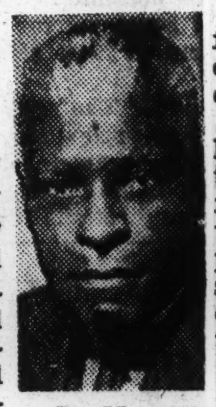
Courier 31a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Pittsburgh Pa

RECENTLY, a conference on higher education was held in Chicago. Educators were present from more than 400 colleges and universities.

It was pointed out there that by 1970, sixteen short years, the college enrollment in American institutions will be twice the present number.



Dr. Mays

The enrollment is supposed to jump from two and one-fourth million to five and one-half million. This will be true because of the population increase in the 1940's and 1950's. This will be true, also, because more and more high school graduates are going to college, and the percentage of women going to college is definitely on the increase. What does this mean? What does it mean to the private college?

Jan 3 27 54

* * *

WITH RESPECT to plant, it means three things. The existing colleges and universities must expand their physical plants.

P. 6

They must make more use and better use of existing plants and, without a doubt, more new institutions will have to be built.

This probably means that most of the expansion will have to be done in publicly supported institutions. I cannot conceive of the private colleges doubling the capacity of their physical plants. It will take money galore to do this.

A few private colleges will be able to do this, but I venture to say that the number will be exceedingly small. The state institutions will be able to expand more rapidly than the private institutions.

* * *

THEY GET along on the taxes paid by all the people. This also means that some new public institutions will be established; especially junior colleges.

It means that we will go in for more and more mass education and this may affect the quality of college work.

What will the private college do? It seems to me that the private colleges cannot afford to try to compete with the public institutions in expanding their facilities. They should keep their enrollment down to the physical plants that they can afford.

They should seek to do a quality job rather than a quantity job. As the enrollments in public supported institutions increase, it will become increasingly difficult for them to do the quality job that the private schools can do.

Every graduate from an accredited high school is eligible to enter a state-supported institution and, in most instances, the state schools must accept them. It is not so with the private college. The future of the private college will depend upon the quality of its work.

* * *

COLLEGE FACULTIES must be increased from the present 130,000 teachers to 245,000 by 1970, said one of the experts at the Chicago meeting. Where will these teachers come from?

It is exceedingly difficult now to find outstanding scholars to adequately staff every department of a college.

There are thousands of college graduates, but not enough real scholars and real teachers. I predict that it will be easier to expand the physical facilities than it will be to get qualified teachers.

Staffing these colleges, with twice as many students, is going to present a tremendous problem.

* * *

IN THE light of these facts, it is silly for anyone to raise the question of what will happen to the Negro private colleges when segregation is knocked out.

It is clear as day to me that the best of them will survive. In a few years, the scramble for admission to college is going to be so tremendous that students are going to be eager to enroll in any college that will accept them.

In 1970, the scramble is going to be so great that white students, even in Mississippi and Georgia, will not hesitate to seek admission to Morehouse and other institutions that were formerly for Negroes.

* * *

THE TASK of the Negro college is one: and that is to make its work first-rate, standardize its buildings and equipment, and bring to its faculty the best scholars available. As for me, I have never had any misgivings about the role of the private Negro college in a non-segregated society. If it is good, it will survive.

Dr. Mays

It's Been One Hundred Years, But The Negro Is Not as Yet, 'Free'

31a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN issued his Emancipation Proclamation Jan. 1, 1863, freeing the American slaves. Nine years from now, it will be 100 years since Abraham Lincoln issued that immortal document. The Negro has come a long way in these ninety-one years, but he is not yet free.

Dr. Mays

It seems to me that we should be able to emancipate a people in 100 years. And yet, 100 years is a long time in the life of an individual, but a short time in the life of a race.

THE NAACP has on a "Crusade for Freedom." The objective is to completely emancipate the Negro race by 1963. It is a noble objective.

It seems to me that every American Negro and every American white man who loves his country and freedom would be willing to join in this crusade. I have always felt and I feel now that anyone who is not willing to struggle for freedom, to sacrifice for freedom, to pay for freedom, and if need be, to die for freedom, does not deserve to be free.

Some day, the color bar will be completely destroyed. Whether I live or die before the Negro achieves complete freedom, I must have the satisfaction of having done my bit to bring it about.

I don't want to be a coward and I don't want to enjoy something that others struggled to give me while I sat on the sidelines free from the struggle, waiting for somebody else to do for me what I should do for myself.

* * *

IF THE NAACP is to achieve its objective by 1963, every loyal American must participate in the crusade.

The very fact that one participates in the Crusade for Freedom is proof that that person is free in his soul and in his mind. Educational salaries have been equalized in many sections of the South.

And yet, I know that there are some teachers who are now benefiting by the increase, but who did not contribute anything to help bring it about. I have often wondered how those teachers feel now.

There are two ways we can participate in the Crusade for Freedom. One way is personal and individual. It is a struggle within the soul. I say this because a man can be a millionaire and not be free.

He can earn a Ph.D. degree and still be a slave in his mind. Many men have been freer in jail than others outside of it.

Courier 4-24-54

Everyone must agree that Socrates was a free man even while drinking the hemlock. Certainly Paul was free when he put on a revival in jail. Paul Bunyan was free when he wrote "Pilgrim's Progress" in jail. The struggle for this kind of freedom will continue after 1963. The NAACP cannot do this job by Jan. 1, 1963. This kind of freedom has nothing to do with race.

* * *

THE SECOND kind of freedom which we hope to achieve by 1963 is a crusade in which everyone can participate. We can get the laws and courts that restrict freedom changed.

To achieve this second kind of freedom is helpful in achieving the first. We must not be fooled by the argument that you cannot emancipate through law.

Freedom must be protected by law and safeguarded by the courts. If the Negro has made more progress in the last twenty years than he made in the seventy previous to that, it is because he has learned his way around in the Federal Constitution and the Supreme Court.

* * *

THE FIGHT in the courts must continue and this will take money and more money. The poorest of Americans can contribute $2 to the NAACP. Millions of Negroes could contribute $5 or $10 a year.

Many thousands could contribute $100 a year, and thousands could take out a life membership of $500. We must learn that freedom is an achievement and not a gift.

People do not give freedom to others because they are good nor because they deserve it. Human nature is not good enough to do that. Freedom must be won!

My View

Courier P. 2

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Sat 10-9-54

Buddy Trosper

SOME days ago, I received in the mail an Associated Press clipping. I was asked to say something about the clipping in one of my articles. The sender did not sign his or her name—simply said "one of your readers." For fear the article which my friend sent me was not widely read, I repeat it in full here. The clipping was about Buddy Trosper from Trenton, Mo., who had taken daily for four years a fifty mile taxi ride in order to be in a segregated school. The article follows: Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Mays

"Buddy Trosper won't get a fifty-mile-a-day taxi ride when school begins next month.

"The Trenton School Board announced yesterday it is abolishing segregation in its public schools. But the only pupil it will affect is young Trosper. Now he can attend school at home instead of being driven every day to Chillicothe, where he has attended school the last four years.

"Each school day a taxi took him to Chillicothe and then returned to pick him up after school. The taxi fare alone last school year was $1,225. Then there was $135 in tuition—all paid by the school board.

"The Trosper boy, who will be in the sixth grade, is the only Negro school pupil in Grundy County."

Here is one more example to prove that people are willing to pay for their prejudice. It is often said that "everything is all right if there are only a few Negroes around. The situation gets tense and worse only when there is a large number of Negroes." The situation in Trenton may not have been tense, but it is amazing that a school board would spend $1,360 a year to keep one lone Negro in a segregated school and transport this one student fifty miles a day. It shows once more that prejudice drives people insane. It not only makes them do mean things, but it makes them do ridiculous things. Anyone telling this story fifty years from now will not be believed. It will sound so uncivilized and ridiculous that the people in the year 2000 will laugh and laugh at us for being so silly.

One fact is clear, the decision was not made by Buddy Trosper nor by the white kids in Trenton. The decision was made by adults. The carriers of prejudice are not the youths. They are the grown-ups. Buddy Trosper could have gone to school in Trenton without an incident if the school officials, the teachers, and the parents had made up their minds. When the students in a little town in West Virginia struck because Negro pupils enrolled, I wager the parents were behind it. Children will never be what they ought to be until adults are what they ought to be.

Integration will work in proportion as adult leaders make up their minds that it should work. But as long as politicians, teachers, editors, preachers, and other leaders stir up trouble or are afraid, integration will have a hard time.

MAYS

No Revolution Down South If Supreme Court Outlaws Segregation In Public Schools

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

AS STRANGE as it may seem, the issue of segregation is not merely the co-education of the races in the public schools. The issue is whether Negro and white children in South Carolina and Georgia should attend the same school. The issue is much bigger than that. It is world-wide. The issue is this: Can the United States Supreme Court, representing the greatest democracy in the world, having assumed the political, economic and moral leadership of the world—can this democracy afford to announce to the world that it believes in segregation based on color and race? Can the United States Supreme Court afford to say to a billion colored peoples in Asia, millions of colored people in Africa and South America, and to the democracies of Europe, that we believe in second-class citizenship for fifteen million Negroes? These are the main issues and not the co-education of the races.

Dr. Mays

THE SUPREME COURT faces a dilemma. It faces world condemnation if it affirms segregation. There is a threat of a revolution down South if segregation is declared unconstitutional in the public schools. What will the Supreme Court do? I predict that the Supreme Court will declare segregation in the public schools unconstitutional and that there will be no revolution down South. The following are the reasons that there will be no revolution down South:

1. There was no revolution when Negroes got the ballot in the deep South, no revolution when segregation in inter-state travel was declared unconstitutional, and none when the curtain in the dining car was declared unconstitutional. There was no revolution when the Southern tax-supported institutions opened their doors to Negroes. The timid and the coward had argued that all of these changes would produce a revolution. They did not.
2. The members of the Supreme Court are aware of the fact that it will be a terrible thing for America and the world if the greatest democracy on earth puts its stamp of approval on segregation in 1954.
3. In the very nature of things, desegregation will be slower than we think. These are the reasons it will be slower than we think. Many sections in the deep South are going to make the Negroes sue for desegregation. The judges will rule only on the five cases before it. The Supreme Court cannot rule against segregation in the public schools generally. Negro leaders in many sections of the South, urged by the white people of the area, are going to declare themselves in favor of the status quo.

The Negro leaders will do this under pressure and because of fear of what will happen to them if they do not. In the very nature of things, Negro parents are going to be cautious about sending their children to an integrated school. Once the obstacle of segregation has been removed, Negroes are going to relax and pressure on white school boards will be less. As in many centers of the North, Negroes will be segregated geographically and they will be forced to attend the public school within the vicinity where they live.

* * *

IT IS FOR these reasons that there will be no revolution down South and the things that most people fear will not happen. It will be much easier for the South to adjust to a non-segregated society and, therefore, save the soul of America, than it will be for the United States to explain to the world why it believes in second-class citizenship for fifteen million people, based on race and color. It cannot be otherwise. Segregation is the badge of inferiority and there can never be any complete equality under it.

DR. MAYS:
NAACP AND WOMEN OF METHODIST CHURCH DID MUCH TO END UN-CIVILIZED ERA.
President Foster of Tuskegee has rightly stated that mob violence is no longer a valid index of progress in race relations because of . .....
See: Code 27i- 1953

Courier
P.6
Pittsburgh,Pa.
Sat. 1-23-54

Dr. Mays

The Communists Will Eagerly Take Advantage of Any Mistake We Make

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

RECENTLY 22,500 Chinese and North Korean prisoners were released to the United Nations command despite strong Communist objections. It is reported that the first anti-Red prisoners marched out of the Neutral Zone waving banners and singing. This is a significant event and it reflects discredit upon communism; especially is it significant when the number, 22,500 who refuse to return to communist lands is contrasted with the twenty-one Americans, one Briton, and 327 South Koreans who have chosen democracy.

Dr. Mays

I have little first hand experience with communism. In fact, I have had none except about ten days in Czechoslovakia in 1949. I have had no experience of communist activities in the United States. But from what I observed in Prague and from my reading knowledge of communism, it is difficult for me to understand why an American would prefer communism to democracy, even though it is imperfectly practiced in the United States. At any rate the number that preferred communism to democracy is insignificant when compared with the large number of communists who preferred democracy.

* * *

BUT MY chief concern here is the future of the 22,500 Chinese and North Koreans who have repudiated communism. This means that they have chosen to forsake their native lands, their families and relatives in order to have a new way of life. It takes courage to do this and I am compelled to wonder what will happen to the families these 22,500 are leaving behind in China and North Korea. Will the Communists make their families suffer for the decisions these men have made? I wonder! Any way you look at it, it was a brave decision and few of us are strong enough to make such decisions.

One can only hope that the United Nations will deal so fairly with the 22,500 who have repudiated communism that they will never have reason to regret their choice. After all, I think "the Armistice provides only that the Indians and both commands will expedite return to their homes or to a neutral nation." Korea is not democratic and certainly Formosa, where the bulk of the Chinese are being sent, is by no means a democratic nation. Chiang Kai Shek has never been accused of running a democratic government. It would be unfortunate indeed if the future lot of these 22,500 were so hard that in the end communism would win and not democracy. Be it far from me to suggest what steps the United Nations should take—but let us beware, for the future of these prisoners who have voluntarily chosen us could redound against us.

* * *

I UNDERSTAND that there are 100 among the 22,500 who do not wish to go to South Korea nor to Formosa. They want to settle in the United States, Japan, Poland, India and Switzerland. There seems to be no provision in the terms of the Armistice for this. What will the United Nations do about it? It would be a serious mistake if these 100 people were forced to go to a country against their will. It would be wise if a way could be worked out whereby these 100 men were permitted to become citizens of any one of the allied nations that fought in Korea or India if some of them preferred. The number is small but a principle is at stake.

If the 22.500 were not allowed to be forced to go back to their communist countries, the United Nations cannot afford to force the 100 to go where they do not wish to go. We can only hope that these 100 will be wisely dealt with and that the world will know that they were not forced to choose a country they did not wish to choose.

The Communists will eagerly take advantage of any mistake that we make not only in the handling of the 22,400 but in the 100 that must be dealt with differently.

Dr. Mays

Abolition of Segregation in the South Means Georgia Will Be Like New York

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE MORE I talk with people about the possibility of the United States Supreme Court striking out segregation in the public schools, the more fear I find. What are the bases of these fears? Negroes and white people in the South have been segregated so long that they really don't know each other. Though living side by side for decades, there have been two parallel roads which meet mainly in servitude. In a way, we fear the unknown because Negroes and white people do not quite know what the other group is like. We have assumed a basic difference and that has engendered fear.

Dr. Mays

Many Negroes are afraid because they fear economic competition in the open market. They have been competing intra-racially rather than inter-racially. They know that by and large, Boards of Education have not been requiring the same standard for Negro and white teachers and that for decades, Negroes have been given inferior schools. There is a feeling of insecurity. In a non-segregated society, they fear they will lose their jobs.

* * *

THERE IS another fear and it is based on the belief that even in a non-segregated society there will be gross discrimination; that a Negro of real ability will not have the same chance to rise as a white person.

White people are afraid too. They don't know what this Negro may become once he is given an equal chance. Although they have had every advantage, they too, fear competition with this unknown Negro. Then some of them are afraid that there may be a considerable increase in the mingling of the races to the extent that there will be inter-marriage. All these fears and others lurk in the minds of people. But let us face reality.

In a strictly non-segregated society, some Negroes will lose their jobs. Some will lose their jobs because other people available will be better qualified and some will lose their jobs because of discrimination within the non-segregated system. These are not only possibilities, but they are probabilities. But even so, in the long run the net gain will be good. Some Negroes of real competence and worth in a non-segregated society, will get better jobs. In a segregated economy, I have seen many Negroes working under inferior white people. And there is no doubt in my mind that the exceptionally competent Negro will rise higher in a non-segregated society than he could possibly rise in a segregated one. Many Negroes who will lose their jobs will find better jobs doing something else. Some of them will find jobs that pay better than teaching.

* * *

AS FOR the future of the social status of the races, that is in the laps of the gods. It cannot be handled by law in a segregated society and it cannot be handled by law in a non-segregated society. Nobody is wise enough to know what the social situation will be twenty-five or fifty years from now on if segregation goes. We aren't omniscent and we aren't omnipotent. The abolition of segregation in the South will simply mean that Georgia will be like New York and Mississippi like Massachusetts. A non-segregated society is nothing new in America. There are thirty-one states in the country that have no segregation by law.

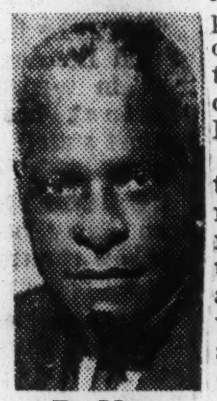
The basic problem confronting the United States isn't what will happen in the future if segregation is abolished. The basic issue confronting this country is what will happen to our democracy, to our religion if segregation is not abolished. Either we believe in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Christian religion or we do not. If we believe in these, we move on the conviction that the abolition of segregation is right and if it is, the future will reveal to us blessings and rewards which we cannot now see. We walk by faith and leave the consequences to God.

Dr. Mays

Statements by Governors Byrnes And Talmadge Tend to Stir Up People

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

IT IS most unfortunate that Gov. Herman Talmadge has said recently that he will call out the State Militia and State Police to impose segregation should the Supreme Court rule against segregation in the public schools in the cases before it. Governor Byrnes' statement is not as unfortunate as Governor Talmadge's but it, too, is unfortunate. Governor Byrnse is quoted as having said "I shudder to think of the consequences if segregation is outlawed."



Dr. Mays

Both of these statements are unfortunate because these two men occupy the highest positions that their respective states can give them. The Governor is to his state what the President is to the United States. Statements like these tend to stir up the people and they tend to encourage people to do illegal things. Statements like these are likely to make a tremendous impression upon people who have deep-seated racial prejudices and no one can calculate how much influence these statements will have upon the growing young minds of these two states and the South for that matter.

* * *

IT IS hopeful, though, that many leading citizens do not agree with Governor Talmadge. I think most of the white people in Georgia would vote for segregation, but I am convinced that the vast majority of them would oppose any effort such as calling out the State Militia just as the majority of them would oppose abolition of the public schools.

The Macon Telegraph has this to say about the Governor's statement: "Such statements can only be calculated to incite bitterness, discontent and misunderstanding—all of which will make the ultimate solving of this problem more difficult, if not nearly impossible . . . When the threat of the military force is injected into the matter, it becomes one of paramount seriousness which is almost beyond the comprehension of the average Georgian . . . The sheer folly of such a circumstance in this atomic age when the world is confronted with the dangers of communism is too horrible to imagine."

The Augusta Chronicle has this to say: "There will be other and more peaceable means of dealing with the problem when it presents itself. Let's concentrate on them and devote our full energies to studying them, rather than talk in terms of force and violence. Living in constant dread of an atomic war is bad enough, without adding the new fears of insurrection and violence such as Governor Talmadge's threat implies."

It's statements like these that we hope will offset statements such as Governor Talmadge has made.

* * *

ONE OF the many things wrong with segregation is the fact that it is one-sided. The majority and the strong always legislate for the minority and the weak. For example, an education commission has been officially appointed in Georgia to study the whole problem of segregation and to say what the state should do in case the Supreme Court rules adversely to segregation. As would be expected in a segregated economy, the members of the commission are white and Negro opinion cannot and will not be represented in the report that the members of the Education Commission will make.

This properly indicates that while we have been voting in Georgia since 1946, our vote is not yet felt. Another example is that of South Carolina. It has a comittee studying the question of what to do in case segregation is held un-constitutional. This committee is composed of five members of the Senate, five from the House of Representatives and five at large appointed by Governor Byrnes. Here again there is no Negro representation.

* * *

IN GEORGIA, easily one-third of the people of the state are Negroes. In South Carolina the population is more nearly equal, possibly 40 or 45 per cent of the people in South Carolina are Negroes, but in the appointing of these two commissions, Negroes are left out as if they did not exist. And that is the major trouble with segregation, the people in power do not and possibly cannot think the language of those who are not there to present their side.

This situation is inherent in a strictly segregated economy. And yet if any Negroes were appointed that were the right kind, they would have to be at odds with the white members of the committees.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

MISSISSIPPI is determined to keep up segregated schools in that state. They plan to try voluntary segregation first and if that fails they will abolish the public schools. This seems to be what Governor White and the Mississippi Educational Association want. Governor White favors immediate state aid for new Negro school buildings and he plans to present his proposal to a special session of the Mississippi Legislature in September.

Dr. Mays

But along with this huge proposal to bring Negro schools up to a parity with the white schools, there is to be a proposed Constitutional amendment which will allow counties and separate school districts to abolish public education if the citizens involved vote it. His amendment is proposed as a last resort if voluntary segregation fails.

THE MISSISSIPPI Educational Association made its wishes on voluntary segregation known just about the time the Governor was calling a meeting of Negro educational leaders to seek a "meeting of the minds" and agreement on a program of voluntary segregation. This is a tough spot for Negro educators to be in. It will take wisdom, courage and character for them to do the right thing. I do not envy their position. I can only hope that Negro leaders everywhere will be on the side of progress and the future. And I believe the future is with the Supreme Court.

Suppose Mississippi had done the impossible some fifty years ago! If this had been the case, I would not, as a South Carolinian, have been constantly thanking God for Mississippi. As a rule when I was a college student I could usually expect Mississippi to spend less on Negro education than South Carolina. Now Mississippi is talking about justice and equality in Negro education. Read what the Mississippi Educational Association said in Jackson the latter part of July:

"It is futile to talk of separate schools for the Negro unless we can talk of adequate schools for his race. We can no longer draw the color line in our schools unless there is justice on each side of the line."

The association continues: "We cannot expect segregation by choice while there remains the present disparity in the schools provided for each race." The association expresses concern over maintaining racial integrity. It says that the main institutions through which "racial integrity may be best preserved are the home, the church and the school."

It is too bad people are not willing to face reality. I am willing to guess that there is no state in the Union where "racial biological integrity" is being violated as much as it is in Mississippi today. As long as this violation can be illegal and one-sided, I fear that we here in the South have never been disturbed about maintaining racial integrity. It took a Supreme Court decision to get such expressions from the Governor and white teachers.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

PEOPLE almost invariably say that men running for office do not necessarily mean what they say. When elected they will be their natural selves and will be decent men. I have never believed it. At least if they don't mean it and say it for the purpose of

Dr. Mays

getting elected, when elected, they must cater to those people who voted for them because they said the things they wanted to hear. Down in Georgia the people are confused. Eight candidates are running on the same platform. All eight decry the decision of the Supreme Court. They vow to high heaven that they are going to keep segregated schools in Georgia. If we judge them by what they are saying in their speeches we have little choice. One might as well put the names of all eight in a hat and choose one.

Many Negroes think one of the eight is more liberal than the others. But it can hardly be discovered from his speeches. Negroes who support Mr. Thompson say he doesn't mean what he says. Maybe he doesn't. But I fear he, like the rest, will be obligated to do, when elected, what he promised when campaigning.

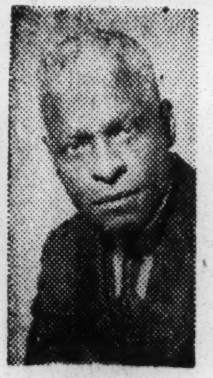
Mr. Linder, another candidate, advocates three kinds of schools: one for whites, one for Negroes, and one mixed. If Mr. Linder really meant this, it would show a sign of liberalism because he would be giving Negroes and whites who want to, the right to send their children to an integrated school. He says only 2 per cent of the parents would choose mixed schools. But Mr. Linder isn't willing to leave it to the 2 per cent. He says those who favor "mixed schools" would be subject to a psychiatric examination. Teachers would decide what kind of schools they would teach in. I suppose the teachers who would choose a mixed school would also need a psychiatric examination. Mr. Linder says further that legislation should be passed restricting the freedom of the NAACP so they could meet only after obtaining a permit from the governor's office.

The ninth candidate, Mrs. Grace Thomas, is the only candidate who has said the Supreme Court should be obeyed. She qualified late and hasn't had much to say. If she conducts her campaign on a high plane, advocates obedience to the Supreme Court, does not wave the red herring of race hatred, should Negroes vote for her or for one of the eight who advocate circumventing the Court's decision? Some say she can't win. A vote for her is a vote thrown away. Should one vote for a principle or for expediency?

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

IF NEGROES had been admitted to baseball several decades ago, they would have done then what they are doing now. If Negroes had been admitted to big league baseball in Babe Ruth's time there would have been a Negro who would have equaled Babe Ruth's batting record. Willie Mays may equal or surpass Ruth's record this season.



Dr. Mays

When Negroes were permitted to compete in the open market in baseball, boxing, and track, they compared favorably with the best in the other races. If Jackie Robinson, Larry Doby, Roy Campanella, Willie Mays, Monte Irvin and others had been kept out of the big leagues, the world would have never known how good they are.

Scores of Negroes have had the ability to play as well as any of these, but they were never given the chance. These Negro players never knew how good they were until they met the stiffest competition. It took also the big league to challenge the Negro players to do their best.

* * *

WHEN THE bars of segregation came tumbling down in sports, the Negro met the challenge. Will this be true all acros the board? If baseball is illustrative, we can see clearly that America has been the loser by keeping Negroes out.

Non-segregation will do one of two things for Negroes.

They may be satisfied to move leisurely along in an integrated society occupying a mediocre place so long as they are not segregated. This could happen to some Negroes.

On the other hand, integration should stimulate Negroes as nothing else could. In a fully integrated society, the sky and not the house ceiling will be the Negro's limit.

He may reach for the highest and best in every field, because he will know that nothing can keep him from reaching the top if he is really outstanding. He will not hesitate to go into banking, because he will know that he can strive for and may achieve the presidency of the nation's largest bank. He will seek a political career because he will know that color will not keep him from being Senator or Governor. He will strive to be the best scholar in a given field, because he will know that he can teach not only at Morehouse or Spelman, but if he is tops, he can teach and may teach at Harvard or Smith.

* * *

I PREDICT that when the walls of segregation go and Negroes are truly integrated into every phase of American life, some of the ablest statesmen will be Negroes; some of the most noted bankers will be Negroes; some of the ablest authorities in physics, mathematics and philosophy will be Negroes.

Even with the odds definitely against Negroes, they have been among the best not only in sports, but in music, drama, religion, social science, poetry and pure science. I would like to be around 100 years from now, for Negroes will be occupying many of the biggest positions in the nation.

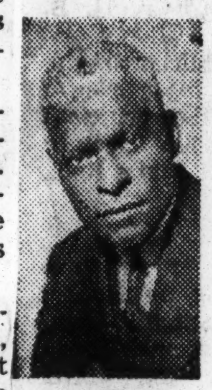
My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

PEOPLE almost invariably say that men running for office do not necessarily mean what they say. When elected they will be their natural selves and will be decent men. I have never believed it. At least if they don't mean it and say it for the purpose of getting elected, when elected, they must cater to those people who voted for them because they said the things they wanted to hear. Down in Georgia the people are confused. Eight candidates are running on the same platform. All eight decry the decision of the Supreme Court. They vow to high heaven that they are going to keep segregated schools in Georgia. If we judge them by what they are saying in their speeches we have little choice. One might as well put the names of all eight in a hat and choose one.

Many Negroes think one of the eight is more liberal than the others. But it can hardly be discovered from his speeches. Negroes who support Mr. Thompson say he doesn't mean what he says. Maybe he doesn't. But I fear he, like the rest, will be obligated to do, when elected, what he promised when campaigning.

Mr. Linder, another candidate, advocates three kinds of schools: one for whites, one for Negroes, and one mixed. If Mr. Linder really meant this, it would show a sign of liberalism because he would be giving Negroes and whites who want to, the right to send their children to an integrated school. He says only 2 per cent of the parents would choose mixed schools. But Mr. Linder isn't willing to leave it to the 2 per cent. He says those who favor "mixed schools" would be subject to a psychiatric examination. Teachers would de-



Dr. Mays

cide what kind of schools they would teach in. I suppose the teachers who would choose a mixed school would also need a psychiatric examination. Mr. Linder says further that legislation should be passed restricting the freedom of the NAACP so they could meet only after obtaining a permit from the governor's office.

The ninth candidate, Mrs. Grace Thomas, is the only candidate who has said the Supreme Court should be obeyed. She qualified late and hasn't had much to say. If she conducts her campaign on a high plane, advocates obedience to the Supreme Court, does not wave the red herring of race hatred, should Negroes vote for her or for one of the eight who advocate circumventing the Court's decision? Some say she can't win. A vote for her is a vote thrown away. Should one vote for a principle or for expediency?

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THINGS look hopeful in Florida—at least at this writing. Mississippi plans to "by-pass" the decision of the Supreme Court, but there is a chance that Florida will seek ways and means of complying. It will be a significant step if a deep Southern state takes a real stand in support of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Mays

It won't take too much courage for border states to stand up in favor of desegregation; but for a deep Southern state it will take nerve a-plenty.

Southern strategy seems to be to go on record as being determined to keep segregation for the influence it may have on the Supreme Court's declaration as to how integration is to be brought about.

Some of the Southern Governors feel that any attempt now to go along with the decision would encourage the Court to hand down an order for an immediate integration of the schools. The majority of the Southern States will keep segregation as long as they can.

* * *

LAST WEEK I set forth the intent of Mississippi. This week I write hopefully of something that seems to be brewing in Florida. The Continuing Education Council of Florida is a lay group representing labor unions, Parent-Teacher Association, League of Women Voters, the American Legion, and the State Bar Association.

A group of this kind represents the grass roots and it looks more hopeful than anything I have heard of in the Deep South. J. Velma Keen, chairman of the council who also represents the Florida Bar Association, is reported to have said "to abolish the public schools would set education in Florida back fifty years. This organization would not join in any such move."

Keen made this statement after a closed meeting of the council at which were present Thomas D. Bailey, State Superintendent of Schools; Atty. General Richard Ervin, Dr. Louis Killian of Florida State University, Secretary of State R. A. Gray, and several members of next year's Legislature. Keen was also quoted as saying that those who attended the meeting "were in agreement that the U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregation unconstitutional must be obeyed and segregation must end in Florida."

* * *

THE PERSONS present at the closed meeting expressed the opinion that integration would have to be carried out county by county and not by a schedule covering the whole state. The Attorney General seems to favor such a plan and will probably take account of it when Florida files its brief with the Supreme Court. This seems to make sense, as I understand it, because the control of education in Florida is not in the capital at Tallahassee, but in the sixty-seven counties.

Although Florida thinks integration should come gradually through its sixty-seven counties, this is a much more hopeful sign than we find in "enlightened" Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. It may be that Florida will lead the way for the South. At least they are not kicking the traces in Florida. It is a hopeful sign that the South is divided on this issue.

My View

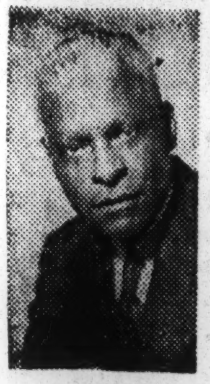
Sat. 10-27-54

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Does the South Make Up Its Mind?

Courier P. 7

THE Atlanta Journal and Constitution wrote an editorial on segregation in Georgia's school. It was an editorial endorsing Fred Hand, one of the nine candidates running for Governor. The editorial said that segregation in Georgia schools could be entrusted only to a man of strong character and that Fred Hand was that man.



Dr. Mays

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution is a great paper, highly respected throughout the nation. I usually find myself in agreement with their editorials. But this time I cannot agree. Let me quote two paragraphs from that famous editorial of Sept. 5:

"Courts can make laws but people live them. And the South is not ready to live this decree that the Supreme Court has spoken. A heritage and a living tradition cannot be ended abruptly by decree. There are forces stronger than the judgment of nine men, regardless of how right in ethics that judgment may be.

"These truths are known to us. They were bred in our fathers and born in ourselves, and we seek a way to prevent their legal contradiction until the time, if that time ever comes, that the South itself, in its own way and by its own decisions, shall alter its manner of living."

Pittsburgh Pa

IT IS true that laws must be lived by the people. Much of the South is not ready to live the decree the Supreme Court has spoken. But some of the South is ready. Washington, D. C., and Maryland are partly ready and they are parts of the South. It seems that some sections of Florida and North Carolina are ready. There are thousands of Southern people who believe in implementing the decision, but they are afraid to say so. But this is not the main point of my quarrel with the editorial.

I cannot accept the view quoted in the second paragraph above. The point advanced in that paragraph is that the South itself "in its own way and by its own decision" will alter its manner of living. The editorial also implied that the South may never make up its mind to abandon segregation.

* * *

DID THE South make its own decision to abolish the white primary? Did the South in its own way abolish segregation in the dining car? Did the South make up its own mind to abandon segregation in interstate travel? Did the South decide to alter its way of life by admitting Negroes to Southern universities?

Did the South make up its own mind when segregation was abolished in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force? Did the South decide voluntarily to equalize teachers salaries?

The answers to all these questions are obvious. The South made up its mind on all the issues with the assistance of the United States Supreme Court. And the South will make up its mind on segregation in the public schools with assistance from the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Mays

Man May Set the World on Fire, Saving God All of the Trouble

Courier By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THERE is a song they used to sing. It runs like this: "There is no hiding place . . ." With respect to the hydrogen bomb, we can say there is no hiding place on this earth. It seems that God will not have to set this world on fire. Man will probably spare God of this cruel task. He will set the world on fire.

Dr. Mays

The New York Times pointed out recently that the dimensions of the H-bomb are conveyed by a new word — megaton. A megaton is the explosive force of one million tons of TNT. They tell us that the bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima had only one-five hundredth of that power. The H-bomb which we exploded at Bikini on March 1 had the force of at least ten million megatons, and this is equal to ten million tons of TNT. Some estimates of that March 1 explosion have put it at twenty megatons. In a strategically important city, the odds against your survival in an H-bomb war would be about a million to one.

* * *

A TEN - MEGATON bomb will do the following: (1) cause total destruction by blast within a radius of four miles—an area of fifty square miles; (2) cause severe damage within a radius of eight miles—an area of two hundred square miles; (3) cause moderate damage within a radius of fourteen miles—an area of six hundred square miles; (4) destroy by fire within a radius of twenty-five miles—an area of eight hundred square miles.

It has been pointed out more than once that one bomb now can destroy New York City. We will probably have to change our song—instead of saying God is going to set this world on fire, we will need to say man is going to set this world on fire. It is for this reason that I fear neither God nor the devil, but I do fear man.

* * *

WE TRY to see hope in this. We argue that since Russia has the H-bomb and the United States has the H-bomb, we will be afraid to use it and therefore the development of the H-bomb is for the peace of the world. I seriously doubt that. It is my prediction that if we get involved in a war with Russia, the H-bomb will be used. And if there is a weapon more deadly than the H-bomb, we will use that. I hope I am wrong, but I think not.

The tragedy of it is the fact that man's ability to destroy has outrun his capacity to build constructively. He has developed his mind, but there is a lag in developing the heart and soul. It seems that common sense would say to the nation that since we have now reached the point of total destruction, let us sit down now and settle all of our differences without war, and without preparation for war.

* * *

IT IS not only religious people, but generals who say that war is destructive and evil. And yet, we go on spending more money for that item than for all other items combined. And the further tragedy is that man will keep on using his mind in this way, and if it is conceivable to build a more powerful hydrogen bomb whereby a whole nation can be blotted out, we will build that bomb.

We will go on building bigger bombs, and if we ask Congress to put the cost of a few hydrogen bombs into something very constructive, I suspect Congress would not do it. We certainly do not spend sixty billion dollars for efforts of peace, for education, for health, for the elimination of slums and other things that make for human good. It seems that man must have something to destroy and something to hurt to get him to turn his money loose without great complaint.

* * *

WE WILL never have peace in the world as long as men are afraid of each other. Nations fight because they are afraid. It is for this reason that I do not believe we can frighten a nation into peace by entering a mad race to outstrip that nation by being better prepared for war.

I have always held, and I hold now, that if we cannot get the major powers of the earth to enter a program of progressive disarmament, there is no chance for peace in our time, or in anybody's time, and to work to this end of progressive disarmament is everybody's task.

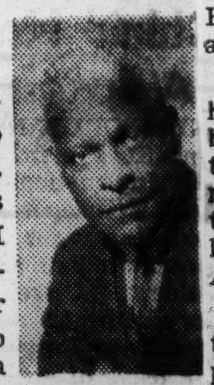
Dr. Mays

If He Were Someone Else, He'd Have Been Atty. Thurgood Marshall

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

I SUPPOSE it is silly to write about being somebody else since it is not possible to be any body other than yourself.

But from my youth up, I have always wanted to do things that count toward improving the cause of justice and furthering human freedom.



Dr. Mays

It is wonderful to help make history. It is for this reason that I have great admiration for scientists who have had a hand in conquering diseases, men like Columbus who discovered a new world, men like Lincoln who emancipated a race and Gandhi who did more than any other to free the untouchables.

If I were a child I would like to be Harry Briggs Jr. of South Carolina; Ethel Belton of Delaware; Dorothy Davis of Virginia; Linda Brown of Kansas, or Spottswood Bolling of Washington, D. C. If I were somebody else, I would just as soon be parents of these five kids.

THEY MADE history May 17, when the Supreme Court made segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

My hat is off to all the parents, but I believe it took more courage for the parents to stand up in South Carolina and Virginia than it took for the parents in D. C., Delaware and Kansas.

It takes courage for parents to do this and I fear the majority of the parents in the South would not allow their children to be so used.

This decision should prove to be a great stimulus to these five children. They should aim to be outstanding men and women.

* * *

I HOPE all five of them have the ambition, the character, and the ability to become useful men and women. According to Life magazine, Harry Briggs Jr. wants to be a minister.

If he becomes one, I hope he will work to be one of the best in the nation. He has participated in the struggle to make it possible for Negroes to compete in the open market, not as Negroes, but as Americans.

I hope he will measure up to what he has helped to make possible. I am sure the other four have aims equally high. Twenty-five or thirty years from now I would like to know what these five young people will be doing.

I TRUST that the Supreme Court decision of May 17 is just the beginning of their history-making careers.

I salute all the children involved and congratulate the parents who had the courage to stand up perhaps under hostile criticism from both Negroes and whites.

If I had to live my life over again and had the power to choose, I think I would attend the same schools I attended: South Carolina State, Virginia Union, Bates College and the University of Chicago.

I would follow the same career. I see nothing to make me wish I had done something else. But if I had to be somebody else or choose another profession, I feel now, certainly momentarily, that I would choose law and that I would want to be Thurgood Marshall, James Nabrit, Robert Carter, George Hayes, Spottswood Robinson or Redding; men who argued the cases before the Supreme Court.

* * *

IF I HAVE envied any one, I hope it has been an envy of admiration not a malicious one; wishing I could do something just as well and something just as uplifting and constructive.

Thurgood Marshall and his associates must experience great satisfaction in that they, more than any other group of lawyers, are responsible for breaking segregation's strong back and thus helping to make America a real democracy.

They have rendered the world a great service.

Dr. Mays

Six Georgia Candidates Use Same Platform, Segregation, in Campaigns

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE SUPREME Court has given six candidates in Georgia a platform. All six are standing on one platform — preserve segregation in the public schools.

They differ in some ways as to how segregation is to be preserved, but not a one of them has any intention of going along with the decision of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Mays

It is suggested that segregation may be maintained by giving the school boards the authority to assign the pupils. It is suggested that legal ways be unearthed whereby segregation can be continued. There is the Byrnes and Talmadge way—abolish the public schools and turn them over to private hands.

One candidate advocates three schools: one for Negroes, one for whites and a third one for Negroes and whites who want to go to the same schools.

* * *

ONE OF the candidates, speaking at the sixtieth birthday of Kingsland, in the southernmost point of eastern Georgia, said: "Shall we be calm when they light a fuse that will blast the white South that we love out of existence.

"Agitators have never given up hope for a black South. Communists and fellow travelers tell us to 'be calm' while they light the fuse that will bring on a Negroid civilization.

"They said 'be calm' a few years ago, and we lost the primary. The voters on Sept. 8, will say 'no" to the Negro agitators and their red and pink backers who want mixed schools." These words are attributed to Marvin Griffin who was striking at those candidates who advocate calmness.

CANDIDATE HAND said: "I repeat that we must be calm and determined not to create strife and bloodshed, but to work out the problem peacefully. The Supreme Court's decision was not based on the law nor the welfare of the South.

"We should have a multitude of plans to use to preserve public, segregated schools, so that when the Court knocks down one plan we will have another one ready. We will maintain segregated schools and we will do it on a public school basis."

Candidate Thompson urges the white people to stand united. He said in his Kingsland speech: "We won past victories when the white people were united—this is no time to divide. I agree with all the candidates, except one, on segregation in schools. No effort should be made to divide the white people or the gubernatorial candidates on the issue of segregation."

* * *

CANDIDATE GOWEN declared that if Georgia public schools are destroyed, Communists will rush here to set up private schools. Without public supervision, isms will infiltrate the education of Georgia's children.

Gowen believes segregation can be maintained by assigning students. These quotations are illustrative of what our candidates are thinking.

I want to make four observations. When the Supreme Court said that separate but equal was the law, all of these men urged that the decision be obeyed.

* * *

NOW THE same court says segregation is unconstitutional and they are seeking ways to circumvent the decision. When it is what they want they say "obey it." When it is not what they want they say "do not obey it."

The second observation is it is mighty late in the day to be worried about the mixing of the races for unless my eyes fool me, the races are already mixed.

The third observation is that the Negro vote in Georgia is still so weak that candidates have no real fear of the Negroes at the polls.

If Negroes want to be free they must register and vote.

Finally, if any blood is spilled because of the court's decision, the leadership will be responsible.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

I AM HERE at Evanston attending the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches. It is my twelfth World Conference — two in Asia, three in North America, and seven in Europe. They have been religious conferences, Church and YMCA. All this has happened within a span of seventeen years. The first one was in India in 1937.

Dr. Mays

Here we are from 163 communions or denominations and forty-eight countries. Every brand of Protestantism is represented here. The Orthodox Church is here. The Roman Catholic Church is not represented. Many cultures and races are here. These 163 denominations represent 170 million Christians. We are drawn together and held together by a simple creed: "We accept Jesus Christ as God and Saviour." It would be difficult—almost impossible to find another creed that would be acceptable to the 163 communions.

* * *

THIS IS truly the World Church at work. Race does not count in the Assembly of the World Council of Churches. Negroes and colored peoples from America and Africa have prominent places on the program. Two of the outstand- speeches before the plenary were delivered by D. T. Niles of Ceylon and P. K. Dagadu of the Gold Coast, West Africa. The writer has addressed the plenary. The different racial and cultural groups are skillfully scattered among the various sections and committees. Each delegate has a chance to make whatever contribution he is able to make.

Sunday, Aug. 22, a fine communion service was held in the First Methodist Church. It was under the auspices of the Methodist Church, but other denominations were served—in fact it was opened to all communions, but there are some denominations that could not partake of the elements under Methodist auspices. Those who feel that way celebrated their own.

Denominational groups participating other than Methodists were Congregational Christian, Church of the Brethren, the Moravian Church, American Baptist, the Evangelical and Reformed, the International Convention of Disciples of Christ, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Reformed Church in America, the Evangelical United Brethren Church and the National Baptist Convention. In addition to these denominations, members of many other churches partook of the bread and wine.

* * *

THE WORLD ASSEMBLY cuts across national and racial boundaries. Indians and Pakistanians fellowship here despite the hot dispute over Kashmir. There are a few here from behind the Iron Curtain. Southerners, Negro and white, work, eat, discuss and commune together. Africans, Negro and white, move in friendly accord.

Evanston has caught the spirit. Northwestern, I believe, had it already. I have not been and I have not heard of any kind of discrimination based on color. Evanston guaranteed that before the officials of the assembly agreed to come. Northwestern University and the city of Evanston have gone out of their way to make everything right.

Perhaps the most spectacular scene was the religious pageant where 125,000 people worshiped in Soldiers Field. To bring this many people together when it isn't athletics or a prize fight is something to write home about.

My View

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

ON AUG. 21, 1954, I addressed a plenary session of the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches which convened at Evanston, Ill. I, along with Ben Marais of South Africa, introduced the study, "The Church Amidst Ethnic and Racial Tensions." The addresses were well received. I thought the response to my speech was exceedingly generous, more than I deserved. Several thousand people applauded lustily and a goodly portion of the audience stood and cheered after I finished speaking.

Dr. Mays

Many letters have come from people who heard the speech and those who did not hear it but read excerpts in the press. Letters have come from the North and South, from the East and from the West; from Mississippi, California, Maine, Rhode Island and several other points. The vast majority of the comments received—verbally and through letters—have been commendatory.

I shall not dwell on the favorable comments, but rather on the unfavorable ones. Oddly enough, the letters of dissent came from the North. In the address, I was showing that there is no basis for modern segregation based on race, color and ethnic origins in the Old and New Testaments, none for it in the early Church and none for it in the Medieval Church.

I made it clear that there is no basis for it in science. Since the modern Church can find no basis for it in any of these disciplines, I challenged the churches to rid themselves of all forms of segregation based on race and color. Some of the writers assumed I was white. Here are some of the remarks. A woman from Maine thinking I am white began her letter this way: "You hypocrite: Do you want your daughter to marry one of these black men? God did not intend us to mix and become a mongrel set of half breeds. They are (Negroes) children of another strain and evolution, like the monkeys—they mimic well. It is only as they have white blood in their veins that they show intelligence."

* * *

A MAN from California writes: "Let race segregation continue in the churches or lose millions of white members in your churches. Don't tell me you can make a Negro Father Divine into a Luther or Wesley. If you love the Negro, prove it by marrying your children to Negroes — practice what you preach! Oh religion, what asininity is preached in your name. God made the different races to be diffferent racially, mentally, physically and morally." Another one from Chicago wrote: "If you have your wife or daughter with you send them to the South Side of Chicago and in a short time they wiuld be raped or murdered."

These are the worst of the lot. As a rule I ignore them. Usually they are not signed—if signed, no address is given. When one gets a few letters like these, it is a true sign that what you write and say gets under the skin of some people. Then, too, all praise is not good for the soul. Progress, yes. But we have a long way to go.

31a 1954

(NEGRO) BENJAMIN E. MAYS

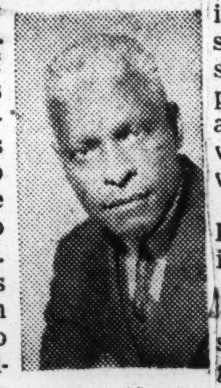
Dr. Mays

From Now on Segregation Will Have to Walk Around on Crutches

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

AS I WRITE this article, May 20, Governor Talmadge is standing pat. He says no mixed schools in Georgia as long as he is governor.

Senator Russell is expressing great disapproval of what the Supreme Court has done. White of Mississippi is shocked. Governor Byrnes is all set to turn the schools over to private hands.



Dr. Mays

A move is on foot in Georgia to draft Talmadge for another four years in an effort to perpetuate segregation.

* * *

TO DO THIS the Legislature must get three-fifths of the legislators to sign to call an extra session of the Legislature.

If an extra session is called two-thirds of the Senate and House must vote to change the constitution so the governor can run to succeed himself.

The Governor of Virginia is inviting the governors of sixteen states to come together and exchange views. Attorney General Cook of Georgia is calling a meeting of the attorney generals of the states involved to see what legal steps can be taken to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court.

Dissenting voices come from some quarters. Attorney General of Kansas, Harold R. Fatzer said, "Kansas has no further concern regarding school segregation. We are following out the purpose of the decision."

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL John G. Fox of West Virginia said, "I would not attend any conference designed to circumvent a decision by this nation's highest court."

Governor Stanley of Virginia issued the call after the Governor of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, refused to issue the call. Governor Johnston Murray of Oklahoma says each state has its own problems to consider and that all the governors could do would be to tell each other what they plan to do.

The Attorney General of Kentucky refused Mr. Cook's invitation. So the storm rages.

* * *

BUT THE STORM will subside as all storms do. These gentlemen might have waited until the Court hands down directives after next October as to how de-segregation is to be brought about.

And by that time Washington, D. C., Kansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Delaware will be on their way toward implementing the Court's decision. Things will settle down. In some cases communities will move at once to do the Court's will.

Some sections will be where they are now next year and for several years to come. There will need to be more suits. But by and large the South will stubbornly, reluctantly and slowly abide by the Court's decision.

I say slowly because in all too many instances Negroes will collaborate with whites to keep things as they are.

The slowness with which desegregation progresses cannot be laid wholly at the door of the white people. Some Negroes will participate in a move to slow up the process through fear they will offend the white people in the community.

* * *

OTHERS WILL do so because of fear of losing their jobs. Still others will feel that the process should be slow.

There will be some who will fight to speed up the process.

The latter will be solely needed to keep heat under those who would circumvent the decision by their slowness.

In the meanwhile, millions more will be spent to try to equalize Negro schools in a further effort to delay integration. So the work of the NAACP is by no means over.

And Negroes in the South must know that even if the Supreme Court's decision were implemented tomorrow, the fight against discrimination will have to continue—just as Negroes in the North must fight discrimination. A big victory has been won but the battle has not been won—far from it.

* * *

BUT THE GREAT gain is what I have stated in another connection. Segregation's back has been broken.

For three-quarters of a century segregation has strutted about in this country as if it were God Almighty. Nobody dared challenge it, since Charles Sumner, until Negro lawyers came on the scene.

From now on, segregation will have to walk on crutches and apologize for its continual existence. Thank God for Negro lawyers.

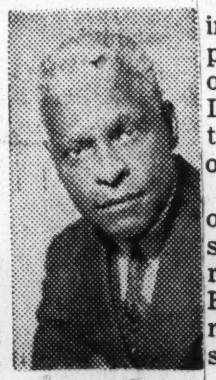
Dr. Mays

Negroes Will Be Better Off When Segregation Is a Relic

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

IT IS a thesis of mine that as a general rule when there is considerable racial tension, the leadership is at fault.

It is not the people at the "bottom" but rather the people at the "top" who keep things stirred up. The United States Supreme Court has handed down the most historic decision since the close of the war between the states.



Dr. Mays

In places where the top leadership announces that it plans to comply with the decision of the Court the transition will be made fairly easily. In places where the top leadership announces it will not comply with the Court's decision, desegregation will be much more difficult.

* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, it will be difficult in those states where the governors are denouncing and impugning the integrity of the Supreme Court.

It will be more difficult in places like Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi because of the attitude of the top political leadership.

The Supreme Court is a great court and the interpretation of the constitution by the Supreme Court is the law. Any high official who announces to the public that he will not abide by that decision repudiates the law which he has sworn to uphold and plays directly into the hands of Communist propaganda.

* * *

WE NEED more light than heat; more integrity than compromise. Name-calling, denunciation of the nine men on the beach, arousing interracial animosity— those who do these things are shedding more heat than light.

If Negroes and white people deliberately plan separately ways and means of circumventing the decision of the Court, that is dishonest.

If Negroes and whites enter into a compact whereby they plan to go against the decision of the Court, that is dishonest. It is within these two areas that we need the highest types of statesment on both sides.

It is unfortunate that in two or three instances Negroes in small communities have already gone to the Board of Education in their community stating that they want segregation to continue.

* * *

ONE WILL never know whether this is the result of honest conviction or whether it is fear. It is a fact that more Negroes than we think are afraid to express an opinion which they think is contrary to the thinking of the white people in their community.

It is a fact that it would probably be dangerous for some Negroes in some small town or rural community to crow too loudly about desegregating the schools.

It is also true that as rule all too many Negroes have more rabbit in them than is necessary.

* * *

HONESTY DEMANDS that people in every community throughout the South, Negro and white people, make up their minds that they are going to be law-abiding and that they are not going to try to avoid the decision of the Supreme Court, but are going to seek honest ways and means of implementing the decision.

Here it seems to me that it does not matter whether desegregation is accomplished immediately or whether it is done in two or three years. The main thing is that we begin immediately to plan to do what the Court says. That's citizenship; that's Americanism and that's integrity.

The example has been set in the District of Columbia where they plan to desegregate the schools in September and where they hope to complete the job in a year's time.

* * *

A GOOD example has been set in Kansas, West Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma and in North Carolina.

According to the press, Greensboro is planning to perfect ways and means of implementing the Court's decision in a relatively short time. This is the time for the press, ministers, teachers and politicians to urge people to comply with the Court's decision.

There is no need for Negroes to be panicky or afraid. Time will prove that the Negro in America will be better off in every way when segregation is a relic of the past and when all men are in a position to walk erect not as Negroes or Jews or Gentiles but as men, brothers under the skin.

Dr. Mays

Legal Attack on School Segregation Initiated in Boston Over Century Ago

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE ASHMORE Study, "The Negro and the Schools." The study was sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education in anticipation of a Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools. The book is published by the University of North Carolina Press. The report reminds us that the first legal attack upon segregation in the public schools of the United States was initiated in Boston more than a century ago.

Dr. Mays

The brilliant Charles Sumner was the lawyer. Sumner appeared on behalf of a "Negro girl who had been barred from a white school under local ordinance which provided separate education of the races. At this time, 1849, there was no Fourteenth Amendment, but Charles Sumner's argument in Roberts v. City of Boston did not differ from the arguments presented against segregation in 1954. Sumner relied on the bill of rights of the Massachusetts Constitution.

He argued that the Massachusetts Constitution forbade any legal distinction based on race since it declared that all citizens are born equal. He argued further than the operation of segregated schools "tends to deepen and to perpetuate the odious distinction of caste, founded in a deep-rooted prejudice in public opinion."

He argued that the separate schools of Boston were not equal using as proof that this Negro girl had to walk 2,100 feet to attend her classes "while the white school was only 800 feet from her door."

* * *

THE MASSACHUSETTS Supreme Court ruled against Sumner. Chief Justice Shaw held that segregation of the races was not discriminatory and that when the Boston School Committee provided substantially equal schools for Negroes, it had done its duty which a higher authority could not deny. Shaw argued further that "any caste distinction aggravated by segregated schools," "if it exists, is not created by law and probably cannot be changed by law."

How familiar these words sound! But Sumner was not the quitting kind. In 1855, he and others had mustered so much strength that the Massachusetts Legislature repudiated the court's decision.

Although the Massachusetts Legislature invalidated the court's decision, Chief Justice Shaw's decision became the model argument for the South. We get next the case of Plessy v. Ferguson which was argued in 1896. Plessy, a man of about one-eighth Negro descent, asked the court to invalidate a Louisiana law which made it mandatory that he ride segregated on trains. The United States Supreme Court ruled against Plessy.

* * *

THIRTY-NINE years passed before the "separate but equal doctrine" was tested in court. It was done in 1935 when Donald Murray applied for admission to the Law School of the University of Maryland. Murray argued that Maryland had no law schools for Negroes and that it was not "separate but equal" if Negroes had to go outside of the state. Maryland Court of Appeals sustained Murray and said Maryland had to provide legal education for Negroes within the state.

Next was the Gaines case in 1938 where Lloyd Gaines sued for admission to the University of Missouri on the ground that no separate law school existed for Negroes. The United Supreme Court sustained Gaines by asserting that "the obligation of the state to give the protection of equal laws can be performed only where its laws operate, this is, within its own jurisdiction."

In 1946, Miss Sipuel sought to enter the University of Oklahoma and won admission in 1949 after refusing an inferior law school improvised for her. In 1948, McLaurin sought admission to the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma. He was admitted on a segregated basis. McLaurin went back to court and in 1950 the Supreme Court ruled that once admitted McLaurin could not be segregated.

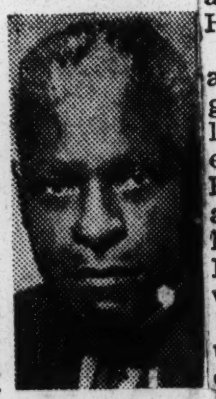
Dr. Mays

Lincoln U. (Pa.) Has Had Great Influence Upon Dr. Mays' Life

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

THE ACADEMIC world salutes Lincoln University (Pa.). This institution has just celebrated its one hundreth anniversary. It is the oldest Negro College in the United States, founded in 1854.

During the one hundred years Lincoln has been a beacon light and from her walls many distinguished men have gone forth into the world to serve and bless mankind. Founded originally to train Negro youth, Lincoln has recently opened its doors to all races.



Dr. Mays

Being located in the North, I wonder why Lincoln's doors were not opened to all races almost from the beginning. But be that as it may, Lincoln is doing now what we here in the Deep South will soon do—open our doors to all qualified students.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY has greatly influenced my life. During my high school days in the State College of South Carolina, several of my most capable teachers were Lincoln graduates.

One of my best mathematics teachers, Professor Levister, was from Lincoln.

He loaned me $18 to buy a Pullman uniform when other teachers had denied me. He was an able mathematician and a most inspiring teacher. He was honest and thorough.

One of my English teachers and my Latin teacher was a graduate of Lincoln, H. P. Butler. He was an excellent teacher, both in English and Latin. He was a good speaker. He also inspired me greatly. My high school roommate, Ralph Edmondson, did his college work at Lincoln.

He and I lived as brothers until his death last year. One of my best friends was Dick Hill, a Lincoln man.

* * *

I HAVE MET Lincoln men in many fields: medicine, education, the ministry, law, dentistry and other areas. Lincoln men do well.

I admire and respect them for what they are and for what they have contributed to America and to mankind. I suspect Lincoln has done more for Africa than most of our colleges.

As Lincoln begins her second century, I salute President Bond, the faculty, students and alumni and wish for the institution many more centuries of great performance.

The distinguished performance of Lincoln during the past century should stimulate all Lincoln men and friends of Lincoln to rally to her support. Lincoln, like all private colleges, will have to rely more and more upon her graduates for support.

* * *

THE FUTURE of Lincoln and all private colleges is mainly in the laps of their graduates. A school which has turned out the caliber of men Lincoln has turned out deserves large support.

But if Lincoln is to do as well in the next hundred years as she has done in the first hundred years, she will have to do better. The competition in the next century will be keener.

The students of this generation will not be able to get by boasting of the great men Lincoln has produced. They, themselves must become great men and each student generation must produce distinguished men if Lincoln's star is to shine brighter with the years. It is a great institution and Lincoln men everywhere should be justly proud of their alma mater.

* * *

MOREHOUSE IS known everywhere as the pride of the South. We have much in common with Lincoln. We are the only two institutions established for Negroes that have remained colleges for men.

Both institutions can boast of graduates who have risen to national and international prominence. Both institutions have turned out a good many college presidents.

Lincoln and Morehouse men speak well. Lincoln thinks it is better than Morehouse and Morehouse thinks it is better than Lincoln. Through the years Lincoln and Morehouse men have argued this point. The argument will never be settled because on this point both have closed minds.

But the friendly rivalry is good and the Morehouse faculty and students join me in wishing for Lincoln a successful second century. Long live Lincoln University!

Says Negro Schools Can Survive--If

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, declared here last week that first-class Negro institutions have proven their right to exist in a free and integrated society.

Speaking to the Chicago Morehouse club, the prominent educator and churchman declared, "Only first-class Negro colleges can — and should — survive in an integrated society."

Outlining a million dollar building program at the famous school for men, Dr. Mays stated that institutions like Morehouse are ready and willing to compete with white colleges for Negro and white students. He warned, however, that the survival of Negro institutions in this crucial era will depend, to a great extent, upon the continued financial support of loyal alumni.

Dr. Mays, who was in the city attending sessions of the World Council of Churches, was introduced by Dr. Alvin Lane, prominent Chicago physician. George W. Watson, president of the Chicago Morehouse club, presided at the breakfast meeting which was held at Washington Park YMCA.

Impromptu remarks were made by Frazier Lane of the Chicago Urban League and Robert Turner. Other members attending the meeting included Lt. Joseph Brooks, Drs. John Eagan and Roy Boggs, Attorneys G. T. Woods, John Bryant, H. C. Arnold, Lloyd O. Lewis, Rev. James Mack, Leon Clark, Robert E. Johnson and Lerone Bennett, jr.

Dr. Mays

Non-Communist People Should Say They Aren't Reds Before the Probers

31a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

SOME people take one view and some take another on the following questions: If one is called before a Congressional Committee to answer questions as to his possible connections with organizations that are suspected of being subversive or Communist - front organizations, should he testify?

Dr. Mays

Should one refuse to testify on constitutional grounds?

The blunt answer is that one has a right not to testify. Those who refused to testify may do so on several grounds:

(1) Some persons may definitely feel that their connections with organizations and the views that they hold are private and that even the Federal Government has not the right to invade that private domain. It may be a matter of conscience for those who take this position. Perhaps such persons could find some support in the First Amendment. Courier

(2) There are others who may have had some connection some time or other with communism or with Communist-front organizations and thereby feel justified in refusing to testify on the right given them in the Fifth Amendment. P. 8

(3) There may be persons who are definitely innocent of any subversive connections and would fall back on their constitutional rights only because they question the fairness of the committee in conducting investigations. Pittsburgh

THERE ARE many people who feel that a person cannot get a fair hearing before a Congressional committee.

They feel that anything they say would be twisted and misinterpreted. A person has a perfect right to take any of the three positions. It is an individual choice and no one has a right to speak for another and no one has a right to condemn another for doing what he thinks he ought to do. But I would like to state my personal views on this important question.

It is most unfortunate that a person is likely to be smeared by virtue of the fact that he is called before the committee, and once he has been smeared, it is very difficult for him to get over it.

Despite that fact, it seems to me that a person who has not knowingly been connected with subversive organizations or who was at one time so connected, but disvowed his connection when he knew the character of the organization should not hestitate to testify before any duly constituted committee.

* * *

IT APPEARS to me that a person under such circumstances would be willing to waive any constitutional rights that he had. I do not believe that to testify is giving encouragement to the committee in their Communist hunt. Bat. 2-27-54

America is so excited over communism that anyone who refuses to testify is likely to be accused of having something to hide.

A person who is not a Communist should without any hesitancy say that he is not a Communist. That it seems to me is much better than refusing to talk.

* * *

EVEN IF one has had Communist connections and no longer holds them, he should be willing to say that. It is better to be straightforward when facing an investiation committee, even when that committee may not always conduct its investigations fairly.

One may be misinterpreted when he testifies, but he is more than likely to be accused or misunderstood in case he stands behind constitutional immunity.

I know that in taking this position, I go against the opinion of such persons as Albert Einstein.

* * *

I SEE no substitute for facing issues squarely. Many of the leaders and outstanding men of America have been accused of encouraging or abating communism.

Even former President Truman has been accused of playing into the hands of communism. Mrs. Roosevelt has been accused. In fact the whole Democratic party has been accused by implication.

But if one's conscience is clear of non-subversive affiliations, it seems to me that he will meet any congressional committee and testify. Whatever position one takes, he must be willing to take the consequences whatever they are.

Frankly, I think Bishop Oxnam rendered a great service in volunteering and requesting a hearing.

Dr. Mays

Courier

Georgia's Ex-Governor Arnall's Threat Against Negroes Recalled

Pittsburgh

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

WHEN Ellis Arnall was elected Governor of Georgia a decade ago, the press of the nation made him appear a great liberal. A new kind of politician had come on the scene in Georgia. I said to my friends over the nation that I did not see that Ellis was a great liberal. I insisted further that Ellis Arnall defeated Eugene Talmadge not because he was more liberal on race but because Eugene Talmadge had tampered with the University of Georgia System.

Dr. Mays

I took the position that I did because in 1942 when Arnall was campaigning for Governor of Georgia I heard him say over the radio and read the statement in the press which was tantamount to expressing the belief in mob rule and lynching. In essence he said something like this: If any Negro should try to enter a white school down my way, he would not live to see the sun set. There would be no need to call out the state militia.

At another time, he challenged a man to a fight who said that he, Mr. Arnall, believed in the co-education of the races. In those early days I felt that Ellis Arnall was another average politician seeking office for prestige and power and that he was willing to say and do whatever he thought was required to get elected.

* * *

AROUND 1947 I changed my mind somewhat and wrote an article in the Pittsburgh Courier under date of Jan. 11, 1947, under the caption, "With Apologies to Mr. Arnall." I gave reasons in that article why I thought that Mr. Arnall had grown and that he was on his way to becoming a liberal. I am not so sure now. It may be that my first estimate of Mr. Arnall was correct rather than the views I expresed in 1947.

Mr. Arnall is reported by the United Press as having said in Buffalo recently that segregation in the public schools would continue in the South even if the United States Supreme Court ruled against it. The United Press quoted Mr. Arnall as follows: "If the court rules that segregation is illegal, most Legislatures in the South simply will change the laws . . . Then there will have to be more court tests on those laws. If they, too, are declared unconstitutional, the Legislatures will change them again, but they won't end segregation." The press quoted him as saying these were not necessarily his ideas of what was right. Then he was quoted as saying the only way to eliminate injustices and discrimination is to make men realize that we are all a part of a total humanity.

* * *

WHAT IS Mr. Arnall saying? Is he saying that the South is basically and fundamentally non-law abiding? Is he saying that the South is so fundamentally different from the East and the West that it will never abide by a decision of the highest court in the land? Is he saying that the South has no fundamental regard for the Bill of Rights and the Constitution generally?

The implication of what Mr. Arnall said in Buffalo is that the South will never get rid of segregation. Is Arnall playing politics or is he expressing his own views? I am a little dubious about a man who is willing to express the views of others but try to appear in the role of a liberal by stating that these are not my views. It will be interesting to know what Mr. Arnall does believe on this subject.

To say that the only way to eliminate injustices and discrimination is to make men realize we are part of total mankind, definitely implies that court decisions and laws won't help. I imagine people will keep on killing each other but we need a law against murder. I imagine people will keep on stealing but we must have a law against theft. Although we may not eliminate injustices and discrimination by law, we can keep the prejudiced mind from using the law to maintain his individual prejudices. When the law is changed, people will change.

Dr. Mays

Negroes Will Win Even If High Court OKs Separate But Equal

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

I HAVE been asked to comment again on the possible decision which the United States Supreme Court may hand down in the case before it involving segregation in the public schools. There are several decisions which the United States Supreme Court could make. I shall discuss three possible decisions.

Dr. Mays

The United States Supreme Court can declare segregation in the public schools unconstitutional and insist that the five territories involved move immediately to abolish segregation in the schools.

Certainly the United States Supreme Court could rule segregation in the public schools unconstitutional and set a time limit for the completion of the job of desegregation. It is my hope that one of these is the position the Supreme Court will take.

To do otherwise is to say that we did not mean it when the Fourteenth Amendment made the Negro a citizen, and the Fifteenth Amendment stated that there could be no discrimination based on race or previous condition of servitude.

* * *

IT SEEMS so strange to me that the Supreme Court wanted to hear arguments on what was the original intent of Congress when it adopted these amendments. Even if they meant at that time to make Negroes second class citizens, this is 1954 and not two or three years after the Civil War. Of all the racial, national, and ethnic groups in America, I cannot see how the Supreme Court could pick out one group and say that it, of all the groups in America, should be segregated by law.

As I have said in this column before, America will be a long time recovering its moral leadership in the world if it ever could. This is the most significant case the Supreme Court has had to deal with since the emancipation of the slaves. I can only hope that the Supreme Court will not neglect so great an opportunity in one of the decisive moments of our country's history.

* * *

WE HAVE been a democratic country since 1776, when Thomas Jefferson and his colleagues wrote in the Declaration of Independence that "All men are created equal, they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

India has been traveling the democratic route only six or seven years, and yet India has done a remarkable job in making untouchability unconstitutional. Whatever the practices may be, there is no mistaking the fact that the Indian Constitution is against discrimination based on untouchability. Surely we are not going to trail behind India in this regard. I do not mean to imply that the former untouchables have complete equality in India. I only declare that the Constitution of India is clear in its statement of no discrimination against the former depressed classes.

* * *

BUT SUPPOSE the Supreme Court takes a third position? Suppose for some strange reason the Supreme Court hands down a decision confirming a previous decision that separate but equal is constitutional? What then? Although America will lose prestige in the eyes of the world, and she will never be able to explain, the Negroes will win even if this is the decision.

A decision of this kind will be tantamount to saying to the nation that you must spend billions of dollars and spend it quickly to try to do the impossible — make two things equal in every area of our life. Thousands of suits will pop up all over the country. Not only must schools be equalized, but there will have to be equality in swimming pools, golf courses, parks, travel, recreation facilities, waiting rooms in stations, restaurant facilities in stations; in fact, everything will have to be equalized and this will take money, money, money, money.

If the Supreme Court does the first or second things discussed here, the back of segregation will be permanently broken for the first time. It has scars on it now, but its back is still strong and rugged. The first great step towards integrated citizenship will be taken when segregation's back is completely broken.

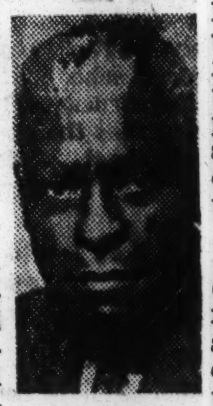
Dr. Mays

If the Negro College Is First-Rate It Will Survive in Non-Segregation

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

RECENTLY, a conference on higher education was held in Chicago. Educators were present from more than 400 colleges and universities.

It was pointed out there that by 1970, sixteen short years, the college enrollment in American institutions will be twice the present number.



Dr. Mays

The enrollment is supposed to jump from two and one-fourth million to five and one-half million. This will be true because of the population increase in the 1940's and 1950's. This will be true, also, because more and more high school graduates are going to college and the percentage of women going to college is definitely on the increase. What does this mean? What does it mean to the private college?

* * *

WITH RESPECT to plant, it means three things. The existing colleges and universities must expand their physical plants.

They must make more use and better use of existing plants and, without a doubt, more new institutions will have to be built.

This probably means that most of the expansion will have to be done in publicly supported institutions. I cannot conceive of the private colleges doubling the capacity of their physical plants. It will take money galore to do this.

A few private colleges will be able to do this, but I venture to say that the number will be exceedingly small. The state institutions will be able to expand more rapidly than the private institutions.

* * *

THEY GET along on the taxes paid by all the people. This also means that some new public institutions will be established; especially junior colleges.

It means that we will go in for more and more mass education and this may affect the quality of college work.

What will the private college do? It seems to me that the private colleges cannot afford to try to compete with the public institutions in expanding their facilities. They should keep their enrollment down to the physical plants that they can afford.

They should seek to do a quality job rather than a quantity job. As the enrollments in public supported institutions increase, it will become increasingly difficult for them to do the quality job that the private schools can do.

Every graduate from an accredited high school is eligible to enter a state-supported institution and, in most instances, the state schools must accept them. It is not so with the private college. The future of the private college will depend upon the quality of its work.

* * *

COLLEGE FACULTIES must be increased from the present 130,000 teachers to 245,000 by 1970, said one of the experts at the Chicago meeting. Where will these teachers come from?

It is exceedingly difficult now to find outstanding scholars to adequately staff every department of a college.

There are thousands of college graduates, but not enough real scholars and real teachers. I predict that it will be easier to expand the physical facilities than it will be to get qualified teachers.

Staffing these colleges, with twice as many students, is going to present a tremendous problem.

* * *

IN THE light of these facts, it is silly for anyone to raise the question of what will happen to the Negro private colleges when segregation is knocked out.

It is clear as day to me that the best of them will survive. In a few years, the scramble for admission to college is going to be so tremendous that students are going to be eager to enroll in any college that will accept them.

In 1970, the scramble is going to be so great that white students, even in Mississippi and Georgia, will not hesitate to seek admission to Morehouse and other institutions that were formerly for Negroes.

* * *

THE TASK of the Negro college is one: and that is to make its work first-rate, standardize its buildings and equipment, and bring to its faculty the best scholars available. As for me, I have never had any misgivings about the role of the private Negro college in a non-segregated society. If it is good, it will survive.

Charleston by the Sea

By MRS. E. M. PARKER 31a negro

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Josephine Johnson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ruth J. Owens, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Owens is on the staff of Harlem Hospital School of Nursing.

Mrs. Elestine G. Youngblood directed music and choirs at the state Sunday School and BTU Convention, Rock Hill, S. C.

Mme. Catherine Melvin, Edith Washington, E. M. Parker, J. D. Haynes and J. W. Brawley represented Central Baptist Church at the Rock Hill convention.

Gertrude Turner and Helen Bryant are spending the summer in Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. Dorothy Zeigler and sons, Johnny and Ziggy, are visiting Mrs. Martha Adams in New York City.

George Cook, a recent graduate of Avery High School, was given an all-expense-paid trip to Claflin College to the youth conference. The Park Circle Presbyterian Church sponsored him.

Julius Amaker, county farm agent, announces Alton McClain of McClellanville, David Richardson, Shirley White and Annabel Giles of James Island as members of 4-H Clubs spending a week at Camp Harry Daniels. Albertha DeVeaux, home demonstration agent, accompanied them.

Bat. 7-31-54

The Rev. Emmett A. L. Lampkin was installed as pastor of Jerusalem Baptist Church. B. J. Whipper presided, Deacon Richard Brown was chairman of the program committee and Mrs. Willie Zeigler, assistant.

The Rev. Shelton E. Dales, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was guest speaker. The Revs. Julian Simpkins, S. B. Mackey, A. H. Clark, P. G. Daniels and D. F. Frasier participated on the program. Several members of the staff of WPAL radio station, on which the Rev. Mr. Lampkin is an announcer, were present. Members of every denomination attended. Music was furnished by Dorothy Saunders, the junior and senior choirs and the Highlettic Singers.

COMING STREET YWCA

Mrs. Septima P. Clark is chairman of the centennial committee for the national convention in New York. One hundred years of YWCA will be celebrated in April, 1955.

The Edifite Federated Club has given a forty-eight-cup coffee urn and a day campership. The City Federation sponsored two girls and Elite Art Club sponsored one girl at Reid Center.

Volunteers are being recruited to work in the Community Chest campaign.

Theresa Jones, teen-age director, has resigned. She leaves in August.

The Horizon

Military Services Integrated, Creating Salesmen for Democracy

By P. L. PRATTIS

NOW THE story can be told. What story? The story of the elimination of segregation from the military services of the United States.

This is the story which all the services have been keeping a sort of cover on for the last four years because most of the leaders in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force were afraid of what might happen if some Southern Senators and Congressmen knew what was taking place.

Mr. Prattis

But, as of today, the lid has been taken off and we are able to learn what has been going on behind the scenes in a warm and moving chronicle written by Lee Nichols, entitled "Breakthrough on the Color Front." The book is published by Random House, New York, and may be purchased for $3.50.

Mr. Nichols has brought out into the open all the suspicions those persons have held who have been fighting segregation and discrimination in the armed forces through the years.

THESE FOES of segregation felt all along that there were friends and advocates of segregation within the armed services themselves, but it was difficult to put your finger on them.

Now, thanks to Mr. Nichols, we know who the pro-segregationists were — and why. We also know the names of those civilians and military leaders, white and colored, who carried on a never-ending fight against the evil of segregation.

In the battle for and against segregation, we learn about the role played by such men as:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Frank S. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Adlai Stevenson, General George C. Marshall, General and President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Senator and President Harry S. Truman, William H. Hastie, Truman F. Gibson Jr., Col. Campbell Johnson, Robert P. Patterson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, John J. McCloy, assistant Secretary of War; Kenneth Royal, Frank Pace Jr., James Roosevelt, Lester B. Granger, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, Col. Noel Parrish, former Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett, the late lamented Lieut. Chris-Sargent;

Also, Capt. Wendell Pruitt, Senator Stuart Symington, Lieut. General John C. H. Lee, Major General Anthony C. McAucliffe, General Brehon B. Somervell, James C. Evans, General Hoyt S. Vanderberg, Chauncey E. Spencer, Dale L. White, Oscar R. Ewing, the Fahy Committee, Dwight Palmer, Brigadier General S. L. A. Marshall, General Walton H. Walker, General Douglas MacArthur, General Edward M. Almond, General Matthew B. Ridgeway, General Thomas C. Handy, Lieut. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, General J. Lawton Collins, and many, many others.

* * *

YOU'LL HAVE to read this book to find out who was FOR segregation and who was AGAINST segregation.

The important point from this commentator's standpoint is that the author produces the records and the facts to prove that segregation is gone. Nor will it ever return. It is dead beyond resurrection, because it has already given shape to a new kind of life.

Korea, as you might suspect, was the testing ground for integration. When the statisticians had the figures to show that most of the dying in Korea was being done by white boys, they thought they had the ammunition to hold off the Southern politicians if Negro boys were mixed with white boys in the front lines. They did.

* * *

AFTER THE mixture had been tried, teams of social scientists from the United States were sent to Korea to conduct interviews to see how integration had worked. The reports were overwhelmingly favorable. With this background of success, the Army began to work on mainland installations and those in Europe.

The Navy beat the Army to the punch in effecting a large measure of integration, except for the stewards' branch where Negroes remain concentrated today. But the Navy is acting to integrate the stewards' branch.

The Air Force did a thorough job once it got started. The Marine Corps has gone whole hog, although the number of officers in both Navy and Marine Corps is not proportionate.

If you want to get to the kernel in the nut, Negro and white boys, in Uncle Sam's various uniforms, are eating, sleeping, working, fighting, playing and studying together all over the world.

That even includes Mississippi and Texas. There are considerably more than 300,000 Negroes in Uncle's fighting forces, and of that number, less than 10,000 have not been integrated. They will be.

* * *

MR. NICHOLS' story of integration in the military services raises an important question:

What effect will such integration have, upon civilian life? Mr. Nichols is confident that the white and colored men who have been the beneficiaries of integration in the armed services are going to become new salesmen for democracy when they have taken off the uniform.

Military integration will further weaken the foundations of civilian segregation.

The Horizon

Dr. Archibald Carey Jr. Finds Good Side of United Nations

By P. L. PRATTIS

THIS WRITER has a friend who once protested that she didn't like okra. "Have you ever tasted okra?" I ventured to ask. "No," was her answer. There are lots of people like that. They are facts of life with whom you have to deal. Just like people who don't like Jews, or Negroes. Some people don't like the rich. Others don't like people who are tidy and neat or who have respect for themselves.

Mr. Prattis

They don't want to KNOW Jews or Negroes, or any rich people, or the man who paints his house, or the mother who sends her children to school neatly dressed. They just don't like such people.

So with the United Nations.

I was in on the birth of the United Nations at San Francisco. I was at least a conscientious student of the events leading up to the formation of the United Nations.

But even while the United Nations was being born, I would go to bed at night thinking about the activities of those stubborn critics who didn't like the United Nations —even before it was born. I wondered how they could justly criticise an organization which had not even come into existence.

* * *

SINCE THEN, I have observed that they have continued to criticise the organization. They have never wanted to KNOW it. All they have been interested in have been its flaws. Their obsession with the UN's weaknesses has blinded them to its positive virtues.

I have heard no more eloquent, persuasive and realistic defense of the United Nations than that given in Pittsburgh two weeks ago by Archibald J. Carey Jr., first alternate United States delegate to the world body.

I would like to see some of the foes of the United Nations, who were against it before it was born and refuse to examine its work objectively, face Archibald Carey, who does know the organization and has examined its functions, its purposes and its achievements.

Mr. Carey admits that the United Nations does not have enforcement powers. That is because many nations, like the United States, do not want to give up any tiny bit of their own sovereignty. But that does not mean the United Nations does not exercise an effective influence for good.

MR. CAREY reminds us that there are sixty nations in the UN, with twenty-one others knocking at the door. What these united nations do is to serve notice to any offending nation when it is right or when it is wrong. Just as an individual may be chastened by having his fellows go against him, so Mr. Carey believes offending nations are chastened by the moral indictment of UN action. Otherwise, they would not fight so hard to escape such moral indictment.

Mr. Carey believes that this power to place a nation on trial before the eyes of the world has had a beneficent influence on all nations including the United States. He cited progress in the moral position of the United States to show how the influence of the United Nations has worked.

Then, he has the answer to end all questions as to why the United States should stay in the United Nations. It goes without saying that there is going to be a United Nations whether the United States is in it or not.

At the present time, the United States is the most powerful nation in every way in the UN body. But the second most powerful nation, the one which contributes the most money after the United States, is Communist Russia. Thus, with the United States out, Russia would be left free to dominate this great world body.

* * *

MOST OF THE nations which are knocking on the door, trying to get into the United Nations, are Communist-dominated nations. If the United States backed out, these nations would walk in, thus strengthening the position of Moscow.

Such a prospect, of course, would not frighten those Americans who cling nostalgically to the outmoded Washington cliche about entanglements with foreign nations. They think the United States can go it alone as it might have in the day of the sailing vessel, before the airplane, the steamship and the radio. They ignore the fact that the world today is but a forty-hour neighborhood, as contrasted with the forty-week world of Washington.

Mr. Carey is firmly convinced that the UN is a contributing influence toward the brotherhood of man, particularly in the United States. He says that the United States, cast in its present leadership role, is on trial before the rest of the world. The charge against the United States is racial discrimination. The loud-mouthed prosecutor is Soviet Russia. They jury is the rest of the world, most of which is colored.

This moral condemnation before the rest of the world, which we cannot escape, Mr. Carey believes, will have the effect of purging our own country of the grosser manifestations of racial prejudice.

For this, he would give the United Nations great credit.

Horizon

Thoughts on Freedom — II

31a Negro

By P. L. PRATTIS

LAST week we began a discussion of some aspects of freedom with a reference to the testimony of Dr. Vannevar Bush who told a House subcommittee that scientists are "discouraged and downhearted" and that they feel they are "regarded with suspicion."

We held the present political climate to be responsible for the condition of which Dr. Bush complained.

Mr. Prattis

Further, we stated that such a political climate can serve as a blight upon the efforts of gifted men and women in the arts and sciences and rob the nation of the fruits of their creative endowment.

Such men and women are endowed by God, or Nature, if you will, and they must grow according to God's law, or Nature's law.

* * *

MAN-MADE LAWS, restrictions, regulations, prejudices, etc., deprive them of their freedom, even their sense of freedom, and they fail to grow, develop, create, as intended by God.

We have referred to "political climate," but what is meant is a sort of political mob authority which, in these days in our country, essays to control the actions, the behavior, the production, and the thinking of individuals.

The rod and staff of this Authority is politically inspired patriotism and its sceptre is a fear psychosis which grips many persons.

This authoritarian sway is really too important and fundamental to have won the label, McCarthyism. It has too much significance to be attributed to an individual of so little fundamental significance.

* * *

THE SCIENTISTS of whom Dr. Bush speaks, and all creative persons, have had to wage a fight against Authorities which feared the gifted man since the beginning of man on earth.

These Authorities have usually set up business under either a political or religious guise.

The Authority has been either the Church or the State. One or the other of these, at different times in our history, has clamped down on gifted men and women to deprive them of their freedom of growth.

This kind of repression has not always had a highfalutin' name. But, however recognized, or called, its nature has always been the same.

* * *

IN PRE-HISTORIC times, the gifted man who could work "magic" was often banished from the tribe, driven off alone into the forest to die.

He was feared either by the tribal chieftain or the priest. They never knew quite what he was up to or how he would influence other members of the tribe. So he was exiled—unless he either gave up his creative activity, or used it along lines set up by the discipline of the tribal chief or priest.

The creative artist or scientist of those days was never to get out of line.

Because gifted primitive man was deprived of the freedom of natural growth, mankind slow-dragged through the long centuries of the Stone Age, the Iron Age, the Bronze Age before the curtain of history was lifted.

Horizon

Thoughts on Freedom—III

31a Negro

By P. L. PRATTIS

ARNOLD TOYNBEE, in his "Study of History," expresses the conviction that most civilizations the world has known came about because of the readiness of a people to meet the challenge of certain natural conditions.

In overcoming natural handicaps, they develop strength. Also their creative forces are called into play. But all through history, it has been the few who have cleared the way for the many. Indeed, it has been the gifted few, whether in science, art, religion, philosophy or whatnot.

Mr. Prattis

* * *

THIS GIFTED few has always had to wait for an opening, a chance. Sometimes, these few, recognizing that the times, or the forces, or the authorities, were not propitious, have withdrawn themselves to await better times when the hand of Authority was more benign and they could enjoy greater freedom.

I firmly believe that a history of civilizations could be written which would show that they have risen or fallen in relation to the amount of freedom for growth to gifted men and women allowed by either Church or State.

Wherever and whenever there have been great civilizations, there have been beneficent rulers, of Church or State, who at that time and place, have encouraged and rewarded God-gifted men.

* * *

THE DARK periods of retrogression have occurred when either Church or State has regarded such men with suspicion and has stunted their growth through deprivation of freedom.

There are those who believe this will come to be known as the Atomic Age. But why should it? Why not the Age of Electricity? What has done more to give the last two centuries their significance than electricity?

Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity. He toyed and played around until he caught some lightning in a bottle.

Suppose Benjamin Franklin had lived under a political or religious authority which feared and suspected such goings-on?

* * *

HERE HE was reaching up into God's heaven, snatching away God's fire. 'Twas the devil's work, to be sure, and never intended for mortal man to do. Away with him! Away with his evil bottle of fire! Away with his books and writings! Punish, imprison this demon-inspired man who would reach his arm where God never intended it should be.

That's what could have happened to Benjamin Franklin in other countries, in other civilizations, in other times.

It could have happened to him during the period of our medieval history. It did happen to Galileo and many others who came up with strange, scientific notions.

* * *

IT WAS a crime to insist that the earth was round in the early part of the Fifteenth Century. He was a fool who thought it was round as late as Columbus.

One of the contributing forces to the decline of the Roman Empire was undoubtedly the fear and suspicion caused by the impact of Christianity.

But Christianity itself, before it was to see the full fruits of man's gift, was to establish an authority which deprived the gifted man of full freedom and led to eight hundred years of darkness.

(to be continued)

The Horizon

Fraction of Progress in YMCA Grows Larger and Larger

By P. L. PRATTIS

THIS writer has been associated with the Young Men's Christian Association for a great many years, ever since 1912. As a student at Hampton Institute, I was active in the association on the campus and I recall that in 1914 I was sent as a delegate to a student conference in Atlanta. There, for the first time, I listened to J. D. Weatherford, William Pickens and John R. Mott and, for the last time, to Booker T. Washington.

Mr. Prattis

That has been forty years ago, but those four speakers are etched clearly in my memory today. I recall how Weatherford, a sort of radical of his times, brought emphasis to bear on his belief that Negroes were then, in 1914, getting a fraction of their rights. His point was that they were making progress and that they would make more.

Then Pickens, young then and wiry, too, was introduced to speak. This Phi Beta Kappa from Yale electrified the student group. He pounced upon the fraction of the now sainted Weatherford. Said Pickens:

"It's a fraction all right, but a very small fraction."

* * *

YOU WERE thrilled by his mathematical skill in handling the social equation.

Two weeks ago, I participated in a National Consultation on Interracial Practice in the YMCA. The consultation was held in Columbus, Ohio, planned and directed by the National Commission on Interracial Practice, of which Dr. J. Gordon Howard is chairman, and the urbane and deft Leo B. Marsh is director.

Even as in 1914, the 145 YMCA representatives who came to Columbus found themselves confronted with a FRACTION. The FRACTION concerned how much, or how little, progress the association has made in the direction of a completely integrated interracial, Christian association. Some thought the integration FRACTION small and stressed their belief; others thought the integration FRACTION was significantly large and that the association should exploit the positive factors in the movement.

This writer spoke at the consultation. He spoke critically of the association and of Christian groups generally. He quoted Benjamin Mays to the effect that "the most segregated hour in America begins at 11 o'clock every Sunday morning." He even had the temerity to state that the generous and consecrated efforts of such great and good men as J. E. Moorland and Julius Rosenwald had had the effect of stabilizing the concept of a Negro "Y," or a Jim-Crow "Y." As you might expect, such a statement was difficult for some men to take.

THIS WRITER feels that the FRACTION about which the "Y" can boast is despairingly small, even yet. But he does not believe that should induce pessimism as to the future.

There was a time, as late as twenty years ago, when nobody questioned the moral propriety of a segregated YMCA. Now, scarcely anyone in the movement, North or South, will publicly give moral sanction to a segregated "Y." We still have the segregated "Y", but it is recognized that such YMCA's are hangovers from the past and the proper goal is to do away with all segregation in the association as rapidly as conditions in different areas will permit.

Even the Southern delegates at Columbus took this position. They were not afraid of integration, nor hostile to it. They couldn't always approve the methods advocated by their Northern brethren, white and colored, but they knew that some day, somehow, Negroes and whites should be brought together in the association to pursue common Christian objectives.

* * *

JAY URICE, general secretary of the National Council, asserted that white men in the association should accept chief responsibility for the job of eliminating segregation, because they had been chiefly responsible for creating the division. Nobody blinked an eye at that.

However, the consultants learned that there are two sides to segregation in the "Y" as in schools. There is always a risk of casualties, jobs and status, in the desegregation of schools. The same risk operates in desegregating Negro "Y's". What happens to Negro staff members, to Negro board members, if you interracialize the former Negro "Y"?

It has been found that Negro "Y's" resist desegregation until the foregoing questions are answered.

The Columbus consultation demonstrated clearly that although the National Council of the YMCA cannot order local associations around in the area of interracial practice, segregation and discrimination are going to become increasingly unpopular and the FRACTION of progress is going to become larger and larger. Glory be!

The Horizon

It Is Much Too Early to Begin to Crow About Progress in Race Relations

By P. L. PRATTIS

EVERY now and then I get a reminder that I must keep my guard up among these delightful whites (my Christian brothers) among whom my lot is cast. That is despite the noble sentiments which issue from their pious mouths. Also, it is despite the fact that I know, respect, trust and honor many of them.

Mr. Prattis

But I just must never forget (during my lifetime, at least) knowing the American white man for exactly what he is. I think that, on the whole, he is becoming a better person so far as I am concerned. The recent Supreme Court decision proves this. But I know what his nature is capable of and you just don't cleanse or change the nature of a people in one or two generations. You may change their way of talking (even acting), but it takes longer to "cure" their attitudes.

This morose line of thought was awakened because of two thought conditioners which recently struck me. One had to do with that position, taken by all too many Negroes, that inasmuch as our white brothers are no longer quite as mean to us as they formerly were, they are no longer mean. Just because they have relaxed a little (under great pressure), we wash them and find them whiter than snow. That kind of thinking amuses and pains me at the same time.

* * *

THE OTHER thought conditioner came to me in the form of a news item which told about two wealthy white farmers in Alabama who had just been convicted of holding some Negroes in slavery (A. D. 1954).

Now isn't that an ironic dispatch to crop up in the so-called Free World?

Surely I must be pardoned if all this free world talk I hear sounds less than sweet to me sometimes. Am I to forget that less than a century ago my forebears (colored, not white) in this country were held in slavery? Or can I forget that the forebears of these Alabama gentlemen held my colored forebears in slavery.

Among the thought tonics which I am required to take these days is one concocted of Russian slavery reports. That is to say, there are reports that the Russians have millions of human beings in cold Siberian slave camps. For that reason I must fear, despise and hate the Russians. I go along with that because I do hate slavery. If the Russians are keeping human beings in slavery, I'll hate them. Slaveholders are just as obnoxious to me as is the system of slavery.

* * *

HOWEVER, I must confess to a sort of tricky sort of mind. It makes me ask myself such a question as: Should Russian slave masters of today be compared with American slave masters of a century ago, or vice versa?

If I grant that the American slave master of the 1850's was just as evil a person as the Russian slave master of the 1950's, I have an embarrassing equation. First, I must attribute to the former American slave master (whose descendants are my fellow citizens today) all the sins of which I am told the Russians are presently guilty. Or I must attribute to the Russians all the bestiality of which I know the American slave masters and their descendants to have been guilty.

That's tortuous thinking and I'm willing to forego such comparisons.

But I do know that this white man who enslaved me and robbed me of the fruits of my labor for two hundred and fifty years, has kept right on cheating me down to the present day.

* * *

I KNOW THAT his lynch mobs murdered more than five thousand of my brethren.

I know that despite the Thirteenth Amendment, he has kept many of my brethren in slavery and peonage down to the present day.

I know that only the constant pressures of Negroes, their organizations, and their white friends, aided by forces operating throughout the world today, have won any measurable relaxation of restrictions against the Negro as a citizen in this country.

It is much too early to begin to crow about progress in race relations. Such progress as has been made should be recognized as a basis for scientific study and measurement. But it shouldn't cause any shouting — not yet.

The leopard has not changed his spots, nor has the American white man. If you think he has, just forget one day that you are colored and start acting like a white man. Behave as the least among whites would behave and see what happens to you quickly. All you have won is a bit of tolerance. Acceptance is still a long way off and slavery still exists in Alabama. Byrnes and Talmadge are not dead.

The Horizon

The Negro Church Is the Negro's One Unassailable Bastion Today

By P. L. PRATTIS

TWO YEARS AGO, the National Negro Publishers Association dropped the word "Negro" from its title and became the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Three weeks ago, delegates of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church met in conference and decided to eliminate the word "colored." I'm construing this to mean that these church leaders know there are some changes taking place.

Mr. Prattis

By now, the United States Supreme Court decision stating that public school segregation is unconstitutional has been hailed and denounced throughout the length and breadth of the land.

* * *

HOWEVER, AS I pondered the recent action of the delegates of the Colored Methodist Church, I wondered just what would happen if there were a Supreme Court of the church which would rule that jim crow churches are against the laws of God.

I heard the bells of Negro churches pealing "Hallelujah!" when the ban against public school segregation became known. There was shouting and backslapping and "Praise be to God!" Many ministers joined in this song of Thanksgiving.

But I wonder if the bells of Negro churches would peal and Negro ministers would shout "Hallelujah!" if it were learned from a radio announcer that jim crow churches, white and colored, were going to be required to abolish the jim-crow pattern.

I think I know pretty well what the reaction of white congregations and their ministers would be. Some would take it in stride. Others would grumble and complain that you've got to educate men to be Christian brothers. A substantial number of white Christians would quit going to church.

* * *

BUT I'M NOT so sure what would happen in the Negro church. The Negro church has been one of the prized jim-crow possessions of Negroes.

As such, it has performed services of inestimable value for Negroes. There is hardly any worthwhile activity among Negroes which did not get its start in the Negro church or which has not been helped on the road to success by the Negro church or its leadership.

Even now in these days of hysteria, the Negro church is the Negro's one unassailable bastion.

But, if you are against segregation, based on race or color, you must be against segregation based on race or color whenever and wherever you find it.

How can you oppose segregation in public schools, in public parks, in public hospitals, in public auditoriums, in public restaurants, in hotels, in trains and buses and embrace segregation in the church and be logical?

* * *

AGAIN, I REPEAT I do not know how the Negro church would react to an anti-jim-crow church edict. I don't think Negroes would receive such an edict in the spirit of jubilation which greeted the public school decision.

I don't think they'd assume the attitude that new doors were being opened to them.

I rather fear, and I could be wrong, that there would be many among us who would feel that such an edict would lead to intrusion by white folk into our churches. I think both our laity and our clergy would be apprehensive as to what was going to happen to an institution which belongs to them.

The plain fact is that this getting together of the races is not as simple as it may appear to be to some people. I have faith to believe that over the years we'll develop a more perfect understanding. But I know it isn't here yet.

* * *

I KNOW the white men must be blamed for starting all this foolishness based on differences of color and hair. And he has kept stubbornly at it. But he has also set up some pretty strong defensive blocks within us.

There are some devices which we think we need in our fight for recognition, dignity and salvation. One of these is the Negro church. Without it, even though it's jim crow, we might feel like a cripple who has lost his crutch.

But somehow, in another generation or so, we're going to have to learn to get along without this crutch. Segregation is about to become an ancient social custom. It will go and what we call integration will come.

The church, even the Negro church, will be compelled to yield to the vital new social forces alive and at work in the world of today and tomorrow.

The Horizon

In Playing Their Own Deadly Game, Lickspittlers Care Naught of U. S.

By P. L. PRATTIS

I WISH THE detractors of President Eisenhower, the Peglers, black and white, who are doing everything they can to make it difficult for the man in the White House, would stop just long enough to read up on the history of the Republican party so that they might learn something about its soul.

Mr. Prattis

This madcap gang of McCarthy lickspittlers spewed their poison when Truman was in the White House. They are no less venomous today. They hate Eisenhower and they have no love for the party as such.

This is a good year, the one hundreth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party, to take a look over the shoulder at its beginnings. It came into being because it represented the morality of the greatest number of the American people. To say it had moral objectives is to state that it had a soul.

* * *

ONE HUNDRED years ago, this nation was being torn apart over the basic economic issue involving free labor and slave labor. New territories and states were being added to the nation. The great question was: "Shall these new territories and states be slave or free?"

Slave labor was a menace to free labor and created the base for an aristocracy, not a democracy. Therefore, the beneficiaries of free labor, the economic units which depended upon free labor, fought the extension of slavery into new territories and states.

When the Nebraska-Kansas Bill was introduced there was great concern in the free-state area because, under the provisions of that bill, the residents of the territories or new states would have had the right (states' rights) to determine whether they should have slavery or not.

In the North, Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats who opposed the extension of slavery, united to form the Republican party. They fought slavery as a moral, not an economic, issue.

* * *

AT THE FIRST convention in July, 1854, the following resolutions were adopted:

"RESOLVED, That . . . in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by Slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil will be thus interposed between the free states of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame.

"RESOLVED, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the schemes of an aristocracy the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will cooperate and been known as 'Republicans' until the contest be terminated."

It was because of these historic resolutions and a follow-up under the Republican party leadership of Lincoln and Grant, that the great Frederick Douglass was able to declaim: "The Republican party is the great Ship of State—all else is the Sea."

* * *

IT WAS ALSO because of this devotion to a great moral principle (despite the underlying economic motivation) that Negroes properly gave their support to the Republican party during its almost uninterrupted sway and the period of the country's greatest growth from 1854 until 1936.

During this period of eighty-two years, Democrats were in the White House only twenty years, including the first term of Roosecvelt.

It is because of this long tenure of the Republican party that most of the basic framework of our present system of government can be, and must be, attributed to that party.

When the Democrats, under Wilson, entered the White House, the moral climate created by Lincoln and his successors, was despoiled. The aspirations of Negroes, whose grandfathers had been slaves, for full citizenship, were rudely disregarded. Segregation was clamped on Washington.

* * *

SUCCEEDING Republican administrations did not act to restore the soul of the party and to destroy the evil seed sown by the Democrats under Wilson.

That is the reason the late great Robert L. Vann rebelled in 1932 and Negroes, generally switched their allegiance in 1936.

As one traces the history of the party from Lincoln to Eisenhower, it should be apparent (it is apparent) that the man in the White House today is guided by moral objectives and that he has perceived that the party is not a simple machine, but a living organism with a soul. It is clear that his prayer must be that God give him the vision to see the right and the strength to do it. This is the Republicanism of Lincoln, penitent, but brave; humble, but strong—"with malice toward none."

It is needless to say that this kind of Republicanism is not the kind of brew upon which the Peglers, the Sokolskys and others of their ilk, black and white, would feed and fatten. Lincoln fought to unite the nation.

These others would divide our people. It is useless to advise them to read history (as President Eisenhower must have done), for they are playing their own deadly game and they care not what happens to the Republican party or the Republic.

31a 1954

The Horizon

Georgia's Negroes Should Be Able To Show Governor Talmadge Something

By P. L. PRATTIS

I HOPE the election of Scott Kerr in North Carolina is indicative of a trend which other Southern politicians can observe and of which they will be willing to take advantage.

All of us know that there are important, fundamental changes in racial attitudes taking place in the South. The diehards are politicians who have kept aflame the sparks of hostility which belong to other, earlier times.

Mr. Prattis

Just as soon as Southern politicians learn that race-bating does not pay off at the polls, there are going to be vast and radical changes in the South. Proof of such a fact has not been too clear.

* * *

A FEW years ago, the boom was lowered on Claude Pepper of Florida. Senator Pepper, a gifted orator if there ever was one, had inclined toward what is in these days contemptuously regarded as liberalism.

He was inclined to consign all the claptrap about "white supremacy" to the limbo where Vardaman, Tillman and Bilbo now rest. But Pepper is no longer a Senator.

The same thing happened to Senator Frank Graham of North Carolina. Everybody knew he had taken his stand against the old mores and that he was an advocate of more and more friendship between the two races in the South. But at that time, North Carolina repudiated him.

The race issue was used in Alabama in the 1952 campaign to make the going rough and tough for Senator John Sparkman, the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

* * *

IN THE same election, Sid McMath, the young liberal Governor of Arkansas, had his measure taken by the Dixiecrats.

However, there are signs of a change and the nomination (tantamount to election) of Scott Kerr is important in this respect. At the end of the primary, Kerr was played up as much more of a friend of the Negro than he ever pretended to be.

His opposition really laid it on him. But Kerr won. He deserved to win. We hope Negro Democrats in North Carolina supported him and we are confident they did.

The same thing was true in Alabama. As bad as some persons pictured Sparkman in 1952 on the racial issue, his opponent for the Senatorial nomination told Alabama that Sparkman was "Mr. Civil Rights" himself. But it appears that white Alabamans did not swallow this bait. Mr. Sparkman was renominated and will thus serve another six-year term.

* * *

FORMER GOVERNOR McMath has returned to the political hustings. He has his eye on Washington. If he gets there, there will be a great reassessment among the political wiseacres of the South.

The politicians are the principal block to interracial cooperation and friendship in the South. They must be taught that race prejudice does not pay off politically any more. Every aspirant for political office in the South who can win without race-baiting, and in spite of it, will serve warning that the old order has passed.

South Carolina has just had a primary to nominate a Governor to succeed James F. Byrnes. South Carolina Negroes are politically alert and active.

* * *

I HAVE no doubt Negro leadership in South Carolina knew which was the better of the two men who ran. I hope they quietly threw their support to this man and helped nominate him.

If such a man knows the support of Negroes helped him into office, you can look for diehard South Carolina politicians to have an "agonizing reappraisal" of their political tactics in the future.

No one should forget that Talmadge will soon be out as Governor of Georgia. In the selection, or nomination of a new Governor, Negroes should really prepare to throw their weight around. They might be able to show Herman something during his lifetime.

(NEGRO) P.L. PRATTIS

The Horizon

A Tribute to Nimrod B. Allen, Founder of Frontiers of America

By P. L. PRATTIS

THEY gave a testimonial for Nimrod B. Allen in Columbus, Ohio, June 30, and I wish I could have been there. "Nim," as he is called by his friends, is retiring after many years as excutive secretary of the Urban League. Most of his working life has been spent in the YMCA or the league.

Mr. Prattis

I am sure "Nim" has made his fair share of enemies. Anybody who tries to get things done will reap a crop of critics.

However, in this piece, I'm not particular about the enemies he has made or the host of friends who regard him as the busy "Little Wizard." I have two points I would like to make in respect to his career.

I would say to the friends and foes of Nimrod Allen, now that he is retiring from the routine of regular and inescapable responsibility, that he could not have been any different.

If there are those who have wondered why this busy, little man just kept pushing and pressing and organizing and trying to get things done, I'd say you'd have to blame this aggressiveness on his, or his dad's, hormones. For I'm told that "Nim" is a replica in action of the Rev. George Wesley Allen, his father. Some day the story of George Wesley Allen will be fully told and those who have puzzled over young "Nim" will then be able to understand that he had a heritage. They will know that mixed up in that heritage was a driving force which compelled him to be an organizer and builder. He had to live up to his bequest of intelligence, integrity, moral compulsion and a sense of responsibility which challenged him to try to give leadership.

* * *

THE SECOND point I'd like to make in regard to "Nim" has to do with my personal envy or jealousy of the human race. I look around me and I see all that I have to live with, all the material things which make life more pleasant and comfortable and all the wisdom stored in books for my guidance.

Everything material and spiritual that I use and exploit is available to me because some gifted person, past or present, created something, invented something, or said or wrote something for my benefit. The world exists as it is today because of the contributions made by billions of God-gifted human beings, a few now living, most of them dead and belonging to almost forgotten centuries.

I write of my personal envy, jealousy. What have I done that is of value to anyone living, or anyone to come? What have I been able to contribute? Or have I just been taking a free ride?

When I have this train of thought, I want to be a man like "Nim." Oh, yes, I know, he'll be cussed and discussed—but that will only be added evidence of the impact he has made on those who know him. Long after he shall be gone to his father, they'll be saying in Columbus, "They tell me there used to be a man named Nimrod Allen here who used to DO this and DO that." They will know he was a DOER.

* * *

NIMROD ALLEN founded the Frontiers of America, the first national service organization set up by Negroes. This organization will live and grow as just one of the symbols of the kind of life "Nim" lived. It will be a mark of one of his contributions. When in future years, the question is asked: "How did the Frontiers come to be?" the answer must be that Nimrod Allen made it.

There is, of course, much, much more that this "Little Wizard" has done, but I stress this point of DOING so that you may ask yourself: "What have I done? What shall I leave behind?

Prattis to Israel On Peace Mission

P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Courier, will fly to the Holy Land Nov. 6 to study conditions causing tension between Arabs and Jews.

Ten other Americans, mostly editors, will be with Prattis on the trip sponsored by the American Christian Palestine Committeee.

Prattis will visit Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel on a month-long tour of the Middle East.

Horizon

FDR Thought for Himself

By P. L

AMONG other things, the "Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes," reveals that a President, one like Franklin D. Roosevelt, does most of the working, thinking and figuring for himself.

One is amazed to learn of the close grasp which Roosevelt kept on even small matters and of how they were channeled through him.

Mr. Prattis

Last week, we referred to the Ickes-Hopkins feud. Long before the opposition party and other Roosevelt or New Deal foes had ganged up on Hopkins and made his "spend, and spend and spend," a part of our history, Ickes was trying vainly to stop him.

The then Secretary of the Interior never quite succeeded. Sometimes it looked as though his attacks on Hopkins (within the administration family) might boomerang against him. Ickes was puzzled and he questioned others for an explanation of the apparent influence Hopkins had with the President.

THE EXPLANATION given at that time was that Hopkins' influence came through Mrs. Roosevelt, but there was nothing to substantiate that guess.

The first Roosevelt cabinet was not very strong and not very progressive. Ickes labels Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, as an aggressive pushy, but plainly incompetent man.

Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, was sick all the time until he died.

Dern, Secretary of War never tried to learn his job. A heart attack took him off.

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, shared some of Ickes' progressive ideals, but he and Ickes fought like cats and dogs over the prerogatives of their respective departments.

• • •

MISS PERKINS, Secretary of Labor, in Ickes' opinion, simply talked too much without having anything to say.

Farley, Postmaster General, did not win any "A's" from Ickes as a smart politician. Ickes thought Farley wanted to do a job, but he also felt he bumbled.

Ickes conceded that Roper, Secretary of Commerce, had political savvy.

Ickes also had high regard for Roosevelt's gnomeish little friend, Louis Howe, ill for years, who talked to guests while he rested on his hands and knees in bed.

During these first four years, Ickes' wife was the victim of a fatal automobile accident in 1935, and he was to marry the 25-year-old Jane Dahlman in 1938 when he was 64.

• • •

BUT ONE of the most solicitous friends of Ickes was Cissie Patterson, publisher of Hearst's paper, the Times-Herald, in Washington, at that time. Cissie was always inviting Ickes to either her Washington or her Long Island home despite the fact that Ickes was a bitter enemy of her boss, Hearst.

In retrospect, one cannot help but wonder whether Cissie, who died in 1944, had set her eyes on Ickes, only to be dealt out by the more youthful Miss Dahlman.

Negroes will be interested to know that all references made to Negroes by Ickes are flattering.

It was he who first suggested to Roosevelt that William H. Hastie be named a judge in the Virgin Islands to succeed a Mississippian who had an allegedly unsavory record.

Horizon Courier

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior for more than sixteen years under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, has pulled the sheets off many well-known public officials, including himself, in the first section of his secret diary; as published by Simon and Schuster. This first book covers the first one-thousand days of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Prattis

Perhaps few people knew that the self-styled "Old Curmudgeon" was filing away some six million words on his well-known contemporaries and himself.

Although Mr. Ickes has exposed the naked personalities and ambitions of scores of so-called New Dealers and New Deal enemies, he, perhaps unwittingly, has left behind him a startling, thought-provoking, unretouched photograph of himself. The more you read of Harold Ickes' diary," the more you know about Harold Ickes.

As I read the Ickes' diary, adjectives fitting his attributes, came to my mind: suspicious, distrustful, sensitive, hard-working, stubborn, efficient, bothersome, cynical, irreverent, unaffectionate except for himself, truly progressive, unprejudiced, crafty, domineering, vain, but not excessively so, honest, straight-thinking, and utterly devoted to the public interest.

Ickes' devotion to the public interest was greater than his devotion t either Roosevelt or Truman.

The publishers assure us that not a word has been changed or left out in this secret diary except reference to living persons that might result in libel suits.

There is important history in the Ickes' diary. The story of General Hugh Johnson who figured so dramatically in the National Recovery Administration is given an airing.

But perhaps the most significant story in the first 1,000 days brings out the bitter feud between Ickes and the late Harry Hopkins. Ickes, an independent Republican and former Bull Mooser, was not a Hopkins' man. Ickes had been set up as head of the Works Progress Administration which largely devoted itself to large-scale public works projects.

Hopkins later was to emerge as the head of the Works Progress Administration, WPA.

The PWA and the WPA represented entirely different philosophies of the approach to the then-existing problem of mass unemployment.

Ickes, an administrator of PWA, thought that the Federal government should share costs with state and municipal governments in the construction of public works which, by stimulating industry, would create secondary employment. That is, somebody would have to make and provide the materials for the public works.

Hopkins, on the other hand, thought that the Government should "make" work to take men off the relief rolls.

Ickes wanted economically sound projects. Hopkins didn't care whether projects were economically sound projects. The big goal to him was elimination of unemployment, regardless of cost.

Ickes thought Hopkins' program was a waste of public money. He fought Hopkins with all the tools he had, but somehow Hopkins had cast a sort of spell over President Roosevelt.

The Horizon

Negro Insurance Companies Reinvest Earnings Into Real Estate, Loans

31a

By P. L. PRATTIS

THIS writer is greatly indebted to the Research Department of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for some valuable information pertaining to the growth, policies and investments of life insurance companies owned and operated by Negroes in the United States.

Mr. Prattis

The statistics furnished me are of Dec. 31, 1952 (the latest available), and they reflect growth, based on certain indices, over a ten-year period.

To begin with there were fifty-nine companies at the end of 1942 and sixty-two at the end of 1952.

The premium income of all the companies in 1942 amounted to $21,872,257. By the end of 1952, it had increased to $62,520,574.

THE TOTAL income of the fifty-nine companies in 1942 was $23,630,870, as against $69,050,979 at the end of 1952.

The admitted assets of the fifty-nine companies in 1942 were valued at $34,397,795, whereas at the end of 1952 these admitted assets amounted to $168,212,686.

Insurance in force increased from $435,944,649 in 1942 to $1,232,585,222 in 1952.

It is somewhat startling to learn that the percentage of increase of insurance in force in Negro companies over the ten-year period was 182, whereas for the industry as a whole it was only 115.

* * *

THESE FACTS of growth are inspiring, but what are these companies doing with their large accumulations of capital? Are they using this money to help the people who support them?

There has been criticism to the effect that "the economic tragedy of our day is the reluctance of many of these institutions (Negro insurance companies and banks) to commingle their capital in the interest of large scale developments, business enterprises of investment diversification."

It has also been asserted, in the light of the foregoing, "Negroes are being denied the fullest benefits of their own accumulated wealth."

However, the actual figures do not sustain the implied charge that the Negro companies are "dragging their feet."

* * *

IT IS disclosed that twenty-four Old Line Legal Reserve companies of the Negro group had $155,103,069 in admitted assets or 92 per cent of the total admitted assets of the sixty-two companies operated by Negroes in 1952.

As of Dec. 31, same year, these twenty-four companies held mortgage loan investments of $38,146,212; building and loan shares, $2,345,837, and real estate owned of $4,237,518, making a total for the three items of $45,729,567 or 29 per cent of the combined admitted assets of the twenty-four companies, compared with approximately 30 per cent for all companies operating in the United States in 1952.

The twenty-seven Industrial Legal Reserve companies included among the sixty-two companies, had seven with admitted assets of $7,790,220 or 65 per cent of the total admitted assets for this group. These seven had $2,116,530 invested in mortgages, real estate and building and loan shares as of Dec. 31, 1952, or 27 per cent of the total.

* * *

ALTHOUGH these figures indicate that percentage-wise the Negro companies "plough back" in mortage loan investments, building and loan shares and real estate, almost as much as the national average, one is reminded that these companies, through experience, have learned that their clients are the first to feel the effects of unemployment, recession and/or depression.

If and when these evils strike, a higher than normal liquid position as to invested assets is essential to meet demands for policy loans, cash surrender values and losses resulting from excessive terminations.

Some of the assets of the Negro companies are invested in United States, Municipal and State bonds, highway bonds, railroad bonds, telephone bonds, corporation bonds, etc. It is pointed out that Negroes benefit from these investments just like all other citizens.

IT IS further interesting to learn that the amount of Ordinary Insurance in force compared with Industrial is in reverse to that of the life insurance industry as a whole in the United States.

As of Dec. 31, 1952, life companies operated by Negroes had $275,500,593 Ordinary Insurance in force, including group, or 24 per cent of the total insurance in force on the books of twenty-four companies writing Ordinary, compared with $240,143,000,000 Ordinary insurance in force, including group, or 87 per cent of the total insurance in force in the United States.

All in all, it would appear that our companies are making significant progress.

Horizon Corner

DAVID L. LAWRENCE, the pompous, know-it-all editor of U. S. News and World Report, and newspaper columnist, has finally revealed himself for what he is—a dangerous, deliberate, deceitful phoney. He has done this in his active efforts to stimulate and disseminate fear and hostility against the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

Mr. Prattis

Lawrence's position is based on two foolish, preconceived notions, or maybe, three.

No. 1. That if segregation in schools is abolished, Negro teachers in the South will inundate Northern states seeking teaching jobs.

No. 2. That the prospect of more Negro teachers in Northern schools will create some sort of calamity for white parents whose children, forsooth, would be taught by these Negro teachers from the South.

No. 3. That school systems in the North would be compelled to hire these Negro teachers because, if they didn't, they'd be assumed guilty of discrimination by a (as Lawrence perniciously injects) Supreme Court which has taken over an "outlaw" jurisdiction in the field of education.

* * *

THIS MAN Lawrence is wrong on all these counts, although he had his stooges compile statistics to try to support them.

His basic error resides in the fact that he completely ignored the pattern of residential (ghetto) segregation in the South and in the North—all over the United States.

For a long time to come, regardless of the Supreme Court decision, because of this residential segregation, Negroes will continue to go to schools largely attended by Negroes, and whites to schools largely attended by whites. The process of integration will be a slow one at best.

So there is no reason to fear or expect the sudden mass disemployment of Negro teachers and their desperate search for jobs elsewhere.

But even if some of these teachers sought jobs in the North, there are no grounds for pointing up such a happenstance as a problem. White pupils and white parents become accustomed to Negro pupils and Negro teachers.

* * *

AS MY colleague, J. A. Rogers, wrote last week, Grover Cleveland made his opposition to mixed schools in New York one of his campaign issues when he ran for Governor of New York in the 80's. That would be unthinkable today.

As Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney, stressed at the recent National Urban League conference, Mr. Lawrence is safe and most of the institutions rooted in segregation are safe so long as we have residential segregation.

If Mr. Lawrence had wanted to obtain a fair and true picture, he could have done so by having some of his "experts" interview men in the field of education such as Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse; Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University; Dr. Charles M. Thompson of Howard University; Dr. Albert Dent of Dillard, and many, many others.

But, no indeed! Lawrence is too slick for an approach like that. He would interview, if anybody, heads of tax-supported institutions who, in the language of a Mississippi legislator, are kept "humbled."

Horizon Corner

WHEN I first met Mr. Ezzard Charles, I was fraught with curiosity, to say the least. The introduction to this shy and indifferent young man occurred at the home of Councilman Theodore Berry in Cincinnati and it was followed by a discusion of the boxing game to which which Mr. Charles contributed strained and monosyllabic responses.

That was many years ago when Ted Berry thought he had a "find" which, he was later to learn, he could not hold. Mr. Charles had too great a potential and neither Ted nor his resourceful wife, Johnny Mae, were prepared to thread the devious passages of the boxing game.

Mr. Charles has prospered since those dimly-remembered days, lived up to the potential which Ted foresaw, and has become much more articulate.

Ultimately, as you may recall, he became the heavyweight champion of the world.

But, in the opinion of this writer, that accomplishment did not represent the apex of his success. Indeed not!

Mr. Charles' real significance and success, it may now be seen, were to coincide when he achieved the status of a business instrument.

He could not have become a business instrument if there had been no International Boxing Club at the center of which sits, and operates, my good and trusted young friend, Truman K. Gibson Jr.

I don't want to be critical of anybody, even the IBC, which makes a business out of boxing. A sport can't live unless there is some business to go along with it.

But, as a man who sacrifices an hour's sleep to see or hear some of these IBC return bouts, I'm protesting against the kind of fights to which I and others have to listen over the radio, or see over television.

I doused my choler in a cold shower bath right after the second Walcott-Marciano fight. That one I hold against Walcott. I think Preacher Walcott cheated his public by succumbing to Marciano's attempt to caress him. If Marciano had been a gal, I coulda understood.

There have been some great ones put over on Brinks (the money toters), but this one of Walcott was in a class by itself. The public had no recourse.

Now as to Mr. Charles. All my friends who regard themselves as experts told me that after the beating Ezzard took in June he would be no good in September. They were

right.

Hasn't the IBC got any experts? Or did the IBC think that the public would return to see Mr. Charles "murdered" again, or that Mr. Charles would stand up to be "murdered?"

I think that in both these fights with Marciano, Mr. Charles was a business instrument; that is, he was used to make a gate, draw a crowd. After years of not catching on with the public, he became popular in reverse.

If IBC wanted a real fight, why did that corporation not let Nino Valdez get at Marciano? Why don't they talk about Valdes now? This Cockell—who is he? Valdes is the man who whipped Charles.

Is he being overlooked because he isn't good business—yet?

Horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

THIS column could be called "The Editor's Notebook: Monday morning, Sept. 27, 1954." It is a column which has to do with despair and hope. It is a column which has to do with perspective and balanced judgment. It is a column which shakes your faith in humankind, then restores it.

This column will tell of three items which passed across this editor's desk in three morning hours noted above.

Mr. Prattis

ITEM NO. 1. The editor picked up his morning newspaper and the first story to strike his eye was that which told of the rebellion of white parents against the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation in Milford, Del. This was an ugly story. It made one bitter. It made one sad. A faker, under the guise of a clergyman, at so many dollars each, was enrolling white men and women in an organization designed to defy the Supreme Court and to maintain segregation.

Any mirror of mirrors, white adults were calling for this. The rabble-rouser was winning and democracy was losing. Morality was taking a back seat and the Communists were advancing with glee written all over their faces.

This was the kind of story to make all Negroes hate all whites—if the Negroes were not careful.

* * *

ITEM NO. 2. The editor's telephone rings. The public relations director at Carnegie Institute of Technology asks him if he had read the morning newspaper. "Oh, yes," replies the editor. But he hadn't. This was another story. Of an African boy stranded at Carnegie Tech. No money. Nothing but ambition, brains and faith in Carnegie Tech. The school was carrying him, but couldn't continue to do so. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars was needed if this stranded African were to stay at Carnegie Tech.

The public relations man was calling the editor to tell him that a woman's heart had been touched by the story of the boy's plight. "I will see him through," she told school officials.

She was a white woman, anonymously doing God's work, while some of her brothers and sisters were raising hell in Milford, Del.

* * *

ITEM NO. 3. A letter from a white woman in Mobile, Ala., reaches the editor's desk. She writes to inform that she is rearing a colored girl, aged 10, in her home—just as she would her own daughter. The letter also brings the information that she and this girl are flying to France in a few days and that the girl will be placed in a special school in Versailles for a year. She wants to know if the editor would be interested in knowing about their experiences while abroad.

Well, there you are: Ugly Milford—to make you mad. The anonymous white woman donor to the African student in Pittsburgh—to jerk you up and remind you that all whites are not alike either. Then this white woman in the South who rears a Negro girl as her own daughter, gives her the best—to make you know that all Southerners are not alike either.

These behavior patterns of whites are sources of hope, sometimes despair, but hope mostly if you are not an outright cynic or pessimist.

Horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

THE SUPREME Court decrees which are to issue from the hearings to be held Dec. 6 are as important as the Supreme Court decision of May 17 in respect to public school segregation.

The hearings Dec. 6 are designed to enable the Court to come to some sort of reasonable understanding with the parties most involved. Then decrees, or orders, will be issued. The Supreme Court has taken a most reasonable position.

Mr. Prattis

Although declaring, by unanimous vote, that public school segregation is unconstitutional and inherently wrong, the court has recognized the existence of an unconstitutional system, rooted in the laws, customs and traditions of the states involved, and has conceded that time and planning, as factors, are essential in implementing the decision.

IN A GESTURE of great courtesy, the Court has asked the states involved to submit briefs indicating how and when they can bring their school systems in line with the Constitution.

The Supreme Court justices will study these briefs with great care.

It is admitted that some obdurate states will not file briefs or, in essence, advise the Supreme Court.

So far as these states are concerned, the justices will be left largely on their own, or they may have to rely on briefs received from neighboring states for a suggested pattern of action.

THE CHANCES are that it may take several months for the Supreme Court to fashion its decrees.

Such care as the Court may take is prudent, for once these decrees are formulated and issued, they will constitute the law in this situation and states, or their legal representatives, which do not follow or obey the decrees will find themselves in direct violation of the law.

Such disobedience will compel the Supreme Court to act to enforce obedience.

As a Negro, I cannot admit in principle that every public school in the United States should not be opened to every American child on the same basis TOMORROW.

The time to end our prostitution with segregation is exactly NOW.

* * *

BUT I DO know that what is right in principle may not always be prudent in practice.

Therefore, I would concede that TIME and PLANNING are essential to obtaining compliance with the Supreme Court decision and whatever decrees it may issue.

I know that the majority of sensible Negroes, South and North, wants segregation eliminated TOMORROW. I believe there is a substantial, effective body of white leadership in the South which wants to help bring the South within the limits of man's and God's laws.

I believe these Negroes and these whites want to have a chance to work together. I believe they need help and encouragement — and that they should have it.

* * *

THE JOB and the challenge to them is stupendous. They contend not merely against old laws, customs and tradition, but against vocal politicians still in the saddle, still exploiting the race issue.

Negroes who want segregation eliminated quickly, I believe, should find some way to work with whites who truly have the same goals. They can give the greatest help to the Supreme Court in the enforcement of its decrees.

THE HORIZON

Job Opportunities Beckon, But Trained Men, Women, Are Few

By P. L. PRATTIS

DR. CHARLES S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, spoke to the students of that university, Nov. 19, on the subject, "The Next Ten Years of Your Life." Dr. Johnson has seen generations of students come and go at Fisk.

He knew that the next ten years in the lives of the students to whom he was talking would be the best and last years most of them would have to prepare themselves for the new kind of world which is being made.

Mr. Prattis

What Dr. Johnson said to Fisk students is good for all students, for all young Negroes. Chief emphasis in his talk was placed upon the fact that NOW, ninety years after emancipation, Negroes are not prepared for the opportunities which beckon to them. Negroes are not educated for the demands of the times. Said Dr. Johnson:

* * *

"IN SPITE of the continued existence of racial barriers, the opportunities today for soundly prepared Negro youth go begging—because they actually cannot be found. And I can prove this."

As proof, Dr. Johnson continued:

"There are more than 100,000 Negro youth in colleges, and over the past ten years these colleges have graduated no less than 150,000 A. B's or B. S.'s. But, in spite of this, it would be impossible as of today, to fill ten new posts with Negro Ph. D.'s in chemistry, physics, mathematics, history, English or sociology.

"To take just one of these fields—that of mathematics—where there is an acute demand, not merely for scientific and industrial research, but for teachers in colleges and high schools.

"Of nearly 4,000 persons holding Ph. D.'s in mathematics in the United States, only fifteen are Negroes. Of about 400 persons expected to receive this degree in the next two years, only three are Negroes.

"Hardly any of the 105 Negro colleges and universities have been able to find fully qualified mathematicians for their staff. Only two have two or more Ph. D.'s in mathematics as faculty members.

"The extent of this shortage is made even clearer once it is realized that there should be, BUT THERE IS NOT, a large number of Negro mathematicians in industrial and governmental employment and on the faculties of white colleges and universities. There is only one Negro mathematician holding a professorship outside the Negro institutions.

"Something like 40 per cent of our men students begin their college work with the vague notion of becoming physicians. Less than 1 per cent get into medical schools. One reason is that the number of medical schools is limited, **but the most important reason is that they are not prepared to meet the qualifications.**

"THERE IS a dismal lag to be overcome in the science fields. The work of scientists and engineers has helped to bring about great changes in the food we eat, the medicines we use, the clothes we wear, and the ways in which we produce goods, travel and even spend our leisure time.

"There are a few Negroes in fundamental research who are revolutionizing man's whole relationship to his physical universe. However, when we have counted Charles Drew and Percy Julian and the legendary George Carver of the older, but not too old generations, we begin to run thin on names.

IN ACHIEVING national security and in strengthening the free world, many different kinds of scientists and professional persons play key roles — agricultural experts, international specialists, nuclear physicists, aeronautical engineers, psychologists and a host of others.

"There are other fields than science. We can count the really qualified Negro historians who are writing history on one hand.

"In English, apart from the teachers of English in the public school and the small colleges, we can count the writers of novels, poetry and drama on perhaps the fingers of two hands. The greatest of them—W. E. B. DuBois—was a graduate of Fisk, and I challenge any of you to read "Souls of Black Folk" without a deep thrill over its exquisite beauty and emotional depths.

"The social sciences are an active and exciting field. An economist or a sociologist or anthropologist of any reasonable preparation can find a post on the faculties or universities in the South or in the North. But where can you find one? There are fewer than a dozen Negro Ph. D.'s in economics. I know of only three Negro anthropologists, and less than five political scientists—one of these being Dr. Ralph Bunche who was told that there was no future in this field for a Negro.

* * *

"THERE IS a critical shortage of qualified persons in modern foreign languages, including Oriental languages, and the Russian language. There are shortages of clinical psychologists, child specialists, actuarial statisticians, accountants, public health officers, biologists, geologists and geophysicists.

"Last year we had a call from a Government Department in Washington for four Negro geologists. To date, among the 15 million Negroes in the United States, not a single one has been located or even heard of.

"There are shortages of nurses and skilled para medical personnel, and in the profession of medicine there are vast shortages in psychiatric personnel."

Dr. Johnson wanted to show Fisk students that important roles are awaiting them in modern society.

THE HORIZON

Both Parties Prepare To Ditch Civil Rights As Political Issue

By P. L. PRATTIS

CONCERN for the Negro's citizenship status, symbolized by legislative objectives, is a political instrument which, it seems, is to be left in the dark corner of a closet in the political campaigns ahead. Civil rights loomed large as an issue in the 1948 election when President Truman won by a narrow margin. But the margin of victory for President Eisenhower in 1952 was so great that there is room to question the value of the Negro vote as a balance-of-power factor.

Mr. Prattis

Both parties seem to be aware of this.

When, at a recent White House press conference, Mrs. Alice Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press, naively asked the President if civil rights was among the subjects he proposed to discuss with legislative leaders and to include in his program, the President was caught somewhat off guard. It was apparent that he had not thought of civil rights as a program objective.

HE EXPLAINED that although the program would not include civil rights as such, the program would include objectives which would, if enacted into law, promote the welfare of all Americans, including Negroes.

His messages to Congress bore out the fact that civil rights, as such, would not be spelled out. There is no special concern for the Negro nor recognition of his presently unique position in the economic, social and political life of the nation.

But President Eisenhower is not alone. There are signs that in this year and in 1956, the Democrats will remove the sharp edge of the issue as it existed in 1948 and in 1952. In his recent trip South, Adlai Stevenson said nothing to underscore his party's continuing interest in civil rights.

Both parties are backing up off the issue.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Negroes will not be able to view this wariness in respect to their interests without some concern, justifiably, they should not allow their emotions to obscure the realities of the present situation.

If it were conclusively proved that the so-called Negro vote could keep either party in power, that it was a prime factor in keeping either party in power, the ABC's of such a fact would dictate that the party so affected would cater to the Negro vote.

But that no longer seems true. Or, better, it is not true for the present.

President Truman won although there was disaffection in the South. He carried Northern and Western states.

But in the last election, President Eisenhower took the map with him, including the so-called unreconstructed South.

UNLESS IT has a preponderance of strength in the North, East and West, the Democratic party simply cannot win without the South.

The Republican party, in the last election, came through with a preponderance of strength North, East and West—and in the South as well.

If the Republican party can win North, East and West, as it did, without the Negro vote, and split up the traditionally Democratic South, it can safely merge the Negro's special interest into the general interest without fear of reprisal from Negro voters.

The lesson is clear for the Democrats. They see a party in power which is playing it across the board, straight American, except for farm and labor. When then should not the Democrats, nationally, drop the touchy race issue? They may still beat the Republicans to the punch in critical urban areas in the North by appealing to the Negro vote.

But, for the present, the Negro vote, does not help them in the South. Nationally, the Democrats need the South.

* * *

SO DON'T BE surprised at what you see happening. This is still, to all practical intents and purposes, "a white man's country," although I fight against the dictum and the concept. But the white man is the rule maker and the play maker. The day may come when we may twist his tail and make him take notice, but it looks like, for the present, we have lost our grip.

The chances are that the new "strategy" of the two parties will call for a new attempt to be active and strong in both parties to keep either one from getting completely away from us.

The key position of Negroes, a key power at key process in both parties within both. We need to

The Horizon

Money to Fight Color Prejudice Comes in Small Dribbles

By P. L. PRATTIS

THE CONGRESS of Industrial Organizations, through its secretary-treasurer, James B. Carey, and at the behest of its president, Walter Reuther, has made known to the National Conference of Christians and Jews that the CIO will no longer be able to cooperate with the conference. I don't know exactly what "cooperate" means in this instance, but I suppose it means the CIO will not give financial support to the conference.

Mr. Prattis

The CIO is divorcing itself from support of the conference because of the wavering policy of the conference in respect to the Negro. The CIO is disturbed because Negroes in some sections of the country are not made welcome at conference-sponsored affairs—dinners, meetings, etc.

The CIO has taken its position on high and important ground. This writer is not prepared to question the wisdom of the CIO's action. He is inclined to believe that there must be more and more Americans, as individuals and in organizations, who take the forthright and uncompromising stand.

Even so, the National Conference of Christians and Jews has its side in the point at issue.

* * *

FIRST, IT must be remembered that the National Conference was not born to solve the race problem or even to work on it. It was a direct outgrowth of the religious strife blown up in the heat of the campaign of Governor Alfred E. Smith for the presidency in 1928. Some Americans opposed Governor Smith because he was a Catholic.

That was bad. Many Americans thought objection to Smith on such grounds was bad and they were willing to support a movement to combat religious prejudice on any ground. Many Southerners were in favor of a movement like that.

However, as the National Conference grew in strength and favor, it found itself confronted with the color problem. I am confident that most of the leadership of the conference felt that the color problem would complicate the job they had originally set out to do, but they could not see just how a Judeo-Christian organization could evade or duck the color problem.

Thus, in some places, there has been extreme caution about including any phase of the color problem in the program. That is particularly true, of course, in the South. National headquarters has not wanted to press the issue too strongly.

The CIO accuses the conference of having a wavering policy. That is undoubtedly true. The conference could accuse the CIO of having a wavering practice. Very few CIO unions live up to the policy statements of the CIO so far as Negroes are concerned. That is true North and South.

* * *

BUT IT does no good for the pot to call the kettle black.

There is a fundamental difference between the conference and the CIO and it is in this difference that the will to compromise or not to compromise resides.

The CIO does not have to beg for the money it uses to combat color prejudice. For the most part, such money comes from checked-off dues. The conference depends upon voluntary contributions. Most of these contributions are made to combat RELIGIOUS, not color, prejudice.

It is the experience of this writer that most organizations which have to depend upon **VOLUNTARY** contributions to combat racial or color prejudice do not fare well. A significant example is the American Council on Race Relations, set up in 1944 with money from the Rosenwald Fund and the Field Foundation.

The American Council gasped along for several years financially, then gave up the ghost. Mr. Field quite properly felt that he should not pick up the entire tab each year and too few other persons were found to help out. So the council died. It was never able to get as much as $100,000 a year, outside the Rosenwald and Field contributions, to fight racial prejudice.

* * *

IN ITS lush years, the National Conference of Christians and Jews has obtained as much as THREE MILLION DOLLARS to combat RELIGIOUS prejudice.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a prime example of an organization fighting COLOR prejudice. It has to "beg, borrow and steal" to raise less than FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars through memberships and voluntary contributions.

White people are not contributing money in great gobs to fight COLOR prejudice, nor are Negroes.

How far should the National Conference go in jeopardizing the financial support it receives to combat RELIGIOUS prejudice by making COLOR prejudice an issue?

Personally, I think the National Conference has gone a long way and that its national leadership wants to go further. But there is a suicide factor involved. If the leadership of the conference could check-off its financial support, I'm confident it would be willing to improve both its policy and practice.

The Horizon

Race Relations Factor Behind Bricker Amendment

By P. L. PRATTIS

ACTION WILL probably have been taken on the so-called Bricker Amendment before this column is published. But I must write my piece about the amendment—because nobody else has written it and because I believe it needs to be written so that the public (particularly our public) can be informed about one important reason for the Bricker Amendment.

Mr. Prattis

Oddly enough (and this is well understood), the reasons for and against legislation are frequently obscured. This is always true in the case of civil rights legislation. It has been true in respect to Hawaii and Alaska and their admission as new states.

The chief opponents of statehood never get up in the Senate or House and state that their principal reason for opposing statehood is the fear that representatives from such states would increase the number who favor civil rights—which is another way of saying such representatives would be friendly to legislation favoring minorities or the Negro.

* * *

DESPITE ALL the finely spun legal reasoning which is advanced to support the Bricker Amendment, it is greatly to be doubted that it would have ever been thought up, or would have received such support as it has, if we did not have a race problem in this country.

The Bricker Amendment would do three things:

1. Prevent the ratification of any treaty provisions which were not in line with the Federal Constitution;

2. Prevent any treaty provision from having the effect of internal law in the United States unless it was covered by Federal and state laws, and

3. Give Congress the right to look over the shoulder of the President and say, "No, no," when he was in the act of effecting an executive agreement with a foreign power.

Senator John W. Bricker, author of the amendment, frankly admits that there probably would have been no need for the amendment if there had been no United Nations. We have gotten along well, grown and prospered as a nation, with no such amendment.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS presents us with a problem, in the opinion of Senator Bricker. He feels that the United Nations, the United States assenting through the executive branch, might take some action, binding to the United States, which would have the effect of internal law in the United States. Senator Bricker would have the Congress and the states approve any such action before it became binding upon our Government and the states. Thus Senator Bricker would put the states into the business of foreign relations.

Now the real reason some people began to fear such action on the part of the United Nations is because it appeared that the charter of the United Nations might have the effect of internal law. There was a case a few years ago in Canada involving human rights (those of a Negro) and the Canadian court based its action on the United Nations Charter. At another time, a California judge looked back to the United Nations Charter for the basis of an opinion in a case of housing discrimination.

Those two cases were enough to put many persons on guard as to how the United Nations Charter and similar covenants, which might be entered into, could affect discriminatory practices in the United States.

It is significant that the American Bar Association stands behind the Bricker Amendment. The Bar Association has been the principal American organization fighting United States ratification of the Human Rights covenant of the United Nations.

* * *

WE PARTICIPATED in drawing up the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. However, it was clear to anyone who read it, that once it was re-worked into a covenant and signed by the covenanting nations, many nations would be in violation, including ourselves.

A United Nations covenant on human rights, signed by the United States, would require us to face up to the problem of human rights in our own country, would discover us to be legally derelict—in the eyes of the world.

Of course, we wouldn't want that. We want to make our own law and practice in regard to our own problems. We certainly don't want any foreigners poking their fingers into our own racial mess. So we will find some nice fancy way to dance around a covenant on human rights.

And, for fear that somebody might sneak up on us with another covenant, the purpose of which we might not recognize at first, we'll seek the Bricker Amendment. That will take care of anybody who might want to charge that we wern't treating Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Mexicans, or anybody else, as human beings should be treated.

It looks like we're in the woodpile on this Bricker Amendment.

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

Courier p. 11

...camping for a few days down in Durham, ...of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Com... ...nearly three weeks of looking at the school ...picture in West Virginia, Delaware, ...and the nation's capital. Pittsburgh ...we're just about tired enough. We banged out ...stories today (Wednesday) ...Alex (Rivera) had to develop the pictures, too, and tomorrow and the next day we've got to turn out the Maryland and Washington copy. But, don't worry. You'll get it in time.

During our layover in Durham there's only one place for us to stay and that's with Alex' pretty wife, Hazel, and her talented mother, Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards, professor of voice at North Carolina College. And, the college is just across the street from their home.

...Charles Stanback, the photographer, and ...the public relations boss at the college. ...to see anybody else, yet.

10-23-54

...does Flipflop!

...been to Washington lately? That's ...town in the South that has done a com... ...you'd think you're in New York. Walk ...any hotel and get a room. Walk into ...and eat. And just walk into any night ...cover charge and a few bucks ...really changed. They're calling it the South ...

We got $13 worth of traffic violation tickets in Washington and a cop stopped us for nothing in Dover and the motor was acting up a little when we reached Durham but, other than that, there's nothing to worry about.

We stopped in Milford, Del., to mail some cards and we really got a good looking over. Milford is tense. And why not? The first sign you see on entering Milford is "Lynch Heights." The town is quiet as midnight and most of the talking is hush hush.

Ran into some nice people in Dover, Del. First off was "Brud" Holland, rather Dr. Jerome H. (Brud) Holland, president of Delaware State College, and his nice wife, and then there was that nice lady over at the cafe across from the sawmill who cooks such excellent food . . . and Mrs. William W. H. Henry (a school in Dover is named for her late husband and she's director of the office for the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers), and Prof. Harley F. Taylor, principal of the $2million ultra-modern Henry High School (he's sponsoring a housing development, too), and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Laws (both school teachers) and their talented daughter, Cherritta, and that very cooperative editor who answers to the name of Bernard J. (Jack) Smyth, and Prof. and Mrs. Frederick J. Franklin out at Delaware State.

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

The South Is Interesting! . . .

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One cannot tour the South without forming fixed opinions. Such as deciding that New Orleans is the most friendly city and that Mississippi is the worst state.

Whereas a visitor or an "invader" gets the "fear feeling" once he enters the cotton patch state, the same visitor or "invader" receives a sense of freedom when he strolls or rolls through the gay and colorful Crescent City.

LITTLE AND BIG DOOKY
. . . they run the finest bar and restaurant in New Orleans

New Orleans, which offers very little in a way of hotels and motels for Negroes, is quite proud of its Dooky Chase.

Dooky Chase is advertised as "New Orleans' Leading Colored Restaurant and Bar." Located at 2301 Orleans in the Creole section of town, the Dooky Chase restaurant-bar is the meeting place for the locals and out-of-towners.

You find a certain friendliness at Dooky's bar where the bartenders greet you with a smile, or in the dining room where the nicest waitresses shower you with attention and expert service.

Papa Chase, a Creole who wears big diamonds, is always around to greet and welcome oldtimers and visitors . . . and to offer a free drink when he thinks a spender is due one on the house.

Pride of the Dooky Chase outfit is "Little Dooky," a handsome, black-haired youngster with a million-dollar smile. He bosses the bar during the daylight shift . . . and Mama Chase is around at the right time to keep an eye on the returns.

Dat. 12-25-54

New Orleans has been called gay and rowdy, and perhaps it could be called sinful. The bars operate twenty-four hours a day, including Sundays.

* * *

Fine motels are springing up for Negroes in some of the bigger Southern cities. Some are operated by Negroes and some by whites. Houston has two brand new ones. Dallas has a big one that used to be for whites. New Orleans has a small one and there's an ultra-modern motel in Birmingham operated by Gaston.

* * *

Most motels charge you five or six dollars a night, but once in a while you find one where the fee is two dollars an hour or five dollars for twelve hours and ten dollars for twenty-four hours. These are the exceptions.

* * *

One can't tour the South without visiting Charleston, S. C. It is the oddest, the queerest and the most picturesque.

* * *

Familiar sight in the larger Southern cities—Negro residents taking over entire areas formerly occupied by whites.

* * *

The big fieldhouse at Loyola University, a Catholic institution in New Orleans, is showing how segregation can be wiped out without incident. The fieldhouse has done away with its jim-crow seating arrangements.

* * *

Arkansas will be the most favorable state in the South when it comes to desegregating schools, and Tennessee and Texas probably will fall in line more easily than the rest.

Washington PIPELINE

By STANLEY ROBERTS

31a Negro

WASHINGTON—Like any writer whose work requires him to make political predictions, I occasionally go back over the files and check my batting average and study the extent to which predictions have become facts as the weeks and months roll by.

Recently, while going through my file, I came across a major piece of campaign literature widely used in the last Presidential election: "The Negro and the Republican Party."

In the spring of 1952 I was granted a leave of absence from the Courier and commissioned by the Republican National Committee to write "The Negro and the Republican Party" and then later was given an opportunity to serve as publicity director to Val Washington's minorities division during the Eisenhower campaign.

Courier * * * P. 13

UNDER A CHAPTER headed "Negro Benefits When Republicans Are Victorious; Fourteen Decisive Reasons for a GOP Vote," I wrote the following predictions. Test our prophetic judgment: Pittsburgh Courier

1. A Republican Administration will win an honorable and just peace.

2. A Republican Administration will stop spending so much money abroad.

3. A Republican Administration will end segregation in the nation's capital.

4. A Republican administration will stop bias and jim crow in Federal departments and bureaus, which the Democrats have not done. Date 3-20-54

5. A Republican administration will make Negro Federal appointments of real importance, commensurate with the demonstrated ability of educated Negroes, as it did when in power before.

6. A Republican administration will appoint a Negro to an administrative office in the White House.

7. A Republican administration will make it possible for Negroes—not just one Negro as now—to be placed in policy-making jobs in governmental agencies.

8. A Republican administration will strengthen the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department.

9. A Republican administration will not be tied down by an anti-Negro bloc in control of Congress and committees.

10. A Republican administration will be able to better enforce the non-discriminatory clauses of the Taft-Hartley Act which will break the grip of Negrophobic labor unions.

11. A Republican administration will be able to enforce the anti-bias laws already on the books . . . but seldom invoked by prejudiced white officers.

12. A Republican administration will reduce taxes.

13. A Republican administration will protect the basic freedoms of all people and stop the trend toward all powerful and costly centralized government.

14. A Republican administration will not arouse false hopes of Negroes by promising what it never intends to deliver.

When a White House administrative assistant was discussing these Republican promises, written twenty months ago, he was amazed at the progress made and promised to show the list to President Ike and report his reaction to Pipeline . . . so I can share it with you.

Ike read and approved the promises at his campaign headquarters at the Commodore Hotel in New York during the campaign, three months before he was elected.

How's his batting average on promises to Negroes? You can analyze it for yourself!

* * *

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss of 1244 Evarts Street, here in the District of Columbia, has had a rough going over by Senator Joseph McCarthy. She was accused of being a part of the Communist conspiracy in America and word was let out by the Wisconsin Senator that her case would support his charges that the Army had been "coddling Communists."

As a result of the charges she has been suspended from her Government job at the Pentagon.

Earlier the Senator had persuaded Mrs. Moss and her attorney that she was too ill to do herself justice before the committee. An opportunity to testify later was promised. Thanks to George Hayes the promise has been kept.

Mrs. Moss would, perhaps, not be too important in the frantic events of political Washington except for two facts:

1. She is a Negro and

2. She is represented by one of the nation's most prominent Negro lawyers . . . George E. C. Hayes, who stands ready and willing to defend her and whose loyalty to this country and the true American ideal is unquestioned.

The Courier crowd didn't like it worth a damn when the NAACP "big shots" went out from the platform to escort President Eisenhower into the hall . . . and left our Mrs. Robert L. Vann sitting on the stage.

The line of apologists can start forming from the left and from the right.

* * *

The NAACP affair here was planned around the magic name of Eisenhower as well as the goal of a million dollars for "freedom," but the question uppermost in the minds of Negro Republicans here is: "Why did the NAACP invite Ike and ignore his principal appointees here, who are always prominent in meetings around the President of the United States?

Up until 4:30 the night before the NAACP rally, there had been no invitations from NAACP officials to ranking Negro Republicans here to participate.

At fifteen minutes to 5 P. M., an NAACP call went to Val Washington at Republican National Committee, after complaints had been registered at the White House itself. Following a lengthy "explanation" to Val as to why the oversight had occurred, word went down very quickly and promptly that the Negro Republican leaders would be welcome at the meeting.

The treatment accorded Mrs. Vann was a better than average example of a game being subtly played by a segment of NAACP leadership.

Washington PIPELINE

by STANLEY ROBERTS

31a

WASHINGTON—Reports reaching our D. C. office indicate that working people throughout the nation are finding it rougher and tougher to make money . . . to enjoy and benefit by permanent employment . . . and, to make ends meet. Pipeline would like to pass some sixty-four-dollar common sense questions.

1. What are Republicans going to do about the increasing insecurity that is being felt in this country, for men and women being unable to find jobs? Courier

2. When are we going to tell the American people (particularly Negroes . . . the segment of population that is always hired last and fired first) what the score is?

3. Are we in the middle of a recession? P. 13

4. Are we in a depression?

5. Is a political party responsible for the existing nation-wide feeling of family tension and economic insecurity? Pittsburgh

6. Is the Democrat party, by achieving so-called "full employment," through an unreal economy based on defense and war work, to be allowed to tell Americans that the Democrat party is the party of prosperity and that the Republican party is one of gloom, doom and depression? Date 4-3-54

There is no doubt in my mind that President Eisenhower has been and is pondering these questions, and that he and the Republican party must supply some answers. During these times there is no need for anyone to act like the ostrich and put his head in the ground . . . with an embarrassing portion of his body completely exposed for criticism and target practice. Let's face the facts.

As a reporter with an obligation to my newspaper and to our readers I took some time out this week and analyzed official United States reports as to how many people in America are really working at individual, full-time five-or-six-day week job. I was amazed that many men and women on jobs throughout this country (though actually working only two or two-and-one-half days a week), are included in U. S. Government official reports as being employed.

Those figures are phony.

To me, and to others concerned with telling President Eisenhower the actual work conditions in this country, misinformation and half-truths are absolutely inexcusable; unforgivable and certainly misrepresents the plight and problems of people honestly attempting to earn a living.

A man, supporting his family, meeting his notes and obligations and earnestly attempting to pay his debts, must base his income on a pay-check for a whole week's work. To list a man as "employed," when he is only doing two and one-half days work, is deceiving to the American public.

Again, we say, it's time for some answers!

This next paragraph is not intended to frighten you . . . but . . . here follows what "the man" had to say in a letter dated March 11, 1954:

"The man" is N. F. Twining, Chief of Staff; U. S. Air Force, and he says: "The Air Force is becoming increasingly concerned about the growing capability of the Soviet Union to launch a surprise air attack against this country."

Mr. Twining wrote those

words to "a select group of newspaper men with the hope that we would pass the word along to you . . . and that you will get up and get active in the civilian defense program of your community and the Ground Observer Corps." To put it bluntly, our Air Force Chief of Staff, Mr. Twining, is merely telling you that it's a bit later than you think, and that we ought to make immediate plans to protect our cities, homes and loved ones against whatever is getting ready to happen. O. K., General . . . it's up to us. Can't say we weren't warned.

* * *

PIPELINE HEARS . . . Joseph Ray, Chief of Racial Relations Service in Housing, soon will move into a new suite of offices in the Office of the Administrator and will boss his outfit in luxury befitting a top-notch executive . . . Haitian Embassy party for Spirit of Cotton come May 5 will be Washington social event of the season. Miss Spirit of Cotton, and her sponsor, Mrs. Ethel Vinson of Memphis, will land in the nation's capital for the event, after visiting Haiti. Master-minding the event with complete cooperation of the Haitian Ambassador is Dr. Millard Dean and several Courier folks . . . and we must congratulate Betty Granger of New York. She's moving into a top flight Government job this week. Month's back Pipeline predicted she'd do it. She deserves the appointment with Vice President Nixon's Government Contract Committee. After all, when Val Washington gave Betty a chance to ride on the Nixon campaign train she observed and reported on one of the great political stories of our time. And, what's more, she endeared herself to Nick and Pat by her general decorum, appearance and efficiency. Welcome to D. C. Betty . . . And I suppose it's time to say a word about Emmer Lancaster, former adviser on Negro Affairs in the Department of Commerce. Mr. Lancaster, after fourteen years service in Government, was fired from his position and now he wants back in. His recent movements, particularly with the Housing Agency and the Civil Service Commission are interesting, to say the least. So, we'll have to talk about Mr. Lancaster in more detail in a subsequent column.

Washington PIPE LINE

by STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—The appointment of the great-grandson of the famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass, to a high government position is imminent, it has been learned by Pipeline from sources close to the White House.

Joseph H. Douglass is about to return to Washington and carry on the illustrious history of the Douglass name in public service.

The appointment will be in the Department of Health Education and Welfare under Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby.

Douglass, a world traveler and Ph. D. from Harvard, is, in fact, in Washington at this minute working in government.

He has been a special consultant on Intergroup Education in the U. S. Office of Education.

Mr. Douglass is on leave as dean of the Fayetteville State Teacher's College, Fayetteville, N. C.

Val Washington, Republican Committee Minorities Director, is a member of the patronage committee. In a speech before the graduating class at Howard's School of Engineering and Architecture, Val let the public in on how he operates.

Said Val: "Where I had qualified candidates, I submitted Negroes for every job vacancy offered. I have been able to fill many of these jobs with qualified Negroes and hope this is only the beginning. I had eight colored engineers and architects on my list. These were loyal followers of the Republican Party who on their reports were qualified for top positions in government. These men did not seek jobs; they were all successfully running their own businesses.

"I had to use devious means in order to get them to accept government appointments. My idea called for opening new jobs in government for Negroes.

"I told them that I had to offer the best if we were to break these bottlenecks. Of the eight on that list, Dr. George Maceo Jones, who formerly taught at Howard; Archie Alexander, Paul Williams, and Emmett Scott Jr. have accepted appointments.

"Two others were offered jobs in the troubled zones of the Far East; another was given an appointment abroad, but failed his physical examination.

"He was a diabetic and did not know it until he took the physical. He is now under the care of a physician. The eighth man is being processed at this very moment. I consider this a good batting average. Eight offered, eight accepted.

"Another interesting sidelight on one of these appointees is the fact that Archie Alexander, Governor of the Virgin Islands, was picked because he is an engineer as well as a good administrator.

"The Virgin Islands do not have sufficient water supply. As an engineer, Governor Alexander is going to try to rectify this handicap, so the islands can be further developed.

"Every move I have made in my official capacity with the Republican National Committee has been pointed toward the development of opportunities for us."

In the recent Alabama peonage case where two white men were convicted of holding Negroes as "slaves," District Attorney Frank Johnson Jr. of Birmingham, who successfully prosecuted the case, said it was the first time in the state that a court had convicted white men on "involuntary servitude" laws, although the custom is still prevalent.

The Republican National Committee here looks with pride on the case and will no doubt use it in coming campaign literature since D. A. Johnson is an Eisenhower appointee and because the white brothers, Oscar and Fred Dial, were defended by Alabama's most able criminal lawyer, Roger Beddow.

The Republican Committee hired a professional poll-taking organization to conduct a skillful sample survey among Negro Washingtonians two days after the May 17 Supreme Court school segregation decisions.

Taken at random, the cross-section survey was made among 416 Negroes from all walks of life who were asked (1) What do you think of the Supreme Court school decisions? Results: all were pleased.

(2) Who do you think made the decisions possible? Answers: 304 said either "Eisenhower" or the "Republicans," 42 said "the Democrats" and 70 said they did not know.

(3) Are you a Democrat or a Republican? Answer: 240 said they were Democrats; 144 said they were Republicans and 32 claimed they were independents.

31a 1954

NEGRO (J.A. ROGERS)

Rogers Says:

By J. A. ROGERS

SOME weeks ago I attended an affair unique for me: "A Festival of Books," staged by the National Freedom Day Association, founded by the late Major R. R. Wright, and of which his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Wright Lemon is now chairman.

Mr. Rogers

Booklovers and others met in the city's public library to make better known the works of Negro authors, principally current ones.

The books, with long streamers bearing titles and names of authors, were shown through the audience by young women, the whole being very effective.

MORE AFFAIRS like this, I'm sure, would go far towards solving the problem of the Negro writer, who is a key figure in the progress of his "race." Civilization marches on the written word.

"All the known world, excepting only savages, is governed by books," wrote Voltaire two centuries ago. That is even truer now.

Man, regardless of race, is a recording animal. He's going to relate, draw or write what he sees about him. But in our day, especially with the high cost of printing, writing is very commercialized.

What reaches the general public is as carefully selected to fit or to please as the food in a cafeteria or a display in a show window, all of which leaves those writers who do not fit in high and dry, no matter how true or how good their books are.

BUT THE moral improvement of mankind, the rooting out of evils, comes chiefly through telling unpleasant truths, the saying of what is not supposed to be said.

And right here is the Negro author's greatest handicap, that is, he who writes fearlessly what he sees and knows.

Our great need today is a few good novels by those best qualified through experience to write them. I say novels because one can make his characters do or say things he wouldn't care to reveal in an autobiography.

Another reason why we should not depend on publishers alone is that the annual number of manuscripts is very far in excess of the requirements of the regular trade.

Only a small part of what's written ever gets into print.

* * *

A VAST number of manuscripts are turned down annually, some of which were from good to very good, but which were not what the editor wanted.

That left the writer with one of two things: either to pay a printer to get out his work, and sell it himself; or pay some firm to do it, in which case, the selling is largely up to the author, too. The solution of this, as I suggested some years ago, was the formation of local book clubs to finance and support such efforts.

It must be a labor of love, because such publishing is not a paying proposition.

* * *

I THINK, too, that outspoken books on the Negro by white authors as Earl Conrad, Delmar Bordeaux and Herbert Apthekher, should receive equal support.

Here are a few books sent me, but which I have no space to review: Eve Lynn: "To No Special Land," $3.00; Ella Earls Cotton, "A Spark for My People," $4.00; Gordon L. Hall, "Saraband for a Saint," $3.00. (These three from Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City.) Irving H. Barlett: "From Slave to Citizen: Story of the Negro in Rhode Island," Urban League, Providence, R. I.; Amos Tutuola, "My Life in the Bush of Ghosts (Africa)," Grove Press, New York City, $3.50.

Rogers Says:

By J. A. ROGERS

THE STORY of Mohammed Surur, ex-slave, and an African, who has risen to be Minister of Finance in the oil-rich kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is an age-old one in the East.

It goes back to ancient Egypt. Ability came before pedigree. Slaves, black or white, sometimes rose to rulers.

Mr. Rogers

Under Islam, unmixed Negroes were usually chosen for positions of trust because of their honesty and fidelity.

* * *

AL-JAHIZ of the eighth century in his work, called in English, "The Superiority in Glory of the Black Race Over the White," says that the bankers of his time confided their businesses to these blacks.

"One hardly finds," he says, "a Greek or a Khorassan in a position of trust in a bank.

"When the bankers of Basra (Arabia) saw the excellent affairs that Faraj Abu Kub (a Negro) had negotiated for his master each one of them took a Negro assistant."

Mohamet's treasurer and closest friend, was Bilal, an Ethiopian black.

* * *

IN ANCIENT Egypt, in Arabia, and Islam India, there was some prejudice against unmixed blacks (Zengs) but chiefly only against the first generation.

The latter were usually strangers and from a more primitive culture. It might be compared to the feeling of the Northern Negro towards the Southern migrants of World War 1.

In fact, when Jahiz wrote in the eighth century A. D., such color prejudice as existed was against unmixed whites. He said that "the French, the Greeks, and the Slavs with their thin, red, straight hair, and pale color," appeared very ugly to some.

* * *

PROF. TOYNBEE says that the Arabs called themselves "the swarthy people," and the whites "the ruddy people with a connotation of inferiority, that is to say they drew the distinction we draw between blonds and brunets but reversed the values."

Arabs are usually classed as white. Years ago in Congress during the enactment of a law on immigration, they were named with others as "white."

But Arabia has always been much more Negroid than white. For over a thousand years white women slaves (Circassians) of Russia were imported for the harems, and slaves, male and female, from Africa.

Little, if anything, was thought of so-called racial intermixture. Mohamet, himself, was of this stock, and though usually depicted as white in European portraiture, might have been jet-black. Jahiz, who lived only 150 years after him says that the "ten sons of Mohamet's grandfather" were all "black and strong."

* * *

IT MIGHT be recalled that in the meeting between President Roosevelt and Sultan Ibn Saud in the last war, it was reported that when Ibn Saud's people saw the American Negroes with Roosevelt they took them for Arabs.

The great Ibn Saud was himself a dark mulatto.

The term "Arab," is also very loosely used. Because people like the Moroccans speak Arabic it no more makes them Arabs than speaking English makes Americans English.

The number of Islamic blacks and near-blacks who have risen to power over the centuries is very great.

* * *

MANY HAVE been rulers in Egypt, North Africa, India.

An unmixed Negro, Tarik, invaded Spain 711 A. D., defeated the whites, and gave his name to Gibraltar. Moorish sultans, some jet-black, dominated in Europe for several centuries after that.

Also, for centuries under the Turkish Empire, the one next in power to the Sultan was always an unmixed black —the Kizlar Aghassi, or Lord of the Harem.

For true knowledge of the capabilities of the black man one must go to Islamic history.

Rogers Says:

By J. A. ROGERS

THE REV. Norman Vincent Peale, author of "The Power of Positive Thinking," advised a Negro girl to give up her her white male friend.

"People generally, both Negro and white, do not look with favor upon interracial intermarriage," he says.

Mr. Rogers

Let's analyze this advice. First, it is based on public opinion. But every thinker knows that public opinion is usually uninformed and habitually opposed to changes, even those that turn out to be most beneficial.

Innumerable instances going as far back as ancient Egypt could be given. Dissection of the dead human body was once opposed on religious ground. But how otherwise could we have had the boon of surgery?

THE EARTH was also held to be flat. Columbus was told he'd fall off the edge if he tried to sail around it. Public opinion opposed for centuries the freeing of slaves, white and black; the railroad and the telephone, etc.

In the last century and even in this, public opinion strongly opposed the vote to American white women.

Dickens had one of his characters say, "The public, sir, is an ass." He was largely right. Take out of the brain of the average individual what has been proved isn't so, and his knowledge would shrink to the size of a peanut.

That was true of myself once. At that time I was positive, too, that all this exploded stuff was right. Hadn't I been taught it by those supposed to know. But I was fortunate in having an open mind. Thus, if myself of for-

ty years ago and myself of today could meet, we certainly wouldn't get along.

SO MUCH for this public opinion which evidently guides Dr. Peale.

Again, he says that both white and Negro generally oppose so-called interracial intermarriage.

First, the term "race" is used now by only loose thinkers, especially so in the case of the American of color.

The so-called Negro American is really a white American inside. Even had he remained unmixed African, how could he, a minority, be anything else after centuries of the same food, same religion, same education, same everything, except equal opportunity?

In Europe I could always spot an American. After centuries of the same ways, he had, regardless of color, a certain look. I recall one very dark Negro with horn-rimmed glasses who was so typically American, he was a curiosity to the French. Europeans who catered to tourists could spot Americans, too.

* * *

I RECALL how once in Brussels, a boy selling postcards spoke to me in English.

I had said nothing and was wearing European clothes. When I asked him how he knew I understood English, he said, "I could tell by your look." I got a similar answer many other times.

Dr. Peale also uses an argument, now popular in opposing integration, namely, that Negroes, themselves, do not want so-called racial intermarriage.

But since their thought processes are usually patterned on the white, what does it prove? Moreover, jim crow and similar taboos were established by whom? The slave master. Why? To keep the blacks at a stage where their labor could be had at greatest profit.

The Negro, who is for segregation, especially when he isn't getting money from it, is only thinking "white."

* * *

DR. PEELE'S advice is therefore not only negative, but savors of color prejudice and timidity

Like the average leader, he is led by the public.

Real progress in human relations can be made only by critical examination of the status quo, and at times even open defiance to it.

Rogers Says:

Beneath the McCarthy Hearings Lies a Struggle for 'Freedom'

By J. A. ROGERS

PERHAPS, like myself you are wondering what's really at the bottom of this seeming ridiculous affair between the Army and Senator McCarthy.

Certainly, it isn't favors too persistently sought for Schine. Nor is it the rooting out of Communists.

Mr. Rogers

Stevens is against them, too, and issued orders to that effect, on his own initiative, in taking office.

McCarthy has promised to produce "information of tremendous importance. That's to be seen. And perhaps from certain whispered reports a scandal of a certain nature might break against one of the principals before this appears in print.

But beneath the surface it is really a struggle between the forces of liberality and reaction; a question of whether Americans shall retain such freedom as they now enjoy or whether this nation shall veer towards a dictatorship of the right as Russia is now of the left; that is, fascism, such as existed under Hitler and Mussolini.

* * *

SECRETARY STEVENS, it is clear, would have rooted out the subversives quietly and with little if any publicity for himself. McCarthy, on the other hand, attacks them with the noise and ballyhoo of Hitler, who used the same issues to hypnotize his way to power.

The citizens of any country, from ancient times, have opposed doctrines they think disruptive of their way of life. Pagans of Rome opposed Christianity and in America abolitionists of slavery were persecuted. The Soviet Union opposes the doctrines of the so-called free world.

The people of this nation are almost wholly opposed to communism. England, France, Italy, all have a much higher percentage of Communists than America, yet they have no McCarthy and generally show far less fear of them.

Why? Is not the goal then something else than rooting out communism?

* * *

WHAT ALSO points to the goal of dictatorship is the blame being placed on persons who through lack of judgment embraced communism or leaned towards it; or who accidentally came into contact with Communists, as Dr. Oppenheimer makes clear he did.

Furthermore, the Communist party was once legal here and Russia, its proponent, had the blessing of Congress and the White House.

When Roosevelt and other officials were hobnobbing with Stalin and wining and dining him, what would have happened if anyone said then against Russia what is now expected of them?

They would have been considered traitors and saboteurs. In short, a favorable atmosphere for Russia was created by this Government. And as I pointed out the other day, while a government can turn right-about in its policies over night, it isn't so easy for many individuals, especially when they see the evils that led them to a change from the old parties still existing.

* * *

FURTHERMORE, is it not possible that when Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs gave secrets to Russia they felt they were helping that democracy Roosevelt and America were

ing to the world.

In any case, the private citizen who was helping Russia then had abundant example from his own government.

This brings me to the matter of those few American Negroes who are Communists or are strong pro-Communists. I have in mind five who when I knew them first were rather conservative.

Two of them were attacked by more radical Negroes for the rather wobbly attitude on racism. But they finally saw it in its true light and after fighting it for years realized that getting anywhere through the usual "democratic" channels was hopeless.

* *

THEY SAY, too, that fear of communism forced the hands of the racists.

Officials of the State Department have said again and again that the race question was a stumbling block in their handling of world affairs.

The simple truth is that had there been no communism in America the Negro would have been further back than he now is. World communism is having a still stronger effect. And whose fault is it, pray?

Take Ben Davis. I knew him when he was a rank conservative like his Republican father.

Then he served as attorney for Angelo Herndon and the raw injustice of that case soured him. If there were any justice, not Ben Davis but those who created such conditions would be in prison.

In our society, those who oppose established injustices are dealt with more severely than those who practice them. It's tougher for the jim-crowed than for the jim-crower.

Rogers Says:

Was Pressure of Communists Behind The Supreme Court's School Decision?

By J. A. ROGERS

WHAT brought about the Supreme Court ruling against jim-crow? Many feel that it's due to the Communists who were using the treatment of Negroes as a weapon in the cold war.

Is that correct?

Mr. Rogers

The fight against it began fifty-eight years ago, or after the Supreme Court made it legal, and twenty-one years before the Communists came to power.

Victory was brought about by pressure and not by some generous feeling of the American people. Were that so, America would have followed the example of the rest of the New World. Of its twenty-one republics, one dominion, and some twenty colonies, it is the only land with jim-crow laws. Most of the republics had laws against Negroes, but got rid of them soon after the colonial period.

* * *

THE UNITED States alone retained hers.

Of course, these lands have some degree of color prejudice. But it's social, not legal. A rich Negro may live where he pleases. He cannot do that even in civilized New York.

Here are some of the pressures that caused the decision. I give them in order of importance.

First, that of the right-thinking whites of America as the labor unions (principally the CIO), the liberal and radical writers; certain religious leaders and groups, etc.; international attacks, and, that of a rather small percentage of Negroes led by the NAACP.

Life Magazine (May 31) also gives credit to President Eisenhower, who, it says, has put more effort into solving the race problem than any other President save Lincoln." Life gives instances.

* * *

AGAIN, JIM-CROW in America is nothing else but colonialism, and two world wars and the Korean War have been fatal for that.

While France and England have their colonies of colored folk outside their borders, America has hers within her borders. Negroes living in the jim-crow states are colonials in all but name.

International Pressure. For centuries color prejudice in America has struck Europeans as incredible and unjustified. There is a considerable literature on this.

No European country ever had a color line (although some had large Negro populations) except England and France, for a very brief period. These attacks have increased since World War II.

In 1950, the Crisis gave a resume of what 500 European papers said, most of them non-Communist.

* * *

OF COURSE, all were not inspired by the preposterousness of color prejudice, but rather by dislike for America.

One nation has always used the shortcomings of another to stir its citizens against a rival. We used Germany and Japan's against them and are now using Russia's.

Our Latin-American rivals also use injustice to Negroes against us. Last year a leading Argentina paper had a cartoon showing a Negro lynched from the outstretched arm of the Statue of Liberty.

* * *

SINCE WORLD WAR II, the darker world of Asia and Africa, has become increasingly conscious of American color prejudice.

It was preposterous to them, too, because while they have their own restrictions, mere color of skin is not a cause for 'egal restrictions.

Whites and blacks have lived for over 8,000 years in Northern Africa and the Near East without a legal color bar.

If we except a period of about some 5,000 years ago in India, it was the whites who introduced a color line in Asia.

* * *

AMERICAN COLOR prejudice was therefore a trump for the Communists and they played it for all it was worth.

Dr. Saul K. Padover who made a tour of these Eastern lands tells how well students there know of it. So does Chester Bowles, James Michener in his "Voice of Asia," tells how much Chinese Communists knew of America's jim-crow. Russia was hitting America where it really hurts.

According to reports, the Russian newspapers have been silent about the Supreme Court decision. They may be only holding their fire. They will have plenty to say if the decision isn't carried out.

Rogers Says:

A New Political Organization, Called 'For America,' Set Up in Chicago

By J. A. ROGERS

A NEW POLITICAL organization, called "For America," has recently been formed in Chicago under the sponsership of Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune. It is headed by fourteen civic and business leaders and is opposed to foreign aid spending, high taxes, the Korean situation, the unbalanced budget, 30-cent dollars, and "the fact that Eisenhower Republicans are carrying on the the same foreign policy that was voted out with Truman and Acheson in 1952."

Mr. Rogers

Its chief goal is to stop the throwing away of American manpower and money over the world. It gives as its general aims: "To oppose so-called preventive wars or 'police actions' without the consent of Congress;

"To stop sending our American boys to fight all over the world without the consent of Congress. To combat super-internationalism and interventionism, one-world-ism and communism.

"To prevent squandering and giving away our money and resources, a burden that falls upon all Americans, threatening our financial, economic and political structure and that can only end in bankruptcy and ruin, thereby aiding any nation planning world conquest.

"To demand the return to Americanism, enlightened nationalism, and keeping our own interests uppermost instead of our costly, dangerous, imperialistic foreign policy of tragic super-interventionism and policing the world single-handed with American blood and treasure."

* * *

THE "FOR AMERICA," which is to start with a fund of $500,000, declares that it isn't a third party but will support those of both parties who support its principles. "We will be organized," it says, "in all the states on a basis of states' rights, regardless of race, color and creed."

That such an organization should come into being, sooner or later, was inevitable. This excessive taxation of American citizens, sometimes as high as 90 per cent of one's income, and handing out that money over the world, was sheerest insanity especially as the hundreds of billions given away and the hundreds of thousands of American lives lost in World War II and Korea called for more and yet more sacrifices. Two billion dollars, or $12.50 for every man, woman and child in the nation, have just been tossed away in the tropical jungles of Indo-China.

And stupid as the give-away program was, the way it was done, made it even more so. The purpose was to buy peace. Admitting that any should be given away at all should it not have been to those likely to make trouble not to those from whom we have nothing to fear. Leaving Russia out naturally made her angry. The Communists are just as eager for filthy capitalist dollars as those of the "free" world. A couple which just got their children out of Red territory says it managed with the aid of Communist officials who "didn't mind taking American dollars."

* * *

OUR FOREIGN policy, especially since the end of World War II makes no kind of sense. We don't like the Communists and they don't like us. But we have to live on this planet with them and they with us. Why, then, this diehard policy, this belligerency, largely to play the game of one or two religious groups. The British have shown much more sense. Russia and China were among their best customers in the past and they're anxious to win them again. Churchill has just announced that he is lifting the ban against sale of rubber to Russia and that Nikolai Nestorov, president of of the all-union chamber of commerce of Russia, is to visit England. "We should establish with Russia," he says, "links which, in spite of all distractions and perils and contraditions will convince the Russian people that we wish them peace, happiness and increasing prosperity."

I'm sure American businessmen would like some of that Russian and Chinese trade, too.

With this "For America" group, however, one must watch that it doesn't turn fascist, even though its president, Orville Taylor, declares that there is "nothing of America First or isolation" in it; but solely to save America "by keeping her out of foreign wars."

Rogers Says:

Majority of the Founders of the City Of Los Angeles Were Negroes

By J. A. ROGERS

SOME years ago we said in "Your History" that a majority of the founders of the city of Los Angeles were Negroes. That fact came from researches of one of America's greatest and fairest historians (white), Hubert H. Bancroft.

Mr. Rogers

The percentage of even Negroes who knew that was very, very small. I'm discovering more that the ignorance of most Americans, including educated ones, on what Negroes have contributed to the building of America, is colossal. Those who worked at insulating them from this type of information have done a thorough job.

Of course these facts were never hidden nor buried, nor even in a strict sense, suppressed. They can be found in such archives as the Congressional and the New York libraries. What was done was to make them so unpopular, invest them with an air of incredulity, that no matter who said them they just couldn't be so. However in an age when man is exploring even the depths of the ocean, knowledge that has been pushed aside is emerging and demanding a hearing.

* * *

AS REGARDS Negroes and the founding of Los Angeles, this information is now easily available in a fifty-cent pamphlet published by the Bryant Foundation, 737 N. Edgemont Street, Los Angeles 29, Calif. Author is John M. Weatherwax. Based on documents, some of them in Mexico, he gives the names, ages and "race" of the forty-four original settlers as follows: white, two; Indian, twelve; Indian-Caucasian, four; Negro, seventeen; Negro-Indian, nine, or a total of twenty-six of Negro ancestry out of forty-four.

For instance, here is this from the Spanish records: "Antonio Mesa, Negro, 38, native of El Real de los Alamos, married, his wife is Anna Gertrudis Lopez, native of said Real, mulata, 27. Two children, Antonio Maria, 8, and Maria Pascuala. He enlisted as a settler, June 4, 1780, and is a resident of the City of the Queen of the Angels" (Los Angeles).

In spite of the above, Los Angeles, until recent years, was almost like a Southern city. Negroes were refused service in restaurants and bars and had to sit in the gallery of theatres. Once a friend and I went into a Greek restaurant on Pacific Street. The waiter, who could barely speak English wouldn't serve us. When we complained to the owner, also a Greek, he said, "We don't serve n———rs," and threatened to call the police if we didn't get out.

IN OTHER words, here was a man who had contributed nothing to the building of this city and had come from thousands of miles across the seas to make a living, could push aside members of a group who had done most in founding it. Only in Hitler's Germany could a similar situation have been possible, that is, to the Jews, who for centuries had contributed so much to that land. But I didn't blame those Greeks so much. In their native land they would never have dreamed of doing that. In Rome, they were merely doing like Romans, and finding strong support, too.

Negroes, as Bancroft and others have shown, were important not only at Los Angeles but in the development of California under Spain and Mexico. And there was no discrimination against them. The last Spanish governor of California, Pio Pico, shows undoubted Negro ancestry in his portrait, which was given years ago in "Your History." Later, too, Negroes contributed in the bringing of it into the American Union.

* * *

WHAT IS true of California is also true of the southern region from the Atlantic to the Pacific and as far north as parts of Kansas, Virginia and Colorado. This was the first explored, and chiefly the first settled part of what is now the United States. And those pioneers were not whites. They were what racists call "mongrels," that is, Spaniards who for centuries had been dominated and mixed by jet-black Africans. I've given abundant proof of this elsewhere from the old writers, and recent ones as Freyre and Ortiz. Simon Bolivar, himself, said, "Spain has ceased to be European by its African blood." And with these pioneers were many unmixed Africans.

To repeat: What is now the United States was positively not founded by white people. They came in long after the mixed-blood trail-blazers.

Rogers Says:

He Visits Emperor Haile Selassie, Recalls A Prophecy Fulfilled, Amply and Quickly

By J. A. ROGERS

JULY 9 will remain a memorable day for me. It was when Emperor Haile Selassie sent for me, praised my work very highly, bought 128 copies of my "World's Great Men of Color, 3000 B. C. to 1946 A. D.," and gave me a rare gold coin of Ethiopia, which I understand is worth a great deal more than its original value.

Mr. Rogers

I was especially grateful in that he had sent for me. Knowing he would be receiving many, I thought it better to leave him freer so far as myself was concerned even though I felt he would have received me as graciously as he did in his own country in 1930 and again in 1935, when he granted me an interview that was published in the Courier.

And this time though I had many things to say to him, I was brief. I saw many waiting to see him. It was 6:30 and I knew he had had a busy day, too.

MEETING HIM was thrilling.

And it wasn't chiefly because he had honored me; nor was it because I consider him not only the greatest living head of a state, but the greatest living statesman.

It was because I was in the presence of one who is the embodiment of a belief I have always held—the belief that sustains me—namely, that right wins in the long run, and is worth any sacrifice.

Seeing him reminded me, too, that retribution inevitably overtakes those nations, peoples and individuals who for profit or self-advancement exploit their fellowman.

* * *

AS I LOOKED at the quiet, gracious, simply-dressed, dark monarch, thoughts of what he had been through especially in 1935 and '36, filled me.

I saw again the rape of Ethiopia by Mussolini's armies; how they spread the land with mustard gas, killing the people, the crops, cattle and poisoning the rivers; how bombs dropped on villages caused fleeing women to give premature birth and how these women picked up the newly born infants, navel-strings still uncut and continued their flight.

* * *

I SAW again the Emperor at the League of Nations (of which he was a member) and the Fascists who packed the hall, howling him down.

When he could speak at last, I recall how the fifty-two nations assembled there, paralyzed with fear of Hitler and Mussolini, refused to vote sanctions against Italy.

Litvinov of Russia alone had the courage to speak out. But Russia in 1940, joined with others in recognizing the rape of Ethiopia.

Stalin had made a treaty of peace with Hitler the year before and had thrown in Ethiopia as a peace offering.

* * *

HAILE SELASSIE in his address warned those fifty-two nations that they, too, were not safe from the Fascist monsters.

"God and history," he told them, "would remember."

Never in history has prophecy been fulfilled so amply, so quickly. Poland, France, England, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Russia, all who had recognized the rape of Ethiopia, saw their own cities and homes destroyed and tens of millions of their people killed.

Hitler killed himself.

Mussolini was shot to death by his own people, and hung up by his feet like a slaughtered hog. Never, never, has there been retribution so terrific, so dramatic. Today, the man who warned them is back in his own land, a living model for all statesmen, present and to come.

And, the Emperor is in excellent health, too. Two medical checkups of him were "very satisfactory."

Though 61, he looks no more than 45.

Rogers Says:

By J. A. ROGERS

"ETHIOPIANS of the ruling class . . . consider themselves 'white' no matter what their color is," says John Gunther in July Readers Digest. Mr. Gunther, an able and careful writer, seems to have picked up an opinion much more popular in America than among the whites in that part of Africa. The correct version is that of a white woman there, who thought Ethiopians too cocky. "The trouble," she told me, "is they want to be like white people. If they would only stay in their place!" What she meant was that they considered themselves as good as the dominant people in Africa, the whites, and more particularly herself. All of which is something else. Because I consider myself as good as a blond man, does that mean I want to be blond?

Mr. Rogers

Africans have had so much trouble with white invaders that I'm convinced the last thing they'd want to be is white. I saw no Ethiopians straightening their hair, using face-bleach, or white powder, like some dark folk we all know. Ethiopians simply want equality with other peoples, white or otherwise. As Haile Selassie once said, "Apart from the Kingdom of God there is not on this earth any nation that is higher than any other."

* * *

WHETHER IN Africa or the Americas when dark-skinned folk try to assimilate the advanced scientific way of certain white peoples there are those whites who feel that these dark folk want to change their color, too. This is purely a reflex of the superiority these people believe that a colorless skin invests them with. But is there any intrinsic value in mere color? In the black man's land nothing is thought of blackness; and in the white man's land, as in Northern Europe, mere whiteness has no value whatever. White Americans seem to be crazy about blond but in Denmark or Norway where almost everyone is blond, blondness has no more value than water in Holland or sand in the Sahara. I once asked a white girl in Berlin why she went with a very black man. She said, "When I'm with him everyone notices me. When with a white man, nobody does." White monarchs and the nobility of Europe once kept blacks about them for the same reason.

A so-called white skin in America, as in the South, has value only because of the colored folk there. Black is subject to inferior citizenship; white has superior one. Thus a white skin is a symbol of desirability. That's the why of jim-crow laws and segregation. But were all the colored folk to leave, the value of whiteness would drop to that of the Confederate dollar after the surrender of Lee in 1865.

P. S. Last week's column 3, line 3, ought to read "Franco" not France.

Rogers Says:

Nature Mixes Human Beings

By J. A. ROGERS

PROF. Curt Stern, in Scientific American (Oct. 1954) repeats the oft-made prediction that the Negro in America will be absorbed by the whites. "Looking into the centuries ahead," he says, "it seems likely that the flow of African genes in the numerically dominant white population will increase," and that centuries hence if one now living could return, he could ask, "What became of the Negroes?"

Mr. Rogers

That question can be asked times without number and as far back in history as you can go of other groups. For instance, what became of the fair Aryans who invaded Negroid India about 1500 B. C.? Or of the dark Asians, who invaded Western Europe in the early centuries A. D. under Attila and Genghis Khan? Or of the Greeks who invaded Egypt under the Ptolemies years before Cleopatra? Or the white Vandals who swept into North Africa after the fall of Rome? Or the white Englishmen shipped off to West Africa by Cromwell? Or the white Englishwomen who were married to Negroes and sent off to settle in Sierra Leone?

Again, what became of the millions of Negroes who have lived in Europe since prehistoric times? We know for a certainty that they lived in ancient Greece; that they came in vast numbers into ancient Rome, Sicily, Turkey; that jet-black Moors invaded Spain in 711 A. D., and dominated most of Spain, and parts of Italy and Southern France for centuries; that from 1440 to 1773, hundreds of thousands of Negroes were brought into Spain and Portugal. What became of them? Also of Negroes taken into the Netherlands when Spain dominated there? Or the vast number of Negro slaves taken into the British Isles from about 1440 to 1800? Answer: These and others, as in France, were absorbed into the white population, including royal families. I have given immense documentation in proof in my three volumes of "Sex and Race" and in "Nature Knows No Color-Line."

Your racist is a hopeless, pig-headed relic of man's primitive, unsociable past, plus an inferiority complex because racial intermixture, as revealed in its long history, is a natural law. If REALITY is the only truth, and it is, then the only truth in life is CHANGE. Everything changes including human varieties. Nature changes them to suit climates.

I'm convinced that peoples now white, were once dark or black, and the converse. The Arctic Circle was, for instance, once tropical. And tropical man is dark-skinned. Schopenhauer was quite right when he said in 1813 that there is "no such thing as a white race much as this is talked of"; and that since man had originally a black or brown skin, "every white man is a faded or bleached" product of some once-dark race. Von Luschan enunciated that too, in 1911; so have others since.

It might be that the Negro will be absorbed in the United States as the whites were in Jamaica, Haiti, Santo Domingo and elsewhere. Only one thing seems certain: that the human color scheme will be changed by ever-changing Nature. In 1500, the population of the United States was dark-skinned. Who could have dreamed that by 1800 there would have been such an immense change to lighter and darker?

American whites, over the past 400 years, have absorbed an enormous amount of Negro strain. Racial fanatics and racketeers like Byrnes, Talmadge, Eastland, or Bryant W. Bowles, absolutely cannot prove they hadn't a Negro ancestor along the line. I know what I'm talking about.

Rogers Says:

Man Debased Through Mind

By J. A. ROGERS

CONTROL what goes into a man's mind and nearly always you have him wrapped up ready for economic slaughter.

The African brought to America was an example. Entirely ignorant of the language and ways, he was a perfect setup for "brainwashing."

Mr. Rogers

First he was told the Bible said he was cursed by God. The master said something like this, "You were turned black by God and doomed to be a slave forever.

"Your ancestor, Ham, laughed at his father, Noah. But if you're a good slave here on earth, when you die you'll be washed whiter than snow and go to heaven where you will be my equal."

NEGRO "MAMMIES" taught that to their young white masters. A Negro Sunday school teacher taught me that, too. Millions of whites still believe that. Mormons, for instance, except about the heaven part. And there's reason to believe that many Negroes still accept it.

Later the white scientist came in. Instead of the Bible he used color, hair, features and history.

Add to this the power to force Negroes to use the jim crow, the backdoor, entrance to life and you breed mice not men—the three-fifths of a human being which Article I of the U. S. Constitution said a Negro was.

* * *

THIS IS what self-respecting Negroes like Frederick Douglass had to fight against. Things have changed since, but the underlying principle is still there.

For instance, Negroes in prison are generally barred from getting my "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro," though it has nothing on prison breaks or sex.

Perhaps if they had read it as youths, they'd have had enough self-respect to keep out of jail.

Now, what a warden does in a prison, is done outside by the power of money which controls the kind of literature most likely to reach you. Another way is through scholarships and subsidies to Negroes in the fields of education and leadership.

MOST BOOKS on the Negro by Negroes, you're likely to hear about have been financed in some way by white capital.

Some are timely and effective, but the authors dare not say, or cannot get through, all they think. And real progress in any field is made only by saying what is not supposed to be said, or questioned.

Negroes are demanding this more and more now, especially Africans. But the latter are not allowed to send out money.

Emperor Haile Selassie, in buying 128 copies of my "World's Great Men of Color," said to me, "This is the kind of literature I want my people to read."

But being an independent is tough. It means that single-handed you have to do all that is done by a whole publishing staff, including distribution, toughest of all, especially as most agents will keep what's coming to you.

* * *

I COULD give the Emperor only Volume One.

Volume Two, out of print, I promised to send him. An advance of $2,000 was needed for the printer.

To raise that, I asked for 2,000 buyers of the Amazing Facts, which sells at a dollar. The response three months later is $164.

An old friend said to me recently, "The trouble with your recognition is that you're still alive." True.

But I mean to keep on living. The French say, "You can't teach an old monkey to make new faces." So I'll just have to go on the old way.

P. S.: A whole set of my books—eight in all—is $25—a saving of $3.50. Address: The Courier, 2091 Seventh Avenue, New York 27, N. Y.

Rogers Says:

Truth Is Difficult To Publish

By J. A. ROGERS

IN THE last three colums I discussed a fact that several persons, educators among them, have brought to my attention, namely, that since there's no integration of "white" history and "Negro" history, that Negro children in desegregated schools are going to get only "white" history, which, in the main, teaches that black people, as far back as you can go, never accomplished anything until they were taken into slavery in the New World. This is the kind of history most Negroes get in white colleges.

Mr. Rogers

Wondering what could be done, I talked with my friend Schuyler, who over the years has given me valuable ideas. He proposed that I get out a large, illustrated booklet, something easily read like the "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro," this time exclusively on the colored American, and see that it get national distribution.

But right here are great obstacles. First, getting a publisher. Get out your own book and it has no standing. That's called vanity publishing. It's believed that if your book was worth while, some publisher would snap it up. Now there are no Negro publishers of books. All are white, with white customers, and they must get out what these customers want. Such books as these publishers get out on the Negro are bought mostly by whites.

Even some of the best white friends do not take to Negro history. Some even think it mischievous. For instance, a white educator, who declared himself a staunch friend, once said to me, "What you say in your books only makes the problem worse. You make white people angry when you say that Beethoven was of Negro ancestry; that Christ and the Virgin Mary were originally Negro; and that it was the Negro who saved the day for the Union in the Civil War."

I asked him, "What white people do you mean?" I added, "Do you know where I get the facts you don't like. Almost solely from the works of white people — European whites, who haven't the inferiority complex of New World whites, particularly our Southern whites. Some as the Black Christ and Virgin Mary I saw myself in many European churches. And as for the Negro in the Civil War, I only quoted Lincoln."

"Well," was his answer, "even if what you say was true, it's best in the interest of good race relations to say nothing about it."

Oh yes, and there are Negroes who feel that way, too. I have met 'em.

Of course, I have plenty of material for such a booklet, but it's a thousand to one I'd never get a publisher. I never write to please, racism, least of all. Morever, writing is hard work. Publishing by the author is still harder. It's tough getting the money to publish and still tougher selling.

Schuyler also suggested getting the booklet to the Negro parents and see that they get it into the schools. Getting the parents interested wouldn't be easy and still less easy getting it into the schools. You'd have to buck the school boards, which are dominated by the moneyed or other powers. Russia isn't the only land where children's minds are controlled. What Russia does by power of the state, we do through money, politics, and color prejudice. And some of us find it as irritating.

A concluding word on this next week.

Rogers Says:

31a

Readers Proud of History

Courier By J. A. ROGERS

LETTERS are coming in on what I said about the integration of "white" and "Negro" history. Edgar T. Stewart of Memphis, Tenn., says, "I saw that movie ("The Egyptian") and criticized it along the same lines you did . . . Since the Africans invaded Spain, Italy, Southern France, and ruled there for centuries, is it not evident they would have been dominant in Egypt on their own continent?" By the way, "The Egyptian," with its white masters and Negro slaves, is now being shown in two Harlem theatres.

Mr. Rogers

Sat. 11-6-54

Mrs. Jay Brooks of the Janda Dramatic and Fine Arts Center, Los Angeles, says, "We read your columns religiously and can honestly say they have revealed to us so many amazing and tremendous facts . . . Too long we have patterned after the white man and worshipped his heroes almost to the exclusion of our own . . . The time has come when we as an ethnic group should study and become aware of our historical past, and begin to pick up the fragments and piece them together to form a solid foundation so that our youths can identify themselves with a race of which they can justly be proud . . ."

A. Young of Galveston, Tex., says, "Millions of American Negroes have said, 'I know I'm as good as anybody else.'" But, he asks "What proof had they? Your illustrations by Malai give that," he adds.

P. 6

Mrs. Teena Comegys, Oxford, Ohio, writes, "I read Your History and your column every week. I'm thankful for this enlightenment. I was particularly interested in the articles on Akhenaton, and a book you said you'd write." Even if you have difficulty in getting it into the schools, I'm sure Negro schools would use them," she says. And Charles J. Harris of Durham, N. C., says, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if a million Negroes sent a dollar for the 100 Amazing Facts About the Negro for distribution among school children of this country."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

One of another matter comes from Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City. Because he treated humanely a delinquent youth before him, he was severely attacked in one New York daily, which carried the headline, "Judge Pats Zip Gun Thug on Back." He says, "The inflammatory nature of the story represented an attack upon the entire court and the philosophy of the Children's Court as defined by law . . . I have noted," he adds, "the calls to get tough with children and punish the parents . . . and to cast aside all we have learned about children in the past fifty years . . . Neither this city nor any civilized community can afford to rely on repression in the place of education." At a conference of leading citizens of both "races" Judge Delany (who is colored) was unanimously upheld.

William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress tells why he refused to give the names of those who had sent in money and for which he was given ninety days.

"The money," he writes me, "came from Negro ministers and others in the South who supported the fight to free Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, the Martinsville Seven, Rosa Lee Ingram and other victims of racism . . . To give their names in such a way would make them available to Southern terrorists. It would be a betrayal of the trust imposed in me. This I would never do . . ."

P. S.—If James Faustin of New York will send his address, I will answer him. His first letter had neither name nor address; his second no address.

Rogers Says:

Latimer Helped Edison

By J. A. ROGERS

31a

IN THE week of Oct. 21, 1954, was celebrated all over America, and perhaps in Europe, the Diamond Jubilee of the electric lamp.

Courier

One of the greatest of all miracles, it brought into reality the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, from which when rubbed came forth a mighty magician to do Aladdin's will.

Mr. Rogers

Time Magazine, in a glowing tribute, says "Out of that lamp in due time came the regiment of electrical servants that speed and illuminate and ease the day's work . . . miracles in medicine . . . the great powerhouse of energy that turns the wheels of mechanized America . . . the wizardry of electrical computers . . . the new revolution of electronics, with its radar and television, its facile capacity to set whole factories humming smoothly without benefit of human hands.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. 6

"Out of that lamp came the energy that endows the average American workman today with the strength of 200 men . . . the envied phenomenon of America—the strongest nation on earth . . ."

* * *

THE GREAT genius behind this was, of course, Thomas Edison. But just as Napoleon wouldn't have been Napoleon without his marshals, so Edison wouldn't have been Edison without his first assistants—twenty-eight of them, who in 1918 formed a society, "The Edison Pioneers."

Now one of the first of these pioneers and the one credited with having done the most next to Edison was a Negro.

Do you know his name? I'd bet dollars to doughnuts that you run true to form and never even heard of him.

Well, he was Lewis Howard Latimer, born 1848. Starting as office-boy in a mechanical drafting firm in Boston, he picked up drafting and became in time one of the ablest in that field. Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine-gun, then employed him as secretary and adviser. In 1878, he went to work with Edison.

* * *

THE BIG problem in electricity was to make it burn. Latimer solved the problem by inventing a filament that did and on Oct. 21, 1879, the world had the electric lamp. That scene was recently enacted on television. But all the characters were white.

Latimer's next big job was to install electrical machines for lighting New York City, Philadelphia and Toronto.

In 1881, he did the same in London, England. Then in 1890, he wrote a book, the most authoritative then on the subject: "Incandescent Electric Lighting."

This book, as well as that on the founding of the Edison Pioneers, is in the science department of the New York Public Library.

* * *

OTHER MATTER, too, may be found in the Schomburg Collection. See also his picture in my "World's Great Men of Color," Vol. 2, p. 711. Published 1947.

Later, Latimer became Edison's right hand man and in the fight over patents won many victories for him.

Latimer's inventive skill covered a wide field. He was also a pioneer with the telephone. He drew the first plans for it according to specification given him by Alexander Graham Bell.

He died in 1928, but in the Golden Jubilee that year he wasn't forgotten. Two of his daughters were honored guests at the celebration.

His obituary with his accomplishments were mentioned in leading dailies—the Times, the Herald, of New York, and others. But in 1954, what? He's submerged. Forgotten. Whose fault?

Courier 11-13-54

than lose ground.

To eliminate one obstacle, the committee agreed to merge the two parent bodies first and then work out jurisdictional and other problems between individual rival unions.

* * *

UNDER FRIDAY'S agreement, the CIO and AFL each will name three members to a subcommittee to draft a framework for the new single body.

The subcommittee also will recommend machinery to settle jurisdictional problems and other differences between individual CIO and AFL unions.

An AFL-CIO merger, long sought by leaders of both groups but blocked by problems involving the respective place of each within a merged organization, would blend the nation's two biggest unions into "one big union" with a collective voice of some fourteen million workers.

31a 1954

(NEGRO) J.A. ROGERS

Rogers Says:

Let Byrnes and Talmadge Rave; They Highlight the Victory

By J. A. ROGERS

THE SUPREME Court ruling against segregation proves again a very old truth, namely, that right always wins in the long run and that doing right in the first place is always cheapest and best.

Up to 1915, this court was engaged in killing almost everything for which the Civil War had been fought. It killed the Civil Rights Law intended to implement the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and it sanctioned the jim-crow car, the jim-crow school, barring of Negroes from juries, and general injustice for millions of citizens. Chief Justice Harlan protested in the strongest language against these rulings in vain. Now fifty-eight years later, history gives a verdict in his favor and reverses in sweeping language his colleagues.

Mr. Rogers

The object of the court then in supporting jim-crow was to bring back in spirit the Southern whites into the Union by tossing the Negroes to them, as well as to promote Northern exploitation of the South. But, in doing so, it set back the nation at least a century politically and economically—politically because it brought to Congress a lot of inferior, loud-mouthed politicians whose only qualification was that they could make a hit by abusing Negroes.

* * *

WASHINGTON HAD the spectacle of such creatures as Tillman, Tom Watson, Blease, Vardaman, Heflin, Roddenbery, Ellison Smith and Bilbo. When Woodrow Wilson came to power in 1913, these mischievous fellows, thanks to seniority, rode in with him. Wilson, himself, especially in his second term, owed his election chiefly to the Solid South, to the fact that Negroes were barred from voting.

But that was a very critical period for America, that of World War I, and this was the type that ran the nation. Blabbermouths, whose only qualification was how to keep Negroes down, and with absolutely no international experience, found themselves pitted against seasoned European statesmen like Lloyd George, Poincare, Briand and Clemenceau—men trained in the hard school of the fight for survival and supremacy over powerful rivals. Much the same is true of World War II.

Roosevelt, too, was deeply indebted to the Solid South. Just as Wilson made the poorest kind of showing against Clemenceau and Orlando of Italy, so did Roosevelt against Stalin. As for Churchill, Roosevelt was putty in his hands. What was Andrew J. May, Negro-hater (later sent to prison for bribery) and so powerful in World War II, trained for? Or Bilbo, Ellender, Byrnes, except to fight against underprivileged American citizens? These fifth-raters were the ones we pitted against Europe's sharpest such as Churchill, Attlee, Vishinski, Gromyko.

Whatever way you look at it, the type of legislator the South has generally sent to Congress has done the nation no good. With the abolition of segregation, national, not racial, interests will appeal chiefly to the Southern voter, and the better type of Southerner, long suppressed, will come to Congress.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT decision has brought immense relief to every thinking American, North and South, white and black. Segregation was hurting America, even with her allies, in a way that the vast giving away of money could not overcome. It was also the strongest talking point of the Communists and made them stand out as the champions of the two billion darker peoples of the world.

Proof of how America knew it was hurting her is that an hour after the decision, the Voice of America broadcast the news to thirty-four nations, including China and all the other Communist ones. The decision (if followed up and broadened) is a victory for American diplomacy and a blow to the Communists. If followed and broadened, it will make Negroes feel less and less that this nation is getting rid of jim crow not because of international pressure but because it's the right thing to do. It will increase, too, their affection for this land of their birth. Africa is rejoicing, also. It hits Malan smack in the eye.

As for Byrnes and Talmadge, let 'em rave. We need them to highlight the victory just as a play needs a villain to make the hero shine. One thing is sure: the younger generation of Southern whites isn't with them. All in all, the decision, especially its wording, is a mighty good thing. And from the general enthusiasm with which it is being greeted, it seems sure this nation is heading for a new era of brotherhood and respect for American citizenship.

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Rogers Says:

Courier P.6 By J. A. ROGERS

Toynbee History Charge Is False

Sat. 10-2-54

LAST week I said that the integration of schools, desirable as it is, has one drawback that would have to be taken care of. This is: Since there's now no integration of "white" history and "Negro," Negro students attending "white" schools will drift back to that time when it was commonly held that the black man had no history worth while until he was dragged from savagery and cannibalism to the New World. That was what I was taught as a boy. And millions of whites and blacks are still taught that, or nearly that.

Mr. Rogers

There are those who will say, "What's the use of history? Give me the here and now." Pittsburgh, Pa.

That's about as deep in ignorance as anyone can get. It puts him near the lower animals who live only in the here and now. The monkey, nearest creature to man, has remained a monkey for millions of years, because he cannot summon to his use the experience of vast generations of his species. An elephant, who is stronger than a hundred men, has remained a beast of burden since Hannibal for the same reason. Man, however, has been able to pile up his past experiences, as one does money in the bank, for use when needed.

* * *

JUST AS the further back you can go in your own experiences, the better when you have to solve a personal problem, so the further back humanity can go in its history, the greater the progress. Without history, there'd be no invention; we'd be still in prehistoric caves.

History, therefore, is going to be taught. Negro pupils are going to get it anyhow. And what kind? Largely white imperialist history. Do I exaggerate? Well, I won't go back to the innumerable anti-Negro books that were written up to World War II. I take that of a modern scholar, one who is called the world's foremost historian, Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee. In his "Study of History" (1939), he says that the black man has made no contribution to civilization. "When we classify mankind by color, the only one of the primary races . . . which has not made a creative contribution to any of our twenty-one civilizations is the Black Race," he says. He adds, "Within the first 6000 years the Black Race has not helped create any civilization."

* * *

OF COURSE, this is absolutely false. But the belief has become so fixed that even a conscientious scholar as Toynbee, who is anti-racist to boot, accepted it withont investigation.

Why is this falsehood kept alive? To discourage black folk and make them content with what is handed them. In short, to keep them at a stage where their labor can be had as cheap as possible. How discouraging the above from Toynbee could be to a young Negro who didn't have facts to offset it!

Again, if history, even the most ancient, has no value why do the foremost nations pay so much attention to it? Discovery of ships of 5,000 years ago in the Great Pyramid, made front page of the world's leading dailies.

In my next column, I'll tell how the whites, who positively began in savagery and cannibalism, have appropriated the history of the blacks to glorify themselves, as in the movie, "The Egyptian."

Rogers Says:

Courier By J. A. ROGERS Sat. 10-9-54

Whites Got Off to Poor Start

LAST week I tried to show the very great importance of history, however ancient. Anti-Negro writers realize this, hence they are forever declaring the Negro had "no history." You see, if it can be proved that a people never did anything over long centuries, they're hopeless.

Mr. Rogers

Now, I've read innumerable books and articles along this line, but in not one have I ever seen that the whites began in worse savagery than what they attribute to Negroes. And there is positive proof of this. The ancient Britons were cannibals. Julius Caesar of 55 B. C. and Tacitus tell how benighted they were. Caesar says that sons cohabited with their mothers and had children by them. Cicero, also of that time, thought that the most hopelessly stupid people brought to Rome were the Britons. He advised Atticus to buy none of them. Some translate this passage as, "The stupidest and ugliest slaves come from Britain." Were there no hope for such a people, as these anti-Negro writers say of Negroes, then England ought not to have had a Shakespeare, or risen to world supremacy.

Not only anti-Negro writers, but most white historians claim the ancient civilizations of Africa as white. For instance, the Moors of Africa who invaded Europe in 711 A. D., and restored civilization that had been destroyed by white barbarians from the North, Roland, who lived at that time, says the Moors were "blacker than ink with nothing white but their teeth." In fact as late as 1050 A. D. Said, Moorish historian, wrote of the whites to the North. "They are by nature unthinking. Their bellies protrude; their color is white; their hair is long. Ignorance, lack of reasoning power and boorishness are common among them." Pittsburgh, Pa.

Egypt, the mother of Western civilization, is being increasingly claimed as white. The latest is the multi-million dollar Hollywood film, "The Egyptian." The millions who see it will believe the ancient Egyptians were white. Yet, Akhenaton, Pharaoh of the film, as seen in his portraits and from his skull, was "pure" Negro. His queen, Nefertiti, is also white, even though in the novel (p. 386) she is said to be of "black blood . . . the blood of injustice and treachery." See their portraits in this week's "Your History."

Leading white scholars as Volney, Darwin, Flinders, Petrie, Weisgerber, Breatest, Osburn, Birch, Maspero, agree there was a Negro strain in Egyptian royalty. Wilkinson says of Amenophis III, father of Akenhaton, "The features of this monarch cannot fail to strike everyone who examines the portraits of Egyptian kings as having more in common with the Negro than those of any other Pharaoh." In my "Sex and Race" and "Nature Knows No Color Line" will be found abundant sources and portraits in proof.

Right now, ancient Egypt is in the limelight. There is also the film, "Valley of the Kings" and "Land of the Pharaoahs" soon to appear. This last deals with the building of the Pyramids. Negroes in great numbers are being used in it—only as slaves, of course.

And so you see history of 3,000 B. C. being brought into our lives today. Dead, is it? Well, it's being used to keep alive the old fiction that blacks before their emancipation in 1865 were always slaves to white people. More on this next week.

31a 1954

NEGRO(J.A. ROGERS)

Rogers Says:

What Are You Going to Do About Aiding Defenseless Negro Women?

Courier

By J. A. ROGERS

I HAVE the very great pleasure of giving this week a letter from one of the grandest living women in this nation, one who has fought for justice to her racial group for nearly seventy years, and who, now at 91, less a few months, still carries on with the same determination.

Mr. Rogers

The present generation owes her an immense debt. She became known as a leader of women in America and Europe in the 1890's, represented several times women's organizations abroad, and is one of the greatest living foes of racism—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 1615 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh Pa.

I give her letter in full:

"DEAR FRIEND Rogers: Although I have never written to you before, I have often expressed to friends a deep appreciation of the untiring efforts you have made to get the details of the feats of colored men and women in the development of the political and cultural life of many countries before the world.

"Everywhere those who hate the colonial and African colored peoples have tried to completely hide or distort or emasculate their history.

"I know of no one who has been more zealous in attempting to combat the racist lies than yourself.

"I am writing today with a specific purpose. You have probably been told of the magnificent demonstration I had the honor to lead to Atlanta, Ga., during the Christmas festivities in an effort to secure the freedom of that courageous colored woman, Rosa Lee Ingram.

"We called it a Prayer Crusade and from the steps of the State Capitol sang, 'Oh, Freedom,' and other liberation songs of our slave forefathers. Contrary to the belief of some, we were invited by the Governor to speak with him.

* * *

"OF COURSE, he evaded the responsibility and argued that the law did not permit the release of a lifer until after seven years.

"But the law of the racist does permit the imprisonment of innocent colored men and women for years. Our prisons from one end of the country to the other are full with these innocents.

"One the 26th of February, I led a delegation of men and women from various sections of the Eastern Seaboard to the office of the Attorney General, because it is my conviction that the Federal Civil Rights statutes have been violated in the frame-up and conviction of Rose Lee Ingram.

"Again we were given the run-around. This time the old myth, the theory of State's Rights, was invoked by Herbert Brownell's assistants.

"I do not see how they can reconcile this stand with the commendable entrance into the school cases unless that is only a demagogic gesture.

* * *

"ON THE 6th of April I shall lead a delegation in behalf of the freedom of Rosa Lee Ingram to the United Nations. I am not asking that body to intervene in the affairs of this nation, but I believe that in the frame-up conviction and imprisonment of this colored mother, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was violated.

"I want to call this matter to the attention of the civilized world.

"Finally, on Mother's Day, I shall lead a Prayer Crusade to Atlanta. I hope that Rosa Lee Ingram will be named the Mother of the Year. She deserves that honor for her defense of motherhood and womanhood, a defense which does her and her people proud. Maybe you can help in this. I am satisfied you can if you will."

* * *

UNFORTUNATELY, this letter came while I was away. Nothing has stirred me more deeply than the most cruel and unjust treatment of Mrs. Ingram.

Were she white, she would have been made a heroine instead of a convict. The racists of this nation have been getting away with that sort of thing to defenseless and preyed-on Negro women for three hundred years and the time has come to cry halt.

I feel that every lover of right and justice the world over opposes this total lack of consideration for human rights and of the black woman in particular. Mrs. Terrell, at her advanced age, still leads the way.

Does she not deserve the fullest backing of the present generation? What are you and you and you going to do about this?

Rogers Says:

His Doubt, of What the So-Called 'Superior' Race Says, Was Strength

31a

By J. A. ROGERS

A LEADING Negro educator from the South was recently mentioned in the daily press as opposing direct attacks on race prejudice, calling it futile since some people maintain it as a psychological necessity.

Mr. Rogers

That is, without it, they'd be lost. I'm omitting his name since he wasn't directly quoted.

Now I've always admired the way Socrates of old used to attack falsehood. He'd begin by apparently agreeing with himself.

History sayeth not, however, whether that caused a change of heart in the opponent. And there's the rub.

With many folk when you attack what they think about things, you're not attacking mere facts but the innermost ego of such since what they think they know and their ego are one. With this type, pussyfoot as you will, you'd still offend them. What they want is total agreement.

AS I see it there are three kinds of racists: those who are so from lack of better information; those who need it because if they didn't look down on Negroes, Jews, or foreign-born they'd just be nobody in their own estimation; they need someone to be better than. The third group are the profiteers.

The first group is fairly easy to handle; the second are on the whole impossible because so far as real humanity is concerned they are still at the tribal, or even lower animal, stage.

As for the third, the only cure is showing them some more profitable way of exploiting humanity; or death.

* * *

DEATH, FOR instance, was the only cure for Bilbo, Tillman, Vardaman, Blease. It looks too as if it will be the only one for Talmadge and Byrnes. They're professional racists; it's their means of holding power.

Bilbo's dying act was to call in a Negro reporter to try to set himself straight before the world.

* * *

REMOVE THE incentive from Byrnes or Talmadge; exile them say to a black man's land like Ethiopia; or a white man's land like Finland, Scandinavia, or Russia, where they wouldn't get an audience for their racial chatter, and they'd very likely change.

I met quite a few white Southern racists living in Europe who did change. And they were enthusiastic about it, too.

* * *

THERE IS this about a pussyfooting program: Life progress, doesn't give a damn about it and slams right in. It doesn't say, "Please, Mr. Racist, will you be good and regard those of other colors or birth as brothers under the skin?"

4-24-54

No, it brings on a Civil War, where racial oppressors get what's coming to them; or a world war, where lads nurtured in "race superiority" see that a bullet knows no color-line. Or they may be driven to it as in Korea or Germany because the Communists there were using jim crow in the U. S. Army as propaganda.

But progress is not always violent. Changed industrial conditions sometimes help. And there's television.

Southern censors ban movies showing Negroes and whites as equals, especially white women. But television goes right over the head of the racist censors. It shows Negroes singing beside white men and women and sitting among them in audiences. The racists are on the losing end any way you look at it.

* * *

I'M NOT so sure, but what direct slaps at race, or other, prejudices, aren't the best after all. It has been in my case. I was reared in the usual way, that is, given those facts about race, religion, etc., that would make me a harmonious member of the society in which I lived.

Later, when I was thrown among those who contradicted me, didn't I boil?

Hadn't I been given these things as truths by those I trusted and respected? Besides, that was all I knew. Later when my thirst for knowledge took me into other lands and research in history, I was not only glad for those contradictions, but I resented those who had filled my head with such rubbish in the first place.

Today, a lot of similar rubbish, racial, political, religious, is still being peddled to the youth.

* * *

ONLY A similar experience as mine will help them. My Negro ancestry also helped as an eye-opener.

Doubt of what the so-called superior race says has been my strength.

Finally, this race question is over three centuries old. If we must still pussyfoot in order not to hurt those who are hurting others when will we ever be able to speak out?

Moreover, go back to the middle of the last century and you'll find much more outspoken talk on all phases of the race question, including so-called intermarriage, than we have now. In fact so far as plain talk goes we have had a r[illegible]ression.

Rogers Says:

Hawaii Finding It Hard to Gain Statehood Because of Racial Mixture

By J. A. ROGERS

TO BE AN expert on racial classifications, I once wrote, the first qualification necessary is to be crazy. Two recent news items bear this out. One is a Supreme Court ruling that its ban against barring Negroes from jury duty also extends to cases where Mexicans are involved. The court has reversed the conviction of a Mexican for killing a white Texan because Mexicans were deliberately kept off the jury. But according to the U. S. Census, all Mexicans are "white," therefore, it was merely a case of one white man killing another. Up to 1940, Mexicans were listed as non-white but in the census of that year all Mexicans, however dark or Negroid, were all whitewashed by a Federal ruling to fit our good neighbor policy. And those of us who have been in Mexico know how dark the majority of Mexicans are. Mexico absorbed much Negro blood and some of its great men were of that stock. Now since Mexicans are "white" and Jews, Poles, French, English, Irish, etc., are also white, might not such also demand that persons of their national origin be on juries in cases in which they are involved?

Mr. Rogers

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BUT IN THE case of the Mexicans the rub is this: While a Federal ruling whitewashed them, they are to the Americans with whom they come in daily contact, what their color shows them to be.

The second instance comes from Hawaii where race mixtures have become so baffling the racial classifiers have had to throw up their hands. The island Bureau of Vital Statistics has at last been forced to drop mention of race. "It now develops," says the Chicago Tribune, "that the omission was not an oversight. Hawaii's 'melting pot' population has become so mixed in its racial strains that health department officials have decided that attempts at racial breakdowns result merely in hopeless inaccuracies."

Under past procedure a child was classified as part Hawaiian if one parent was Hawaiian even if the other was Caucasian or Chinese. If one parent was a Negro and the other no matter what, the child was classed as Negro. Unlike the case of the Mexicans, a child with no matter how high a percentage of white strain, was never classified as white. "If," says the Tribune, a Caucasian named Brown, married a Japanese woman, their son would bear the name Brown, but he would be classified as Japanese. It gets terribly mixed up as generations of mixtures intermarry.

IF YOUNG Mr. Brown, classified as a Japanese, marries a Miss Kim, whose mother was white but whose father is Korean and who, therefore is classified as Korean, their child, because its father is classified as Japanese, is also classified as Japanese. Yet that child's racial make-up is one half Caucasian, one quarter Japanese and one quarter Korean. And in future generations when the one-quarters marry other one-quarters, the classification becomes more and more complicated.

Here are some of the so-called racial groups in Hawaii: native Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Malayans, Portuguese, Negroes from Cape Verde (Africa), American and other whites, Puerto Ricans, white and black, and American Negroes, as well as East Indians and others. Negro troops on the islands have had many children by native women. As for the aboriginal Hawaiians they were more Negroid than anything else. (See portraits of the Hawaiian royal family in my "Sex and Race," Vol. 3, pp. 7, 107, 109, and a typical Hawaiian girl of 1816 in my "Nature Knows No Color-Line," with quite Negroid features and hair). Kamehameha the Great, early Hawaiian ruler, could not have been taken for anything else but a Negro. In fact, the early Americans had a saying, "You might call them Hawaiians, but they look like n——grs to me." In short, the Hawaiian is so mixed and is so generally unconcerned about it island racists are out of a job and might have to migrate to the States.

And there you have the reason why Hawaii will find it very difficult to get statehood. She might be sending two colored men to the United States Senate, the "world's most select club," and that would never do.

Rogers Says:

If the Racists of America Win It Will Be a Victory for Russia

By J. A. ROGERS

THE DECISION of the Supreme Court on segregation will be not only of national, but world importance. Here's why. At present, generally speaking, two-thirds of the human race distrusts the other third. In some lands it even hates violently. The whole affair began thus: In the fifteenth century white-skinned adventurers of Europe set out into darker men's lands and finding much wealth began to rob and murder them. Later, they started colonies and set up a caste line based on color of skin.

Mr. Rogers

Plunder of these dark peoples reached such a colossal scale that countries like Spain, Portugal, France, Britain, which were about to decline like ancient Greece or Egypt, rose to world power.

Read what Las Casas or Prescott wrote of the robbery and murder of the dark-skinned peoples of the New World; or of what Europeans did in Africa where the natives were not only robbed, but some ten millions of them were stolen and sold into slavery in the New World.

Plunder and massacre in Asia also was on a colossal scale. A white humanitarian, like the late Sir Harry Johnston, tells in his "Negro in the New World," how his indignation rose to white heat when he learnt what whites did to the dark races.

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HATRED OF THE whites naturally began to develop over the world. You read of occasional massacres of them in India, China, Africa (South, East, West), the West Indies, Brazil, etc. Fiercest of all was in Haiti. Even the United States had a few as the Nat Turner rebellion. I have read of hundreds and have a vivid picture of the hatred of these dark peoples for whites.

In some parts of the world as China and India this white exploitation has practically ceased, thanks to the rising power of their peoples. But it still exists in the rawest state in Kenya, South Africa, and Southwest Africa. But even in partly freed lands, memories of white injustice still rankles. 1776 is a long time but do we not still celebrate our victory over England?

Now what is this dark world thinking as W. E. B. DuBois asked in Darkwater in 1920? At that time racists like Lothrop Stoddard and J. W. Gregory, and anti-racists like H. G. Wells and Sir Harry Johnston, as well as some dark writers, all agreed that the future was ominous.

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I RECALL in 1930 while on a ship bound for Indio-China there were an Egyptian, two Ethiopians, an East Indian, a Chinese and a Japanese. We had our meals at the same table. Everyone of them was bitter about white injustices in their land. The Japanese said he looked forward to the day when Japan would get even for how his people were being insulted on the Pacific Coast. America is now rearming Japan. Have the Japanese, a proud people, forgotten their defeat in the last war? A beaten people never does. Our South still hasn't forgotten its defeat in the Civil War.

The New York Daily Mirror, strongly anti-Communist, rightly said (March 23, 1954), "Asiatics . . . hate white men." This has a long history that antedates Karl Marx. It has nothing to do with communism, because it existed long before communism became a factor in world affairs. It is a direct response to the mistaken assumptions of racial superiority by the Europeans who turned ancient kingdoms into colonies. These people are now getting even.

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"WHEN THEY fight white men they are ferocious." The editorial adds that these people thrill at any defeat of a white power. "This has nothing to do with communism in the minds of these Asiatic countries but the Kremlin takes full advantage of a situation which has been brewing for more than a century."

Chester Bowles (New York Times, Feb. 7), says he was told from Lebanon to Japan that "The Number One obstacle to Asian friendship for America" was "racial discrimination against your own colored citizens." He added, "No American returning from Asia can doubt that the status of the American Negro is a key to our relationship with the awakening nations of Asia and Africa."

And there's your answer to what effect either way the Supreme Court decision on segregation will have on communism and the majority of the world's people. If the racists of America win it will be a tremendous victory for Russia, too.

ROGERS SAYS:

America Comes Near Being a Model for Stable Government

By J. A. ROGERS

TO CONTINUE on book-banning, book-burning and censorship. The object, as I said, is always thought control and thereby have people do what you want. Thought control (through book-banning) and lying aim at the same thing.

Mr. Rogers

Repression, through censorship, can go only so far. Comes a time when it blows off the lid, sometimes with volcanic force as in the French Revolution and the Russian one of 1917. No historical period is fuller of horrors than the French Revolution. But the government was reaping what it had sown. Monsters like Robespierre and Murat were born of that repression. The King, his family and aristocrats were guillotined by tens of thousands. Read Thiers' "History of the French Republic," translated by Skoberl (1842), with notes from others.

And the Church, tool of the state, got its due, too. The churches were broken into, the sacred images dragged out and burnt, and some, like Notre Dame de Paris, turned into beer halls and places of amusements. Italy had convulsions, too. Pope Pius VI was captured and taken prisoner to France. The French today are individualists, made so by their well-justified distrust of rulers.

RUSSIA, under the Czars, suffered even more than the French under the Louises. As late as Alexander I, who freed the slaves, the Czar had absolute power over the lives of his subjects. As a monster, Ivan the Terrible outranks Nero. In 1881, Alexander III resumed this tyranny. Anarchists, Nihilists and others tried to establish liberal government. Nicholas II, last of the Czars, a mere stooge, dissolved the liberal Duma again and again. This I recall. Or you may read Russian history, past and present, in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Result, Nicholas and his family met the same fate as Louis XVI and his. Russia, with its periodic massacre of rival officials, reminds one of France in the 1790s.

Most countries that have won freedom through revolution have had a violent aftermath. This is especially true of most of the Latin-American countries, as Argentina, under Rosas; Paraguay, under Francia; the Dominican Republic, under Heureaux. Haiti was one of the worst. Whites and mulattoes were massacred. After the passing of Boyer, Haiti was so unsettled it became a synonym for chaos. What a difference today. If Haiti could become liberal, Russia will.

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REPRESSED LIBERTIES usually explode like repressed steam. No censorship is far safer than having some Mr. Know-What's-Good-for-You banning books and movies. His aim is to use you. Also, if everyone had his way, I doubt whether there would be any books at all, since there's not a book that isn't disliked by someone. Think of school children. As a boy I hated Euclid's geometry and if someone had proposed banning it I would have said "hurrah." Today, the books that retard the progress of humanity—racial, political, religious, mystical and the like—are legion. But if I had the power of banning such, I would compel people to read them as one way of boring them to death.

So far as stable government is concerned, America comes near being a model. But let's not be self-righteous as we now are in the case of Russia. Or of China, which suffered under Manchu oppression until 1911. We have just been lucky. We inherited freedom of speech from England, which paid a high price for it in the bloody civil war of 1642-1649, and later in the revolt against the Stuarts. In 1689, the Act of Toleration gave freedom to the British press, and we inherited that.

* * *

HOWEVER, the Puritans who had fled from intolerance, practiced precisely that here in their murderous cruelty to Quakers, Catholics, and their torture and hanging of supposed witches. Fortunately, other Europeans, fleeing here to escape oppression of church and state, were strong enough to modify them. Today, however, we have to watch this New England puritanism plus Irish Roman Catholicism, which is much less liberal than European Catholicism. I saw books on sale in the Catholic countries of Europe—France, Spain, Italy, Portugal—that are banned here. "The Miracle," motion picture banned in New York, later permitted by the U. S. Supreme Court, was shown openly in Rome. So was "Vesuvius."

America's sole hope for stability is freedom of speech, the press and the movie. And the best minds realize that. Some of the strongest opponents of communism are now seeing McCarthyism as a menace, among them Eisenhower, Truman, Dulles, Dewey, most of the Protestant clergy and some of the Catholics. McCarran, McCarthy's co-worker, has declared he has gone too far, and the not-so-liberal Senator Ellender is planning to clip McCarthy's wings.

Next week: "Censorship and the Negro."

Rogers Says:

White People Still Decide What Goes Into the Heads of Negroes

By J. A. ROGERS

LAST week I wrote on censorship and book-banning. What of the race question? It can be said, I think, that even though Uncle Sam or none of the states has no special love for black folk, not even in the worst states are books on race banned. Mississippi has some sort of law but it is neglected. I have spoken in many Southern states and said the same thing I did in the North and have never met with the slightest opposition. White people were even present and sat among the Negroes.

Mr. Rogers

Why this liberality? Well, the powers-that-be know that race prejudice has the book-banning situation so well taken care of that the public can be trusted, including most Negroes. In place of slave pressure there is economic pressure which decides what books must reach you. Negro scholars are well under control, too. They must rely on the white publisher, who is out chiefly for sales, and gives the public what it wants. Yes, white people still largely decide what goes into the Negro's head. I shall elaborate on that later.

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FROM EVER since man began to exploit his fellowman or be jealous of a rival, the tactic has been this: Say nothing good and play up the faults. No other group, not even the Helots or the Jews, had as severe a dose of this as the Negro, especially in the United States.

In 1915, when I was about to write "From Superman to Man" I began by reading anti-Negro books. What I found was simply astounding. Later, I said this in my "As Nature Leads" (1919): "From the Negro's earliest entry in America, everything that the mind could suggest has been brought forward to belittle him. He was a beastly creature without God, law, religion or commonwealth; he was a relic of the pre-Adamite period, having neither part nor lot with the rest of the human race; the Beast spoken of in the Bible; a cross between a male Caucasian and a gorilla; the serpent that tempted Eve. He was degenerate, thievish, lying, malodorous and God knows what else besides."

Do I exaggerate? Well, you can find all and worse in such books as Shufeldt's "The Negro: A Menace to American Civilization"; Carroll's "The Negro: A Beast"; W. B. Smith's "The Color Line," and Leecraft's, "The Devil's Inkwell."

And there was the Congressional Record with the anti-Negro venom of Tillman, Vardman, Blease, Bilbo. Many of the scientists, though using more respectable language, were equally denunciatory.

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IS THIS belittlement through books dead? If you think so, you'd better go back to sleep. They have found a more effective way. They get Negro writers to do it now. More of that later. I wrote "From Superman to Man" as I did, because after reading all those books, I found the faults of Negroes (only human faults, by the way) had been so minutely explored, so exaggerated, that any future writer along that line had already been beaten to it.

Therefore only the good was left as a new field. Well, no publisher would touch that book. Even some of the libraries refused it for free. The Chicago Public Library sent it back to me. A first edition of that book now sells for $10. I had sold it for one. The New York Public Library (Fifth Avenue) also returned it together with "As Nature Leads," which is now entirely out of print and sells for from $10 to $15 (second-hand).

With a change to the present director, Ralph Beals, came a great change as to race. While no Negro employe was ever seen, today, they are very much in evidence in every department. The library bought my books, too, and more than any other library in the country. It recently ordered four sets of my "World's Great Men of Color." I could supply only one as Volume Two is out just now.

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THE PUBLISHERS also refused this work. One New York firm that has published a dozen or more books on the race question, praised it highly but said there was no demand for works of that kind. Yet, with absolutely none of its set-up for sales, I disposed of about 5,000 copies, since 1946, which is about the run of most books.

And it's just here we can see belittlement of the Negro in its present dress. Write a book like "Native Son," portraying some vicious, no-good Negro and generally exaggerating the difficulties facing Negroes, and you're likely to find ready acceptance. (More of this next week and the cases of some who can't get their books accepted because they present the better side.)

Rogers Says:

Negro Writers Have Hard Time Getting Their Works Published

By J. A. ROGERS

OF THE letters I've received from readers over the years, the greatest single kind is from writers with books to publish. The outlet for such is very limited. Negroes, though some 17,000,000 strong, haven't a single firm that publishes books and gives the author a royalty. They have not yet realized the immense importance of literature in the advancement of any human group. Man, no matter what color, is a recording animal by instinct. He tells, draws, or writes what happens.

Mr. Rogers

Some fifty thousand years ago or more, Negroes depicted what happened, mostly hunting, in the caves of Europe, Asia and Africa. Without a record of the past we would be little better than dumb animals. There would be no airplanes, no atomic energy, no medicine, no radios or television. And if all literature were suddenly obliterated, humanity would be set back a thousand years. It is simply impossible to overestimate the importance of the written word.

* * *

AS REGARDS their own literature, American Negroes though ahead of Negroes in every other land, are away back as compared with white Americans. They have their newspapers (which do not receive anything near the support they deserve) and a few periodicals, but in the matter of more permanent literature what they get is decided for them by the white publisher, who, in turn, has decided for him what his customers want. He must please them and the story of the better side of Negro life is not one of the things that pleases most. Most of the buyers of books on Negroes are white people. If most were Negroes they would be catered to instead.

Recently I told of the immense propaganda waged against Negroes since the 1680's in order to keep them at a stage where their labor could be had in the cheapest possible market. That situation is improving; it is in the process of evolution but the worst side of Negro life is still the better seller. It's okeh to attack injustice, but do not stray too far from the old pattern. The book trade has decided that the time is not yet for a Negro character in a novel that would inspire Negro youth, though there are many examples in real life, not only dead, but living.

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THOROUGHLY acquainted as I am with the centuries of bad things said about Negroes, I find some of the Negro characters by Negro novelists just too much. Have a heart! Giving me so much more of that rotten stuff just because it's what the market wants. Not that I want characters that are just too good for this wicked world. At the same time I don't want to be kept always in the gutter. I want to soar sometimes.

Self-respecting Negroes complain about such characters. But why should they expect white publishers, who must rely on the good-will of their customers, to get out what they would like? Why not step out and do it for themselves?

I have before me letters from two of our able women writers, women of the finest sincerity and whose long devotion to their group I admire greatly: Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, 1461 South Street, Washington 9, D. C., and Miss Kathryn M. Johnson, 4509 Prairie Avenue, Chicago 15, Ill. Georgia Johnson is known principally for her poems; Kathryn Johnson for her "Two Colored Women With the AEF." She served overseas in World War I. Both these fine women are stalled when it comes to getting out their work. It's not the kind that generally sells to white but would be good for Negroes.

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GEORGIA JOHNSON writes, "When you know that I have twenty-four books ready for publication, one of them a novel waiting for many years to find a publisher, another a biography of my husband (Henry Lincoln Johnson) 'A Bridge to Brotherhood' to cement races . . . you will understand my position in trying to make a headway. You, being a man, have made your way with a man's courage, but I have household cares and must carry my world of dreams on tired shoulders."

Her only alternative is to publish them herself, a terrific job as I shall show later. As for Kathryn Johnson, it'll be another fifty years before her book will be even touched. One glance at the title would be enough. It is "George Washington's Son" (whose name is West Ford, a mulatto). In 1953, I got a picture of him from her and gave it in "Your History." Since then I ran across the picture and his story in an old issue of the Illinois State Register.

That George Washington had an illegitimate child, much less a Negro one, is an impossibility. You see, he knew from childhood, he was going to free America, be its first President, and be revered, so he kept himself above all human frailties, especially those of his time. More on Kathryn Johnson's work next week.

Rogers Says:

Getting a Book Published Is Tough And at Times Very Discouraging

By J. A. ROGERS

LAST week I mentioned Georgia Douglas Johnson of Washington, D. C., and Kathryn M. Johnson of Chicago, Ill., and their problem in finding a publisher. The latter's book, "George Washington's Son," I said, will be viewed with horror by every true patriot. Washington, foreseeing how he was going to be revered, had none of the frailties of youth or of the average slaveholder.

Mr. Rogers

In fact, no one who was ever to reach the White House could possibly ever had had Negro offspring. But I wonder what would have happened had Martin Van Buren died in office and Vice President Richard M. Johnson become President. Johnson had a Negro woman, Julia Chinn, to whom he was said to be married (he probably wasn't), who was his hostess. She and her mulatto daughters sat at table with him, no matter whom the guests, and he had the daughters married to white men at gorgeous affairs in Washington.

* * *

OF COURSE, that is what Gunnar Myrdal would call some of my "pseudo-history, fantastically glorifying the achievements of Negroes," but if doubters dare look into Columbia University Studies on History, etc., No. 359, pp. 317-22, or Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln, Vol. 3, p. 264 (1939), they'll see there are other falsifiers beside myself. In the chapter, "Famous White Men and Their Negro Mistresses," in Vol. 2 of my "Sex and Race" I've given more sources. The late Dr. Woodson told me of a Negro family living in Washington, D. C., who claimed descent from Washington and said he had every reason to believe it true.

But the above simply could not happen, so Kathryn Johnson's book is out. She has asked me whether she should pay a publisher to get it out. To all who have asked that, I've said "No." If you do, you will eventually have to sell the book yourself, since the publisher already has his. Take it to a printer and let him get it out. Selling it will be still up to you, but you'll be saving money and many headaches. This latter, by the way, is called "vanity publishing," on the belief that if your book is worthwhile some publisher will snatch it and give you a royalty.

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NOW AFTER all the trouble you've had in writing the book and paying the printer, when the printer gives it to you your real trouble will begin — selling it. Firms have a whole staff for that, but you will have to do it all yourself. And there's one and only one way. You'll have to take it around. And humanity is awful skeptical about books, especially when you get it out yourself. However, if the book fills a certain inspirational need, others will be even eager to help you. And you can't let up. Negroes, as a whole, are still rather apathetic about literature on themselves.

Another thing: Don't give out your book on credit. People, regardless of color, are worse about books than about umbrellas. They consider books common property. What if you had to pay your good money to the printer for it? Ninety-nine per cent of the agents will keep all the money, no matter how well they start. I have many thousands of dollars owing, and once they owe you, so far as ever answering your letter, they could well be dead. If I were to view humanity from the above experience, I'd say it is inherently dishonest. Of course, there are many who are honest. But how can you know them? You will find that your biggest heartache. It is mine because no matter who doesn't pay, I must pay the printer. Some of my books cost $2 a copy to print alone. One group you will find are doctors and dentists. They always pay.

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AGAIN, give out your books on credit, and some day you'll find you could get cash for them and haven't any.

If your book sells and you pay your printer, after a time you'll establish credit. Since 1930, all but one of my books were got out that way and without a deposit. And you'll find printing very costly now.

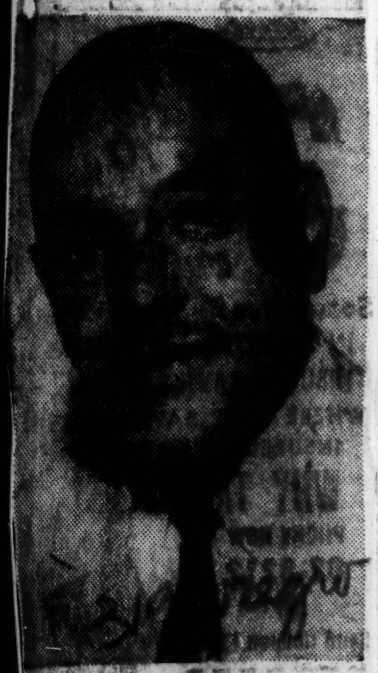
But go ahead and get out your book yourself. Some of the world's best books were turned down by publishers because they didn't look like money-makers. The game is very tough, at times discouraging. If you work alone you might even run into debt, but the struggle will do you good. It gives you a feeling of independence money never can. I've been in the game thirty-seven years. Had I been accepted by some big-name publisher and getting fat royalties the sprit of fight within me would very likely have been dimmed by knowing I had everything wrapped up. And I wouldn't be saying what I want to.

Newsman Proves Good Bet for U.S.

Herald Miami, Fla.

By PETER LISAGOR
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A 29-year-old American Negro has turned out to be one of America's best private "ambassadors" to India. The State Department figures that Uncle Sam got more than



CARL T. ROWAN
credit to his race

his money's worth from the three-month visit of Carl T. Rowan, a Minneapolis newspaperman.

Rowan was invited by the Department to visit India under the United States leader exchange program with foreign countries. He went as a free agent and not as a spokesman for anyone but himself, despite Communist efforts to make him appear to be a United States government propagandist.

P. 23-A

He planned to visit with Indian journalists and among other things, to discuss a free press' role in a free society. But he found himself lecturing to student groups, civic organizations and others.

Sun. 11-21-54

And being a Negro, he was an obvious target for questions about racial discrimination and segregation in the United States, according to reports of his visit sent to the department.

Rowan must have answered "millions of hot, embarrassing questions," an official here said, and he refused to duck any of them. He batted it out "toe-toe-toe" without antagonizing any of his questioners.

He made no bones about the fact that discrimination exists here, but he emphasized that more progress toward ending it has been made in the United States than anywhere else, the reports indicated.

He was a "walking example" of the opportunities he discussed, the official observed.

Rowan visited such major cities as New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, as well as numerous villages.

The editor of The Bombay Sunday Standard showed him an article written by a Briton about the United States, titled, "White Brotherhood Succeeds Ku Klux Klan," and invited him to reply to it.

Rowan made a point-by-point refutation of the "distortions" in the article, United States officials reported, and then used the article as the text for his discussions of bad headline writing.

While in Bombay, Rowan was scheduled to make a speech before a newspapermen's group. The chairman of the meeting was the editor of a pro-Communist weekly which had accused Rowan of being a "trained Negro parrot" of the State Department.

The American promptly turned the embarrassment to his advantage by making a forthright rebuttal of the charges.

The United States embassy in New Delhi reported that Rowan's trip had been "very successful," and that he had been effective in counteracting distortions of American life that he found created by the flamboyant Indian press.

An American official in Calcutta cabled this about Rowan:

"Perhaps the most refreshing aspect of his visit (to that city) was his unqualified willingness to work hard and travel far afield (often under hardship conditions)."

Rowan, a graduate of Oberlin College who obtained his master's degree at the University of Minnesota, was one of the first 15 Negroes to attain a commission in the United States Navy.

His Indian tour completed, he is now making his way through other Southeast Asian countries before returning to the United States sometime next February.

Views—Reviews

31a

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

IMPLICIT in the campaign for full integration into the economic, political and educational structure of this country is the assumption that we are capable of holding our own in national competition.

Unfortunately this assumption is not entirely warranted because there has been a very grave lag in our education and training for this role to which we aspire.

Mr. Schuyler

It cannot be denied that as of today we do not have the capable technicians, professionals and administratively trained Negroes in sufficient numbers to avail ourselves of the opportunities already in existence.

This complaint comes from many parts of the country where organizations like the Urban League have been able to force open the doors of industry and business, only to find too few qualified persons to force through.

It is the cry of many of our own business men who seek secretaries, stenographers, typists, file clerks, and others who are familiar with the usage of the English language, and the training and the discipline necessary for proper administration.

Full integration means full competition, else there will continue to be as much individual frustration among us as there is today.

* * *

IT SEEMS to me that what is needed right now are several thousand scholarships for intelligent and ambitious young Negroes in first-class technical and professional schools to take the kind of training which the donors deem essential for successful competition in an integrated age.

We need fewer bachelors of arts and more bachelors of science. We need more capable white-collar workers but we need more trained blue-collar workers.

We need less doctors of divinity and more doctors of minerology. We need more foresters and less choristers. We should have more doctors of physics and less doctors of literature.

We need more experts in radio and TV production and less blues and spiritual singers over radio and TV.

We need more in-training scholarships in plants and offices. We need many more highly trained people qualified to compete in the growing field of personal service instead of the swarm of undisciplined, ignorant louts largely responsible for losing for us the foothold we once had in this business.

* * *

NOBODY ATTENDING one of our numerous conferences and conventions of all sorts can doubt that the money for such scholarships is available.

What we spent so far this year for these largely useless gatherings where delegates boast, spray platitudes and cliches, and display their material gains, would send a thousand young Negroes through the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or give 10,000 of them in-service factory training.

If each Negro church in the country with 1,000 members would give a four-year technical scholarship, we would have a lot more trained people to use to knock on and open the doors of opportunity.

If any great industry today should suddenly lower the color bar and throw open all categories of jobs to Negroes, there would be a most embarrassing time trying to find qualified ones.

I think it is significant that almost all the Negroes properly trained for technical and professional work are engaged in it.

* * *

THIS IS a technological civilization requiring on the upper technical and professional levels increasingly higher standards of qualification to meet and beat competition.

One not only has to know how but to know better. Even where there are no obstacles to such training, not even financial, we find distressingly few young Negroes getting ready for the opportunities coming or already here.

Only the Urban League and organizations of that type are sounding the warning.

The others content themselves with whining and complaining for an end to segregation, as if there were 10,000 black Einsteins prepared to compete and hold their own.

Here's a topic for next Sunday's 40,000 sermons and the next 1,000 conferences!

Views—Reviews

31a

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

THE STRANGE case of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss was solved to the satisfaction of the Government a few days back when the Signal Corps suspended again the $3,335-a-year clerk. The action was taken the first time when she was flushed out by the McCarthy subcommittee after an FBI undercover agent found her name on a Communist party list.

Mr. Schuyler

Mrs. Moss, a lady of color, had been mysteriously transferred from work in the cafeteria to the code room where she handled secret messages. It was never explained how her qualifications improved so swiftly that she got the promotion, but it was said that she could understand the messages that passed through her hands. Presumably, it would have been possible for her to take out the coded messages to somebody who could decode them. Remember the Hiss case?

* * *

MRS. MOSS denied that she had been a Communist at any time or even knew anything about communism. In her behalf, moreover, it was alleged that there were several Annie Lee Mosses in Washington, although admittedly one at the address where she lived and which appeared on the Communist party list.

Well, sir! All hell broke loose. Senator McCarthy was damned from Dan to Beersheba for another instance of hounding innocent people with "unsupported" charges. Senator Symington, an old Truman buddy from the Missouri political badlands, rang the charges on the "persecution" and wept tears as big as ostrich eggs over the plight of this poor, ignorant colored lady trapped by the wicked witch-hunters. Naturally, the anti-anti-Communist press, radio and television commentators had an anti-McCarthy field day, and the Negro columnists ballooned the hysteria in their usual His-Master's-Voice manner. Only Schuyler warned against any hasty whitewashing of Mrs. Moss.

* * *

SENATOR FLANDERS, the senile stooge of the powerful Eastern banker-ADA-One World wing of the GOP, made the Moss case one of his "points" in his bristling indictment of the junior Wisconsin solon. The Roosevelt-Truman relics, the Reds, the anti-McCarthyites and the same elements who fought the Bricker amendment and cried for UN membership for Red China bayed en masse for McCarthy's blood.

Then, adding fuel to the fire, Joe remarked that he was not convinced of Annie's innocence. Earl Brown, "liberal" New York councilman and Amsterdam News columnist almost burst a blood vessel denouncing McCarthy for having sunk to a new level. Meanwhile the G-men (as is their wont) were continuing quietly to investigate Sister Moss, since restored to the Army payroll.

* * *

SO, WHA' hoppen? The beagles blew the whistle on Aug. 4 and . . . Annie doesn't work there anymore. The G-men had discovered that the "innocent" had been a card-carrying Communist in 1943. Of course, she objected; she had never seen her membership book! The hawkshaws couldn't find any other Annie Lee Moss, just like nobody heard of any other Anna Rosenberg than the former Defense Department manpower executive who vigorously denied she had ever played footsie with the Reds. Remember?

Well, what now? Was McCarthy right or wrong about Sister Moss? Looks like the Army has answered that one. So I wonder what Earl Brown and the other suspiciously vituperative anti-anti-Communists will say!

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

GOD SAVE Aframericans from their charlatans and clowns because apparently no one else can or will!

Not all the Negrophobia diatribes of Southern Neanderthals of the Ku Klux persuasion have done so much to hold the group up to ridicule as the antics and amphigories of the long succession of sable witch doctors who have briefly hogged the spotlight and headlines as "leaders of their people," and so contributed to the mirth of the ofay majority.

Mr. Schuyler

The latest on the long list is Detroit's gift to Negro mortification, the self-styled Rt. Rev. James F. (Prophet) Jones.

At a time when the embattled brother is fighting reaction against desegregation of public schools and in many ways trying to prove his ability to measure up to the general cultural standards of this civilization and be accepted on a plane of equality, Prophet Jones blew into and out of New York last week offering comic relief.

THE PROPHET, whom two Chicago females recently presented with a $13,000 mink coat, crashed the metropolis with a retinue of eighty persons, five automobiles (beige Cadillac, white Buick convertible, green Lincoln, spare Buick and Chevrolet station wagon), $100,000 in jewelry, a portable throne, a selection of his 400 suits and thirty brightly colored robes.

Needless to say, he stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the New York press had a field day.

The white reporters flocked to his suite like horseflies to a stable, to hear about his Church of Universal Triumph and the Dominion of God which, he asserted, has six million followers in the USA, West Indies, Canada and Africa (What, nobody in Asia, Europe and Australia?).

Greeting the press in bed dressed in silk pajamas, he declared that he had received a command to tell New Yorkers that a vicious spy ring was operating in their midst (as if everybody didn't know that, what with the UN a stone's throw away!), to rededicate themselves to the Four Freedoms, and to prepare for the day, forty-six years hence, when men will live on earth without fear of death, work or taxes . . . or, perhaps, without Prophet Jones.

As if to confirm his boast that all his worldly gifts came from the people "in appreciation of the clean life I live," he proceeded to hold a big Sunday meeting in Carnegie Hall attended by 1,300 persons (in an auditorium holding 4,000!).

When he finally halted laughter by checking out of the Waldorf-Astoria, he said he was awaiting a celestial directive to return to Detroit. He evidently received it, which is tough on Detroit.

* * *

WHILE ONE may discount the figure of six million followers, it is evident that the Prophet has a lot of dupes in the Motor City.

There is something amazingly paradoxical about a shaman of this sort operating in the shadow of giant industry in the atomic age. It is as if a New Guinea witch doctor set up shop at Los Alamos.

I suppose we shall always be afflicted with these fellows whose antics make such good copy for the press, but it is rather discouraging to have them grab the headlines at such an inopportune time.

Of course it might be argued that this is beneficial since it graphically demonstrates the Negro's need for more and better education in integrated public schools. But after nearly a century of freedom, the persistence of such "clergymen" with swarms of faceless followers makes our claim of equality more difficult to prove.

The National Association for the Advancement of White People should offer the Prophet its Shinbone Medal.

The Courier P.1 Sat. 10-2-54

WORLD TODAY

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Mississippi's Legislature having voted to abolish public schools in a desperate step to avoid educational integration, the state's voters will decide the issue on Dec. 21. The provision is so unworkable that even Mississippi voters are likely to reject it. This, and similar programs in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana are mere bluffs. The days of secession being over, what can the Confederates do but comply?

* * *

WASHINGTON'S firemen will be fully integrated despite the opposition of bigots. President Eisenhower was obviously not kidding when he said jim crow in the District of Columbia must go. Roosevelt and Truman left a lot of work for him to do—but he's doing it!

* * *

Current target of the Committee on Government Contracts is the Capital Transit Company which seeks to have the dubious distinction of being the only jim-crow outfit remaining in Washington, D. C. It's beginning to dawn on them that they can't win.

* * *

BIG NEWS is that Charles H. Mahoney of Detroit will be head of the Legal Committee of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations. This is the most important role a Negro has played in any UN delegation of importance.

* * *

Der Tag on U. S. Supreme Court's public school desegregation will be Dec. 6, when legal lights will gather from all points of the compass to argue pro and con. Big issue is revolution versus evolution: i.e., immediate desegregation or gradualism. There will probably be a compromise satisfactory to neither side.

* * *

BALTIMORE'S story of desegregation even tops Washington in interest because the former has previously been so implacably jim crow. Integration has been proceeding so smoothly that soon even the swank department stores may be welcoming Negro patronage!

* * *

Republicans might as well quit wooing labor union leaders, most of them New-Fair Dealers. Plan probably is to appeal to union members over the heads of the leaders. It worked in Ohio when Taft got the largest majority in history despite millions of dollars poured into the state by union leaders to defeat him. That proved that leaders and members do not necessarily see eye to eye.

The Courier

WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Grapevine says Congressman Powell's secretaries are far from being out of the woods yet, what with perjury charges to answer and the Internal Revenue boys going over the books with eagle eyes. Somebody is definitely going to the hoosegow.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AS MIGHT have been expected, most of the FHA developments on which builders got "windfalls" have no Negroes living in them. You know why! On the Dorie Miller development, largely for Negroes, the land will still belong to the builder even after the occupants pay for their homes!

Sat. 10-9-54

The Courier, a UNESCO publication, devotes a special number to the success of desegregation, integration and mixed Negro-white housing in Northern cities. School desegregation has always been successful outside the South, and in the past mixed Negro-white housing has been successful in many parts of the South. Thousands of Southern Negroes have grown up with white families living next door or across the street. Soloman said there is no new thing under the sun.

Courier

GRENADA IS the present Caribbean hotspot with the demagogue E. M. Gairy's political labor union having swept the polls. He is too smart to try the revolutionary route of Jagan's Peoples Progressive party in British Guiana, but he has the upper class Negroes and whites worried. When he last ordered a general strike British troops were rushed to Grenada to halt the violence. Power may tame him as it has Nkrumah in the Gold Coast.

Sat. 10-9-54

UN-South African controversy continues over the latter's internal racial policies—which she says are not other nations' business. Nothing will be done about this because UN interference would set a precedent nobody wants, and finally break up the UN. Would that be bad?

* * *

TWO EX-REDS, both Negroes, marked for death by the Communist underground because of testimony which sent key comrades to prison and embarassed a big Negro leader. FBI is hep, and watching. There may be arrests. Can't call names now!

* * *

President Magloire of Haiti would follow President Tubman of Liberia on a goodwill tour to the U. S., to become the third black head of state to visit Ike within the year. These boys are wise to stay on the right side. All have been helped mightily by the Yankee dollar.

Dr. Max Yergan

Finds World Curious About American Negroes

By George S. Schuyler

(Last of a Series)

Ceylonese 'Darker Than You'

OSSINING, N. Y.—We turned to Ceylon, the island Commonwealth at the tip of India, and knowing that its people are very dark, I wondered about its attitude. Dr. Yergan then told me of one black mine owner who asked: "You Negroes are not concerned with being dark, are you? We Ceylonese are much darker than you!"

Many of them are, indeed, almost blue black, and yet they have no feeling of inferiority because of it.

* * *

"Wherever I traveled," he said, in reply to another question, "I was received with courtesy and had the fullest enjoyment of any facilities for which I was able to pay.

"This was also the experience of other Negroes I met in hotels in Asia and Europe."

Dr. Yergan is quite concerned about the magnitude of the Communist issue in Asia. It haunts them in Japan, Hong Kong, Siam, Burma and to some extent in India. In Ceylon and Pakistan, it seems, the people are dead against the Reds.

Dr. Yergan

* * *

SAID HE, "I was amazed in India at the extent to which many people underestimate the extent of the threat. I met only a small group here and there, and read only one publication that took a realistic, informed and effective attitude against it."

He feels that it would be blind and foolish to fail to see the possibility of Communists seizing all of Asia. They and their dupes and fifth columns are the modern, aggressive foes of peace and democracy there.

"A Communist Asia," he observed, "would not only be a grave threat to our country, but to Africa as well. Many misguided people are swallowing the Communist propaganda about 'Colonialism,' and many anti-colonialists become in effect pro-Communists. Dr. Nkrumah of the Gold Coast has recently clarified this issue for his people.

"The jailed Dr. Jagan of British Guiana is evidence of Communist interference and intrigue in a country in line for democracy.

"Communism is Twentieth Century imperialism; it confuses, sets back and eventually miserably exploits its victims. It should be checked in Asia; it must not be permitted to advance, indeed must be crushed, in Africa."

GOOD EFFECT OF EISENHOWER ACTION

Like most American Negroes, I was interested in knowing how the American Negro problem influences the attitude of foreigners toward the United States, and I asked Dr. Yergan about it.

"There are," he replied, "at least two parts to the answer to this question.

"Undoubtedly, the progress we are making in handling the racial problem here is bound to influence the attitudes toward America. President Eisenhower's action in enforcing integration in the armed forces and in removing segregation on military bases has had a good effect.

"I heard an official in Ceylon say, 'Your President acts whereas others talked about removing race discrimination.'"

* * *

HE ADDED that "American racial discrimination never does us any good, of course. At the same time, I think it is a mistaken approach for Negroes and other Americans to hold us up as a horrible example to other countries.

"I doubt if such methods get any good results. Most other countries have too many problems about which they are able to do far less than America is doing about its racial problem.

"They are, in these respects, far more vulnerable than our country. We are solving our problem and we are the only ones who can solve it.

"If Negroes and other Americans count on any help from the outside in solving our problems here they count in vain. This does not mean that we are satisfied. It means that we shall continue striving for the realization of every American guarantee."

* * *

DR. YERGAN did not share the optimistic view of many Negroes about the racial attitudes in France and England, and in conclusion, knowing his long familiarity with those two countries, I asked him why.

"In those countries," he replied, "there is a double test of color attitudes. There is a great difference between the attitude of these whites locally and in the colonies.

"In the past there has been a great deal of liberality at home, but now that a larger influx of colored people has taken place in the home countries, serious problems have arisen with regard to jobs, housing and social status.

"Many problems similar to those existing in some parts of this country have recently arisen and are the cause of grave concern."

* * *

HAVING GIRDLED the globe and observed conditions in many Asian and European countries, Dr. Yergan observed, in conclusion, that "The pace of the solution of our problems here has been speeded up.

"Because we are a great country, this pace will continue. Our efforts to accelerate that pace should be in keeping with the traditions and the spirit of our country."

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

NAACP Campaign Against Housing Bias Needed

AN NAACP survey made by Mrs Constance B. Motley, a special counsel, and reported to the Dallas conference, highlights the serious housing problem confronting American Negroes which, in effect, hems them into the least desirable areas of our cities.

According to Mrs. Motley's report, about 35 per cent of all houses built in this country involves financing through the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs, but less than one per cent of such housing is available to Negroes.

SCHUYLER

Since the majority of this housing is in the garden-city type of multiple housing projects on the fringes of our cities, the result is that Negroes are being fenced into older areas of obsolescent residential structures.

True, a large number of huge housing projects are being erected in these areas for Negro occupancy, but these are largely jerry-built flats which tend to perpetuate Negro ghettos where congestion and increasing traffic constitute hazards of various kinds from which whites are being enabled to flee.

* * *

WHENEVER THERE is a large incursion of migrants of a lower-income group into an urban community anywhere in the world, they settle per force in those residential areas where housing is least desirable because of obsolescence and encroachment of industrial and mercantile institutions.

Groups having lower income usually have greater occupancy per unit in order to pay the high rentals or in order to have more money to spend on other needs or desires.

For instance, many people attracted to the superficial aspects of urban living will purchase automobiles, television sets, etc. (on time) rather than pay for more space for less occupants. The resulting congestion encourages thriftlessness, prodigality, deliquency and crime.

White people seeking to escape such an environment find few obstacles and they desert such areas in large numbers, leaving them to those unable to escape: i.e., Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and the like, who also would in equal proportion prefer to move, if they could rent or buy in the new FHA-financed near-suburban garden-type settlements.

* * *

ONE OF the immediate and obvious results of this fencing-in is that, despite the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racially segregated schools, most of them will remain, in effect, segregated, because few if any whites will remain in the area where most of the Negroes

and other "out" groups live.

Similarly, the public schools serving the FHA-financed peripheral settlements (chiefly populated by whites) become in fact white schools and will so remain until such time as Negroes are permitted to rent or buy in these areas.

The urban and suburban areas where there are **privately-financed** residential areas have long since excluded Negroes, regardless of wealth or class, save in rare instances, and whether North or South. Add these to the FHA-financed districts from which colored folks are excluded, and you have what amounts to an actual perpetuation of the ghetto and the racial segregation which is now illegal.

* * *

ALL THIS emphasizes the necessity for the NAACP campaign to break down racial discrimination in privately-owned, multiple-unit housing developments having any governmental involvement.

As it is, Negroes as taxpayers, are actually helping to subsidize their own segregation, the FHA being a Federally-controlled agency. True, they are getting more low-rental housing projects, but these are largely in the same areas where they have been living all of the time; so racially this represents no change whatever since the pattern remains the same.

While we wax enthusiastic over legal changes, there is a likelihood that actual conditions may remain the same, unless we exert ourselves to drastically alter them.

Views—Reviews

Courier By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER 3/ a hour

BACK in February, 1954, the Courier management conceived the promotion of a special Labor Day edition scheduled for Sept. 4 publication and devoted to the story of the Negro's contribution to American Labor and Industry. Anybody who read that special edition will agree, I'm sure, that it was a notable journalistic achievement of which any newspaper could be proud, and followed in the footsteps of other fine Courier accomplishments. Never before had such a picture of Negro labor been presented to a popular audience. Not only was it informative, educational and entertaining, but it was profusely illustrated, many photographs being quite rare.

Mr. Schuyler

It was an issue which certainly should have been supported by organized labor in this country, because it contained precisely the kind of information labor leaders and the rank and file membership of all colors and religions ought to know for the future benefit of the labor movement.

UNFORTUNATELY, THIS excellent special number seemingly did not have the support of organized labor despite the professed interest of labor leaders in worker's education and better race relations.

American labor unions have fluid resources of billions of dollars. Every U. S. national and international labor union was asked to support this popular educational effort months before publication.

Anybody can look through the Sept. 4 issue and see how little support came from labor unions. A few unions did respond and they are to be commended; but the overwhelmingly majority did not buy space nor copies. Special numbers are very costly and sales alone do not begin to pay for them, considering the cost of paper, ink, overhead, union wages and taxes.

So any newspaper enterprising enough to launch such a venture must look for financial support from those who will derive benefit from it: in this case the labor unions. Very, very few saw the point even though there are 1,500,000 Negro workers paying dues and periodical assessments into union treasuries.

PARADOXICALLY, industry and business gave better support than did organized labor although it was labor to which the special number was directed. The contrast is really startling and indicates a disinterest in labor education which is not only surprising, but alarming.

Some labor leaders were more than merely indifferent. One prominent labor leader who is an NAACP supporter, and professedly an extreme progressive did not even deign to reply to several letters addressed to him.

Others whom he would probably regard politically as reactionary at least offered the courtesy of a reply. Some felt that because they had few or no Negroes in their unions, it was not necessary for them to have any interest in this vital phase of workers' education.

Actually, it is the white unionist more than the black one who needs education on the Negro. Through the years this newspaper has done a pretty good job of educating the Negro worker. For three months in 1937, this writer covered the great labor organization drive in some forty cities. Labor organizers used those weekly articles to help them in their work among Negroes.

* * *

THE CONCLUSION I draw from this experience is that a lot of labor leaders are short-visioned, narrowly partisan and not nearly as interested as they should be in the education of their followers, particularly on the race question as it affects workers.

There is a lot of lip service these days to equality, democracy, fairplay, upgrading, etc., but too frequently it amounts to not more than that. In many places no progress is being made at all.

There are many notable and outstanding exceptions, of course, and some unions have performed yeoman service in implementing the democratic ideal. The Urban League roundup of labor conditions in forty cities gave a very good picture of what has and has not been accomplished.

Negroes in organized labor will have to organize themselves (whether they are CIO, AFL, or Independent) into a racial group for their protection and advancement like the Italian Chamber of Labor, United Hebrew Trades, Jewish Labor Committee, etc., in every industrial center from coast to coast. The Negro Labor Committee of New York, headed by veteran labor leader Frank R. Crosswaith, has shown the way.

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Tears are being shed by the Firemen's Association of the District of Columbia because the District Commissioners have integrated the department. The 870 white members (110 Negroes) don't mind fighting fires with Negro comrades, they say, but want to draw the line on any more intimate association. Last week they took out a page newspaper advertisement to let the District know it. News for them is that the Commissioners, spurred by Eisenhower, will not change.

ARMED WITH new laws, the Attorney General is going to crack down on Communists, spies and fellow-travelers as never before. This is going to corral some of our colored brethren, but they cannot say I didn't warn them. Been telling them for years. Now comes the pay-off—and the concentration camps, five, are all ready. No hidin' place now!

* * *

Fayetteville (Ark.) made the biggest news last week when its formerly all-white high school enrolled five young colored girls and boys for the fall term. Junior high school integration comes next year, reportedly. School patrons approved unanimously. No incidents. Southern newspapers, please copy.

LAST REFUGE of education segregationists in New Jersey was cut off when the state's attorney general ruled, last week, that all private schools (except religious or sectarian) were subject to the state law against discrimination and may not refuse any student applying because of race, etc.

* * *

Harlem will get a $3 million 211-apartment housing project, its first unsubsidized housing since 1938, built by the Bowery Savings Bank. This is significant because the reluctance of white banks to enter the big Negro investment market has retarded both the development of colored communities and the ability of residents to buy property and expand business. Growth of Negro Federal loan associations is helping big banks make up their minds.

Views and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

LAST WEEK President Paul E. Magloire, chief executive of the second oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere, took to the radio to give an appraisal of the crisis facing that colorful and history-rich Caribbean country.

He told of the devastation wrought by Hurricane Hazel in the Southwestern sector where major crops including coffee, sugar and sisal, have been largely destroyed and food staples wiped out. He estimated the damage at $5,000,000, and predicted that for the next six months the government will have to feed some 500,000 people, or a seventh of the population.

Mr. Schuyler

Those Americans who have visited Haiti or are concerned with its history and progress are filled with sympathy for the little Republic which has suffered this tragedy at a time when tremendous progress was being made under the nation's most democratic regime.

After all, Haiti is very close to all of us in many ways.

THE RESPONSE to appeals for aid has been very encouraging, but of course, does not begin to meet the need.

Cardinal Spellman of New York has not only wired sympathy to President Magloire but has contributed $10,000 to the Haitian relief fund. Members of the Haitian American Association, Inc., have also generously responded with promptness, through the American Red Cross.

The latter is accepting cash contributions earmarked for Haiti hurricane relief through the Red Cross headquarters, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., while gifts of clothing for the homeless population are being solicited by the Haitian Red Cross, Consulate of Haiti, 32 Broadway, New York City.

There must be hundreds of thousands of Courier readers who can well afford to send financial help and who have used clothing and shoes which these homeless and impoverished people need.

This column will be glad to transmit any monies readers contribute directly to the Haitian Red Cross. I think we owe this to these valiant folk.

* * *

THE HAITIANS are a proud people and ordinarily do not relish soliciting charity. The Republic is self-supporting and has the second best credit rating in Latin America, but in this grave emergency they do need help, and American Negroes can well afford to give it, and should.

Of course they would prefer that those who love and admire the Haitians would render this aid in a manner mutually beneficial rather than as simple charity, desirable as that might be.

Haiti is one of the world's greatest tourist havens, and it is so close to us that even those of us who are in modest circumstances can afford to pay it a visit for several days or weeks. Having been a frequent visitor, I can vouch that there are accommodations for every purse and uniformly agreeable.

The food is good, the service is excellent and the tourist attractions are unique.

Transportation by air on the familiar circle tour is less than $250 and room with meals can be secured for less than $10 daily whether on the seashore or in the mile-high mountain.

Of course, swanky $25-a-day hotels offer more deluxe accommodations. The country is cool, beautifully green and profuse with gorgeous blossoms at this time of year, and the people are kindly, gracious and engaging. What is more, Hurricane Hazel did not touch those parts where tourists usually go.

* * *

LIKE MANY Caribbean countries, Haiti depends largely upon tourism to balance its budget, and the increasing flow of visitors to the black republic has recently compelled the provision of many new tropical hotels as colorful and delightful as any in Florida.

It would be a fine gesture of friendship if many of our people who have been contemplating a vacation in Europe would at this time switch to lovely Haiti, and help it in its adversity in a way that would be mutually beneficial. It would be a wonderful place for many of our organizations to hold their annual conventions and conferences. After all, Haiti is living proof of the capacity of black men to order their lives efficiently.

Nigeria's government, composed of native blacks, has significantly enough, just barred all Communists and fellow-travelers from holding any office on the ground that they represent a foreign power. This follows closely the directive handed down by Price Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast. The African leaders know the score.

SMART move made by New Rochelle, N. Y. High School which last week invited student representatives from Baltimore and Washington, D. C. high schools on an all-expense-paid trip to the New York City so they might see just how well integration works in the public schools. Similar invitations from other Northern school boards to Southern student leaders would be extremely educational at this time. NAACP, please note.

* * *

Milford, Del. difficulties might have been averted if a similar public relations job had been done. That will all be ironed out in time, but we should learn how to lay the groundwork for drastic reforms. However, the arrest of Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, should go a long way toward educating the Milford residents.

WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Dr. Max Yergan incurred the criticism of many "leaders" several months ago when he declared in a U. S. News and World Report interview that the Communist menace in Africa was great. Now comes Oden Meeker, a white writer, in the Saturday Evening Post, pin-pointing similar charges with facts and figures. Let's see how many will jump him as exaggerating.

AFRICA, as a matter of fact, is one of the main targets of the Kremlin conspiracy, whose agents, trained in Moscow, constitute a menace to progress in the great continent. I documented this in 1947 in the Catholic Information Society's pamphlet, "The Red Drive in the Colonies." When will some of our "authorities" learn the facts of life?

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Progress report from Virginia shows its Medical Society's House of Delegates finally accepting Negro physicians as members. Another nail in segregation's coffin!

AT THE same time the Defense Department announced the abolition of the last of the all-Negro units and that integration has been carried out ahead of schedule. Who would have believed this ten years ago?

U. S. Information Agency desperately trying to fill 109 vacant jobs in its overseas staff paying from $4,000 to $13,000, plus allowances. Ages from 21 to 56. Locations in Europe, Asia and the South Seas. High qualifications and good health required. Here's Miss Opportunity knocking again! Who's ready?

ADRIEN MALEBRANCHE Haiti Tourist Bureau, Shop 44, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., still asking for used clothing for the 500,000 Haitian homeless hurricane refugees. Send it at once, the need is great. Money for food should go to the Haitian Red Cross, Port-au-Prince. Surely there are few who cannot contribute.

Women can be engineers. The Labor Department says so, and who can contradict them? According to the Department's Women's Bureau, some 3,000 women are already engineers, and more are needed. Here's a chance for our women to score.

QUESTION is who promoted Major Peress. Army has admitted that somebody promoted him, but will not say whom. Why can't we find THAT out?

Government says the end of foreign aid is very near. If so, this will be good news for all the taxpayers of the USA.

LEONTYNE PRICE engaged by the N.B.C. Opera Theatre to sing "Tosca," Jan. 23, is another evidence of how we're getting ahead in the world. She is one of the best in her field.

Uncle Sam is pondering what to do when King Tribhubana of Nepal arrives with his two wives, since polygamists are barred from entry. The king has two wives. This is a laugh, what with all the Asians and Africans who have been visiting the country (many of them with scores of wives). Americans just have to interfere with other people's business. If any man can stand more than one wife, just let him alone to suffer!

Pageant Calls Schuyler One of 'Top' Anti-Reds

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 3

NEW YORK — Pageant Magazine has chosen Courier Associate Editor George Schuyler one of the nation's six real top anti-Communists, after a special poll conducted to reveal the men most responsible for keeping the Red scourge from gaining a foothold in America.

Schuyler

Schuyler, brilliant editorial writer and scholar, was selected because of his writings aimed at blocking Communist attempts to exploit the Negro, the most important minority in the nation.

Said Pageant, "That they (Communists) have been spectacularly unsuccessful in turning Negroes against their white 'masters' is in considerable part because of one man, George Schuyler. The Reds started their hate war in 1920. At the same time, Schuyler began speaking and writing in rebuttal. He's been at it, on a world-wide scale, ever since."

Sat. 11-13-54

The anti-Communist experts were drawn from many fields, law and law enforcement, the labor movement, religious groups of all faiths, industry, government service and journalism, and included Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, Jay Lovestone, Benjamin Mandel, Frederick Woltman and J. Edgar Hoover.

The article appears in the November issue of Pageant.

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

BASCOM JOHNSON, 76, retired associate director of the American Social Hygiene Association, and an international authority on illegal traffic in women, recently died in North Carolina.

A lifelong opponent of organized vice, he was one of the leaders in the successful fight to close down San Francisco's Barbary Coast. The sad news sent me galloping down Memory Lane, back to the day after New Year's 1913, when I first saw and heard that glamorous stretch of Pacific Street famed as the Barbary Coast.

Mr. Schuyler

Courier

We had just been paid at Fort Lawton, outside Seattle, had detrained that day prior to departure for Hawaii, and we were definitely ready for what Frisco had to offer, which was plenty and I do mean just that.

P. 6

It was the last fling before embarking for the Mid-Pacific and we intended to make the most of it. What nights!

Sat. 11-27-54

At that time the wave of reform in the USA was just picking up steam, but had not made much headway.

Every town and city of any importance had a thriving "district" where music, gambling, dancing and assorted joys were unconfined. Sin in capital letters was for sale at whatever the traffic would bear (and it bore plenty), unmolested by the cops and revivalists as long as it stayed within the "district." Outside those bounds the ladies of the evening, gamblers, madames, procurers and pimps were barred, rarely ventured and even more rarely lived.

Pittsburgh Pa.

A respectable neighborhood in those days meant just that. The "district" denizens acted, looked and dressed differently. It was a world apart, but men did not lose prestige when they entered this world for a fling. In this sense America was more European than it is today.

* * *

ONE HEARD the Barbary Coast and saw its blazing lights before one reached it. Dives were side by side for blocks and in each there was continuous, raucous ragtime music, except for brief periods when it stopped to enable the dancing girls to cadge drinks from the patrons.

The more elaborate dance places had a mezzanine balcony around three sides for the spectators, and when the Texas Tommy dancers completed a session on the maple, silver and gold coins rained down upon them, causing a wild scramble. Many of the dancers were so good that they found employment on the Keith, Proctor and Pantages circuits.

Theatre people, tourists and others came all the way to the Pacific Coast to see the new dances expertly performed: i.e., the Texas Tommy, the Grizzly Bear and the Bunny Hug.

* * *

WITH ALL due regard for Storyville in New Orleans and Twelfth Street in Kansas City, the orchestras on the Barbary Coast were tops in playing the emergent jazz.

In the midst of all this pandemonium of syncopation, the commercial gals openly plied their trade—and they only had to go upstairs or around the corner. Cops eyed it all indulgently. Pimps in John B. Stetson hats, fingertip coats, toothpick shoes and gold coins swinging from their watch fobs scanned the scene with cold appraisal.

Those were the days when one-hundred proof, bonded liquor was $1 a full quart, and drinks accordingly priced. We hadn't yet "won" two wars and the New-Fair Deal to boost debts and taxes.

* * *

IN THE basements, craps, blackjack, three-card monte and stud poker thrived through the night, with gin-voiced bankers presiding over the games with glistening revolvers at their right hands and calling the dice in sing-song tones.

It seemed that no one slept at night, save in an opium den or one of the multitude of "houses" . . .

Well, it's all over now (openly). Frisco "cleaned up" for the Pan-Pacific Exposition in 1915. The madames and gals scattered to the Far Pacific where the pickings were bigger, better and safer.

Mr. Johnson and his friends won, but I think the pleasure-seekers lost a lot of glamour, fun and excitement, spiced, mayhap, with occasional danger.

The WORLD TODAY

Courier

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Pittsburgh Pa.

Desegregation issue is moving dramatically to a climax. Southern white officials are urging the U. S. Supreme Court to "go slow" and to give the South "the greatest latitude," as if they hadn't had it all along, with well-known results. Negro parents are appealing for complete integration by September, 1955. The Supreme Court is plainly in a dilemma and may try to straddle. In the end it will come clean. Desegregation seems inevitable.

Sat. 11-27-54

SOUTHERN Governors conferring in Florida warned against integration that would "engender dissensions that do not now exist." Florida's Supreme Court calls desegregation "a great mistake," ignoring that the greatest mistake was segregation. Wisest words came from Maryland's Governor McKeldin who bluntly called opposition to the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decree "fantastic nonsense" and "a waste of time to discuss." There speaks greatness!

Courier

January will see Oklahoma's Legislature faced with the task of revising its constitution and jim-crow statutes. A special election will have to be held for constitutional amendments, giving the Oklahoma public its first opportunity to vote on this great issue. A victory for desegregation there would have profound influence on neighboring areas.

Sat. 11-27-54

MEANTIME, the President's Committee on Government Contracts is reporting some progress in eliminating discrimination against Negroes in employment, but says "our task has just begun." This committee is moving too slowly. Instead of awaiting complaints it should move drastically and swiftly against Government contractors exposed as violators by its own investigation. This is no time for pussyfooting.

P. 5

Harold Stassen's Foreign Operations Administration, which will be dead after June 30, 1955, will spend 70 to 80 per cent of its total $5,200,000,000 of your money in Asia (from Pakistan to Japan), which is rapidly going Red. Countries safe from communism, like Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia are getting piddling sums although their need is great. This is some more U. S. wrongheadedness.

* * *

NEHRU soft-soaps communism abroad, but is tough on it at home. He has just taken over rule of the huge and populous state of Andhra, created last year on a linguistic basis a la U.S.S.R.; and is running it from New Delhi to frustrate the politically powerful Reds. This is democracy?

Don't forget clothes and money for the Haitian Red Cross in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Nearly 500,000 black folk are homeless with scores of towns devastated by Hurricane Hazel. You can give through your local Red Cross. These people need plenty of help—fast.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

'McCarthyism,' Is Termed a Synonym for Exposure

FOR THE PAST twenty years there has been an increasingly desperate and hysterical campaign to halt by any and every means the exposure of Communists, fellow travelers and assorted totalitarian dupes who have wormed their way into government, education, labor, industry, entertainment and the church.

SCHUYLER

Presidents Roosevelt and Truman gave aid and comfort to these foes of exposure, and behind them and helping to shape their thinking, was a whole corps of miseducated so-called intellectuals captivated by various Fascist schemes to remake American civilization into the Soviet image.

* * *

Americans have been traditionally fascinated by schemes and plans for social perfectionism. In the early days, dozens of Utopian communities were launched and vanished here.

Almost always they were started by weird Christian sects or little groups of theorists eager to take a fling at free love and primitive communism. They simply ate up Rousseauism, St. Simonism, Fourierism, Anarchism and Marxism as these appeared.

They gurgled with glee over Bellamy's "Looking Backward" and devoured with bug-eyed appreciation the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels. To the egg-heads offended by the Strenuous Life philosophy of T. R. Roosevelt and the rugged individualism of the Robber Barons, no literature surpassed the Planned Economies envisioned by "The Republic" of Plato and other early totalitarian scripts. Outraged by the gaucheries, injustices and evils of the free economy, they favored a slave economy drawn to blueprint, based on optimistic guesses and clothed in the deceptive garments of equality.

They fell for every political quackery that came down the pike: such as Greenbackism, Free Silver, Socialism, Syndicalism and finally the infantile paralysis of communism.

On the eve of World War I the Socialists were polling a million votes without the ballots of women, and would have garnered more if so many of the egg-heads had not become intoxicated by Bull Moose-ism and the New Freedom. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society had cells in every hall of learning, the AVANT GARDE hallroom boys and girls of Greenwich Village and similar squalid Bohemias gobbled anarcho-socialist pamphlets between rutting and writing. Others, up to their ears in "progressive" education theories out of Europe, yearned for the Revolution when they could force their views on a none-too-reluctant public. But the Great Day seemed remote. Socialism, although eminently desired, was largely a distant vision—like a truck driver dreaming boozily of Marilyn Monroe.

* * *

Then came Wilson's Crusade simultaneously with the overthrow of Czarism and the Fascist counter-revolution against Russian democracy led by the Lenin-Trotsky cutthroats, and again the "intellectuals" were agog. Like a gang of primitive Christian zealots who truck to a hilltop to await the Second Coming some Thursday night, these Americans (having been shown "The Way" by the "Ten Days That Shook the World") panted to Sovietize the U. S. A. and put all their social theories into practice.

The Roosevelt Fascism with its various totalitarian devices and schemes, was the answer to the egg-heads' prayers. They swallowed the alphabetical soup avidly, swarmed into Government and education, and promoted every politico-social fallacy designed to destroy the freedom they publicly espoused.

They devoured every Moscow line, having acquired a taste for totalitarianism under the mask of reform. It seemed only right to promote anything the Kremlin proposed. So, did a generation of "intellectuals" betray their heritage for a mess of spurious doctrines.

* * *

Inevitably the day of reckoning came, although these people in every way worked assiduously within and for the Communist conspiracy, until it triumphed with grabbing of one-fourth of the human race, the theft of radar, bomb-sights, atomic know-how and top secret documents.

An aroused and indignant America demanded that this subversive element be exposed and punished. In response Congressional committees started digging, followed by the inevitable outcry of those involved in the conspiracy (or whose friends were) and feared exposure.

Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin was the loudest, most dramatic, most courageous, most persistent of the many patriots determined to save America from the fate of the 800 million behind the Iron Curtain.

So the whole, powerful machinery to protect the guilty, gullible and indiscreet aides of the Kremlin has mobilized against, and concentrated their fire upon him. By killing him off, they hope to attain their goal of stopping ALL investigation of Commie infiltration and subversion, and thus save the bacon of their buddies and themselves.

It is as simple as that. It is easy to see the motives of the formidable corps of writers, broadcasters, and "educators" who scream so hysterically about stopping McCarthyism, which is just a synonym for exposure.

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Orchids to Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska, chairman of the potent Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs, who has introduced a bill to make Booker T. Washington's birthplace a national monument. It will pass, too, and much of the credit will go to the redoubtable S. J. Phillips who established the shrine and got Congress to adopt the special B.T.W. memorial half dollar from which Uncle Sam made $1,600,000 clear profit.

* * *

SIGNIFICANT conference at the Waldorf-Astoria suite of Emperor Haile Selassie was between him and Nnamdi Azikiwe, renowned African leader and soon-to-be prime minister of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Discussed was official recognition of exploits of Nigerian soldiers in liberating Ethiopia from the Italians.

* * *

Race is now on to see which community with jim-crow schools will integrate first. Greensboro, N. C. may beat the District of Columbia which is talking about doing it within two years. President Eisenhower may change all that long before election.

SENATOR EASTLAND of Mississippi is attacking the U. S. Supreme Court's school decision, shouting "The South will retain segregation." Poor Eastland! He still doesn't know the score.

* * *

Israel is bedeviled by bias of white Jews from Europe against dark, or Sephardic, Jews from Africa and Arabia. The latter constitute 40 per cent of Israel's population while holding but six of 120 seats in the Parliament, and needing fair employment practices legislation.

* * *

OPPENHEIMER exposure and ousting have a lot of top flight "intellectuals" worried to death, even some of those recently whitewashed are disturbed because they belonged to as many fronts as he did. If this thing continues, a lot of Negro college faculties will be hit. Those Red chickens are coming home to roost!

* * *

Reading of importance to everybody is "Capitalism and the Historians," by T. S. Ashton, F. A. Hayek, W. H. Hutt and Bertrand de Jouvenal (University of Chicago Press, $3), able economic historians all. It thoroughly debunks the widely credited fiction that the capitalist system brought unprecedented misery and degradation to the human race following some supposedly idyllic previous society. Actually the masses of workers never had it so good. This book will challenge your thinking.

By George S. Schuyler

Courier

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-10-54

What Will Our Liberal Apostles Have to Say, Now?

ONLY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT getting lockjaw could have pleased me more than the testimony recently of former ambassador and State Department official, Spruille Braden, before a Congressional Committee. He not only vindicated McCarthy by swearing to the leftist skullduggeries of policy-making officials while he was in the Department but, more ominously, asserted that cells of "Little Soviets" still infest the agency, for all the change of Administration from "donkey" to "elephant."

SCHUYLER

Now this is the "McCarthyism" which the "intellectuals," illiberals and self-appointed "progressive spokesmen have been attacking since 1950 when the Wisconsin Senator first said the same thing Spruille Braden said in 1954. Only Joe waved lists and named names. An infinitesimal number of persons have been unjustly named by McCarthy, and since he started his rampage against internal subversion, scores of employes he named have been discharged or permitted to resign. In an infantry unit McCarthy would be named expert rifleman on the basis of his bull's eyes. And he scored despite the powerful opposition of the Democrat Administration from Truman down and the most concentrated smear campaign in history. Now comes Spruille Braden confirming McCarthy.

* * *

OWEN LATTIMORE, of "Chinese agrarians" ill-fame, was first to coin the term "McCarthyism" and the **Daily Worker** (which was as interested as the Johns Hopkins professor in halting all probes of Red infiltration) promptly took it up. Immediately it became the rallying cry of the Communists' less forthright friends—the anti-anti-Communists, "progressives" and illiberals — ever ready to run interference for trapped members of the guilty generation that sought to sell us down the Volga in the name of Planned Economy—and almost succeeded.

Will some of these frightened eggheads now coin the term "Bradenism" for former State Department officials who, like A. A. Berle and Joseph Grew, let the world know what went on inside our most sensitive and influential department? Will they comment at all? At this writing the chief anti-McCarthy sheet, the **New York Times** (which even manages to drag "McCarthyism" into discussion of every public question however remote) has refrained from editorial comment. Will there be a campaign to smear the ex-diplomat who aroused the ire of Juan Peron?

* * *

WHAT WILL be the comment of such loud and persistent Negro anti-McCarthyites as Walter White, Earl Brown, Judge Delany, et al? Will they denounce Braden as a liar or apologize to Senator McCarthy? So far most Negro columnists and commentators have simply repeated all the "McCarthyism" smears perviously voiced by their ideological masters of the Roosevelt-Truman-New-Fear Deal stripe now largely holed up in the Americans for Democratic (Demogogic!) Action.

That they have made some headway in corrupting the thinking of other Negroes is indicated by the increasingly frequent, gratuitous attacks on McCarthyism by resolutions passed at NAACP conferences and other gatherings. This is understandable since there are top brass of the NAACP who could not survive a security check. They, along with some of our reverend clergy, have been in more fronts than a burlesque house brassiere.

* * *

ONE IS nauseated by the hypocrisy of these anti-anti-Communists of all colors and persuasions who are suddenly professing such deep concern for the civil rights of Malenkovists hailed before committees probing the Communist conspiracy.

Why were they unconcerned in 1940 when the young U. S. code clerk, Tyler Kent, was railroaded at United States behest to a British prison for seven years because he kept copies of the warmongering cables between Roosevelt and Churchill (not yet Prime Minister) and was planning to turn them over to the Republicans? Kent's civil rights were unmercifully mauled, but the "liberals" kept mum. They wanted nothing to interfere with FDR's drive to war which he was then vociferously telling the people "again and again and again" that he would keep out of.

* * *

THEY WERE similarly silent over the civil rights of General Short and Admiral Kimmel scapegoats of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe engineered by Roosevelt and his brain trust. They were taken by surprise because they were never alerted to the closeness of war; but, as Lady Eleanor has naively revealed, nobody in the White House was surprised. Naturally not, since FDR through Hull had made attack inevitable by the ultimatum of Nov. 25, and the Japanese code having been broken, the White House knew exactly when the attack would come. At least Eleanor knew where she was that night. Marshall never could remember—or so he said.

Short and Kimmel were never given any day in court, but the "liberals" never rushed to their rescue as they did to the aid of Hiss, Lattimore, Remington, Field, Truman and others involved in the Red conspiracy.

Well, now that Braden has vindicated McCarthy, what will our "liberal" apostles of intellectual honesty have to say?

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Courier

P-1

Biggest problem in Dixie right now is to get Negroes to become eligible to vote. There is very little opposition save in some remote regions . . . With plenty of work and plenty of money almost everywhere in the South, next fall's Negro vote should be a big one. In a score of areas where that vote has appreciably increased, there have been marked changes in race relations, and the Negro's ballot is being solicited. That's good.

Pittsburgh

NEGRO candidates for office are stepping up for consideration in the oddest places. Many of them will garner many votes from whites as well as Negroes. Indeed, some of them are likely to do better in the South than they would in the North. Sounds paradoxical, but it is true. A lot of Southern whites today would rather vote for a capable, honest black man than an incapable white rascal. Remember that vote in Atlanta?

Sat. 4-24-54

It is not too much to expect to see, with the next five years, a Negro Congressman from the South again; not supported by Federal bayonets as in Reconstruction Days, but by the ballots of the majority of his constituency. That is implicit in the goal of full freedom by 1963, so cannot be regarded as unwarranted optimism.

* * *

McCARTHY vacationing in the Southwest did not stop the witch hunt, because there were so many witches to hunt, and a couple were bagged. The Oppenheimer story was, however, old stuff. Read Medford Evans' "The Secret War for the A-Bomb," published last fall. Or read the reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Commie activities in 'Frisco, Los Angeles, Las Alamos and elsewhere.

* * *

NAACP sometimes goes off the beam and makes itself look ridiculous, such as Br'er Walter White's recent appeal to the British Broadcasting Corporation that it reconsider its purchase of the Amos 'n' Andy show. Walter says the show has done much harm to the colored folk in the U. S. A., but would be hard put to explain how it happened that during the life of the show here, the Negroes have made such progress!

31a 1954

Negro(George S. Schuyler)

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

IN 1930 a fusilade of horse laughs greeted me when I prophesied that some day colored folk would rule Manhattan Island.

Of course, it required no unusual prescience to predict this development because even the mentally retarded could see that with Negroes pouring into the fabulous borough and white folks fleeing to the suburbs, it would not be many years before "boots" would be in control.

Mr. Schuyler

So today, the Manhattan population is considerably darkened, the colored vote is much more potent, the sepia folk have spread all over the borough, and the Borough President is a Negro.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the New York City Department of Planning, the town will lose 720,000 whites by 1970, as compared with 1950, and the non-white and Puerto Rican groups will constitute 28 per cent as against 13 per cent in 1950.

It is predicted by the Planning Department that between 1960 and 1970, there will be a net exodus of 650,000 whites.

Considering that the darker brethren are more prolific than the whites, we can reasonably expect that by 1970, the Mayor of New York may be an American Negro.

* * *

MOREOVER, NEW YORK will not be unique because something of the kind is taking place in many of our large cities.

As the colored brethren invade, the white brethren who can get away, make tracks for the suburbs.

Many of the Negroes would follow them if it were not for the canny realtors who so far have successfully excluded Negroes from the new garden cities surrounding the metropolises.

Since Negroes have not broken this real estate barrier (and show little indication of doing so), this will leave the center of our big cities as the sole possession of a swarm of Negroes living in skyscraper public housing projects with a few areas inhabited by a few thousand wealthy whites, big office buildings, theatres, hotels, etc. Most of the municipal functionaries will be colored, along with policemen, firemen, and all the rest.

There are plenty of indications of this. Many of the "better" department stores and factories are moving their operations already to the suburbs.

The vast expanses of individual residences on the outskirts of our cities are mostly lily-white, and the development of color television will eventually destroy most of the theatres, even as talkies did in the Thirties.

* * *

THE OMINOUS thing about all this is that the perfection of atomic and hydrogen bombs propelled by guided missiles of uncanny accuracy makes our large cities sitting ducks.

No Maginot Wall of radar installations can stop, or even detect, these guided missiles streaking through the stratosphere and exploding unannounced with incredible devastation.

No fleets of fighter planes can stop them any more than they stopped them over London during World War II. In World War III, it will be worse.

Obviously, the enemy targets will be big ones: i. e., the cities. No bombs will be wasted on small towns and villages, where at most there will be only two or three factories.

THOSE WHO saw the devastation wrought on big European cities know that it was the center of the metropolises that got the works. I noticed in Berlin and Frankfurt that many suburbs were generally untouched.

It will be even worse here because an atomic bomb will destroy everything within a radius of five miles and the accuracy of a guided missile is within 5 per cent.

This means, my friends, that the colored communities will be the first to be destroyed, completely, while the people living on the outskirts of town in lily-white garden cities will either be unscathed or in a better position to flee to less radioactive areas.

So . . . what about the darker brethren scattering themselves over the countryside in smaller towns or exploring the possibilities of Idaho, Wyoming or Alaska? The future atomic war is, I might add, not far off.

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

New York's Coordinating Council for Negro Performers has launched a new campaign for more and better jobs for Negroes in radio and TV. Only one Negro is employed for every 200 whites in TV. Negro market of $15 billion is consistently ignored. The 375,000 Negro TV set owners in New York look almost in vain for a colored face. Negro parts are written out of scripts or rarely included where they could be. Only two or three Negro musicians have jobs, but no Negro bands, and no regular programs of Negro classic or popular singers. Some shows use occasional Negro talent. Otherwise we're frozen out.

REAL culprits are not the sponsors, but the agencies, directors and writers who, to satisfy their own prejudices, eliminate Negroes and then blame the alleged reaction of the South as the reason for the exclusion. The sooner Negro owners of TV and radio register a loud squawk to program sponsors the sooner will some attention be paid to this flagrant discrimination. We have much power, so let's use it!

* * *

Supreme Court has a month's respite, but then must return to the knotty question of deciding how public schools shall be desegregated. What it decides will satisfy extremists on neither side. Its remedy will be gradualistic, because it's still true, as Mr. Dooley said, that the Supreme Court always follows the election returns. And there is no evidence that a clear majority of the inhabitants of the areas affected want integration, although some are more willing than others.

SOUTH AFRICA experiencing an educational revolution as church schools are ordered by Anglican Archbishop Reeves to close rather than relegate Negroes' children to a place of permanent inferiority under the new Negro education law designed to train acceptance of jim-crowism. Meantime Boer officials accuse English church leaders of attack the Malan regime. This will split the whites (Dutch and English) farther apart. Things will get worse there—or better.

* * *

During the last campaign, Democrat calamity howlers claimed hard times were just around the corner. Actually, the cost-of-living index has dropped for the third month to the lowest point since June, 1953, while the Labor Department reports the job rise continuing. Wonder what the donkey boys, ADA, CIO-PAC and assorted collectivists have to say to that!

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

ALARMING and fascinating is Daniel James' well-written and documented book, "Red Design for the Americas: Guatemalan Prelude" (John Day, $4.50).

It is a must for every thoughtful person who wants to know the technique of taking over a country with a handful of Marxist zealots instructed in Soviet methods.

Mr. Schuyler

There has been so much nonsense circulated about the significance of the number of Communists in a country that it is refreshing to learn from Mr. James that this is unimportant.

The Communists have been an insignificant minority in every country they have captured, and the Red control in Guatemala followed much the pattern elsewhere.

* * *

A HARD core of trained Reds wormed their way into labor and government, worked industriously on the problems and prejudices of the people with the same type of slogans and programs found successful elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain, chose some "devil" on which to blame everything —(in this case US "imperialism")—with the little "devils" being the landowners, ranchers and small business people.

By whipping up nationalism, class antagonisms and racial prejudices, the Guatemalan Reds got full control within ten years without firing a shot.

Naturally, there were jailings, torturings and beatings with occasional assassinations.

* * *

MR. JAMES carefully charts the course of this "revolution." Not only does he have all the bare factual bones of the story, but he skillfully clothes them in the raiment of brilliant analysis.

You know these Reds not only as names but as individuals, and you are made as familiar with the social and economic forces, the political maneuvers, the international entanglements, and the topography of this picturesque country of three million souls as if you were there.

One conclusion strengthened from reading this book is that these proletarian revolutions are not proletarian at all, but essentially lower middle-class—small army officers, left-wing professors and students, disgruntled politicians, social theorists, all eager to help themselves upward by playing upon the emotions, frustrations, ignorance, prejudice and poverty of the masses.

Look around you right in this country at the active leftists who are of the same type!

* * *

MR. JAMES makes a very unique contribution in his chapter dealing with agrarian "reform."

The overwhelming majority of Guatemalans are unmixed Indians who are despised by the Ladinos (mixed breeds and whites) and do the work on the plantations and ranches. There has never been any land hunger in Guatemala.

Previous rulers vainly sought in every way to get the Indians to take up unused land.

Large areas of the country are almost uninhabited, as is true, for that matter, in British Guiana and neighboring countries. Only 9,797 of Guatemala's 45,000 square miles are in possession of individuals. Some districts are actually unexplored.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, the Gua-

temalan Reds made an agrarian "revolution" from the top, whipped up the prejudice and avarice of the Indian masses, took over much of the lands of the United Fruit Company, and soon had the yokels burning plantations, killing cattle, striking for impossibly high wages, and otherwise following the familiar Soviet pattern.

West Indians will be interested in the author's chapter on the Caribbean Conspiracy in which he tours the various islands in, and countries around, the Caribbean, and touches on the extent of the infiltration of Marxist-Leninist ideology and practice.

He reveals, as I discovered, that only the Dominican Republic and possibly Haiti are free of the menace today.

What was done in Guatemala by a handful of Reds is going on today in almost all Latin American lands.

The success of this conspiracy means tough times for the Latin masses and complete destruction of the shaky economic structures everywhere down there, to say nothing of posing a grave danger to the United States.

—The—

WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

NAACP's Thurgood Marshall scoffs at the threat of Southern segregationists to defeat the Supreme Court edict by establishing private schools to replace public ones. He's probably right. But the biggest threat to desegregation is in perpetuating Negro residential districts. Some way must be found to defeat the banker-builder syndicate.

SOLUTION to that threat lies in the establishment and expansion of Negro-owned building and loan, savings and commercial banks, thus enabling us to by-pass the present roadblock. Ironically, many of the white banks that snoot Negroes have millions of dollars of our money in their coffers which they use to aid the other fellows' nefarious schemes! What are we waiting for?

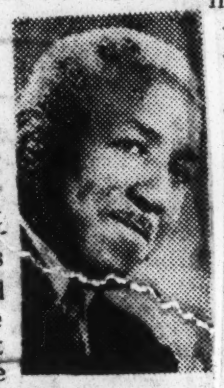
Our leaders who used to belong to the Civil Rights Congress should have found the testimony of undercover New York City policewoman, Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt, before the Subversive Activities Control Board last week, disturbing. She says the outfit was infiltrated and financed by Commies. Having spent eight years of her police service in the outfit, she should know. Question: why didn't our "leaders" know it? You know, I could name names!

REPUBLICAN party committed hari-kari with its McCarthy censure split. It was a great Democrat victory and congratulations go to the ADA, CIO-PAC, the left-wing Committee for a More Effective Congress and the New Deal Republicans in the White House palace guard. One-man government moved several strides forward and the security risks in D. C. breathed easier. It proves again that any public official who attacks the Red conspiracy is a gone goose.

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

THE REV. Norman Vincent Peale recently stirred up a hornet's nest of criticism for counselling a colored girl not to marry a white youth because he didn't think the match would end happily for either party and that "people generally, both Negro and white, do not look with favor upon interracial marriage."



Mr. Schuyler

Now that the uproar has subsided and emotions have cooled, let us consider the matter with the calm befitting so serious a subject.

I have been observing interracial marriages since the turn of the century, have heard about many I have not seen, and have had extensive correspondence with numerous persons contemplating the step or already in such a union.

In addition I have read extensively in the literature on the subject. I think I know something about it.

* * *

If this couple marries it is entirely possible that, as Dr. Peale thinks, they may not be happy.

They might not be happy if both were of the same color, as the records of our domestic relations and divorce courts silently attest.

Moreover, a state of perpetual happiness is only possible for a select few of the insane and assorted cretins and zombies who imagine themselves to be gods or royalty. The rest, as Mark Twain observed, are as unhappy as the sane.

The best any rational person desires is to be complemented so that the two individuals become psychologically, culturally and socially one.

This is unattainable by a single person, male or female, the two sexes having been created to supply each other's lacks. The best we can hope for in marriage is mutual satisfaction and emotional security. That can be achieved whether the man and woman belong to the same chromatic group or opposite ones.

Mutual adjustment is a much bigger problem among those of unlike culture than those of unlike color.

Marriage is likely to be more satisfactory and lasting where the husband and wife belong to the same social class and have similar educational backgrounds.

Unions based almost entirely on sexual attraction are hanging by a slender thread, although admittedly the lack of such affinity is the actual (although concealed) cause of many separations, desertions and divorces.

Sometimes even children cannot hold them together—and another juvenile delinquent is in the making.

However, granting all this, I do not believe from my experience and observation that colored and white individuals should intermarry [illegible] they have the guts to stand up to the social disapproval which they are bound to encounter and the restrictions, rebuffs and difficulties they are apt to meet.

It is a world of reality they are entering not a land of beautiful dreams. Where I have found couples of opposite colors to be of the right stuff, I have always urged them to marry, and more power to them. Otherwise they had better make a more orthodox union more befitting timid souls.

* * *

On the other hand, there is no point in criticizing Dr. Peale for stating the truth that such marriages are not looked upon with favor by the ruck of whites and blacks in this country (nor in most other countries).

If they were, there would be more of them, whereas they are actually few and far between, even in areas and countries where there are no laws against them.

In this connection I'll wager there are more interracial marriages in, say, Cleveland, than there are in all Latin America (where jim-crow laws are unknown).

Caste plays its part everywhere regardless of color, so does intra-sex rivalry and jealousy. A dark Malay in Singapore would no more think of marrying an almost-white Eurasian than he would flying.

Personally, I delight in seeing a well-balanced interracial couple, but admittedly, the millennium in mixed marriage is a very long way off.

—The—

WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

NAACP director Alfred Baker Lewis warns in new Crisis of current Red tactics of infiltrating association's branches. Old tactics were successful enough. If new ones are any more effective look out.

HAITIAN RED CROSS with 500,000 homeless and hungry hurricane victims on its hands is appealing for canned milk, meat, fish, rice, shoes and clothing. Can be sent through your local Red Cross or direct to Haitian Red Cross, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. They celebrate Christmas, too!

* * *

Swearing-in of Wilbur Parker of Newark as New Jersey's first Negro certified public accountant revealed that there are less than fifty in the U. S. A. If we had as many people trained in business as we have educationists, welfarists and other degree-bearers, we'd be farther ahead

GIFTED children being neglected while tens of millions of dollars are wasted on cretins, says Dr. Paul Witty of Northwestern University. There's little provision for keeping brilliant but poor kids in high school and college while fortunes are squandered on the mentally helpless. No wonder Russia is outstripping us in producing scientists!

* * *

Hoary Ku Klux cliche is that Negroes are incapable of self-government. Last week Minister of Finance Gbedemah of Gold Coast reported to UN that this year his country will have a surplus of $32,423,440 income over expenditures, thanks to thrift and economy. Now look at all the white nations that are broke! Even U.S.A. is trying to boost its debt limit.

* * *

ETHIOPIA'S Haile Selassie returns home after months' absence visiting European heads of state. Only rulers with stable regimes can afford to stay away from home so long. Ethiopia has lasted 3,000 years. Only colored lands like China, India and Japan can approximate that, and almost all that time Ethiopia has been free and independent!

* * *

West Germany, with traditional Teutonic thoroughness and realism, is building an Africa House in Stuttgart, inviting African students to its excellent universities, wooing emerging African governments. White supremacy doctrines are taboo as the krauts go out for trade. They'll get it, too.

By George S. Schuyler

31a negro

Views and Reviews

Wherein He Explains His 'Turn for the Worse'

R. C. WILSON of Toledo, Ohio, reproaches me for having once supported and advocated socialist doctrines, but now singing the praises of free enterprise. This he regards as a turn for the worse.

SCHUYLER

Likewise, he takes exception to some of the critical remarks I have made about labor unions and the right to strike.

It is quite true that I once supported and advocated socialist doctrines. As a matter of fact I was educational director of Local Syracuse of the Socialist party back in 1921 and 1922, when I was also a member in good standing of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union (an organization, incidentally, which reportedly held no election of national officers for fifty years).

* * *

With much of the socialist critique of our society I agree, although in general it seems that society is much more complex than the socialists would have us believe.

I read very early not only Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto, but manfully waded through such dreary tomes as "Das Kapital," "The Class Struggle," "The Ancient Lowly," etc., etc., after working all day mixing cement, climbing ladders with hods of brick or washing thousands of dishes in some hash foundry.

I have wasted uncounted hours at local meetings discussing socialist theories and how best to indoctrinate the masses. I have yelled from soapboxes and ladders about the iniquities of capitalism. I have written, sold and distributed leaflets.

Post 1-30-54

I have sat through union meetings with eight or ten present out of a membership of 500 and watched the ruling clique do its stuff. I am familiar with the history and practices of organized labor in this country and elsewhere.

* * *

I rather think I know the score, but then I thought so in 1921, too. In one respect, however, I don't think I have changed: that is to say, I have always been a skeptic.

To me nothing is sacred or above investigation, and sentimentality plays a very minor role in shaping my opinions. Then, too, I have always been keenly aware that there are millions of things I do not know, and I am always trying to find out.

Nor have I changed in my propensity to air my conclusions about anything, no matter how unpopular and unorthodox those conclusions might be. This has riled many of my friends and acquaintances, and undoubtedly will rile more and more, since only a few people seem capable of dumping fallacies as readily as I. Certain human associations grow up around sets of ideas and opinions, and most of us are reluctant, even for the sake of truth, to sever connections which we have found pleasing.

If all one's friends and acquaintances are socialists, laborites, politicians or whatnot, it is not any simple matter to incur their ill-will by challenging the concepts by which they live. Most people choose to remain silent rather than do so, but I regard this as cowardly although undoubtedly expedient.

* * *

While, as the Socialists (and the Communists) assert, there is a class struggle going on, there is also class cooperation and class mobility. While the condition of the masses of workers under capitalism is rather Spartan, it has been worse under all other social systems, and is the most dire in precisely those countries with Socialist or Communist governments.

It does not follow that the masses will be better off if all the business, industry, transportation and communication are owned and operated by the people: i. e., by the state (which means by the politicians).

Not only is such a method of conducting economic life more wasteful and inefficient, but without the incentives for personal gain it leads to stagnation. Socialism can work in very small countries with primitive economies, but even there ideas stagnate under the fell influence of intellectual conformity.

How dreadfully dull to live in a perfect society, without fears, without struggle, without prejudices, without causes, without antagonists and without change! That is why the idea of heaven has never intrigued me.

* * *

Labor unions, like all organizations, are composed of imperfect men, no more and no less honest, pure-minded and unselfish than others. They are often right and sometimes wrong. They are not and should not be above criticism, and it will be sad day for all when they are.

Nobody writing in the Negro press and few, if any, in the white press have more frequently and consistently written (mostly favorably) on the activities and problems of organized labor, and the need for labor organizing than have I.

Nevertheless, I am aware of the shortcomings, racketeering, hustling, thievery and dictatorial tactics in this field, and have said so. I believe workers must be free, not only from employers' exploitation, but from exploitation by labor leaders as well.

There is still racial prejudice and discrimination in many labor unions and this should be stopped. There are too many unnecessary strikes which may build labor leaders' prestige, but are certainly hard on the striking workers, the economy, and the general public.

I notice that organized labor in the South has been generally silent on the great issues of educational segregation and fair employment practices. Should one remain silent about that? I certainly have no such intention.

The WORLD TODAY

31a negro

By George S. Schuyler

Arthur C. Ford, noted engineer of New York City, made history last Friday when he was sworn in as Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Mayor Wagner also made history when he named this brilliant Negro and administered to him the oath of office. This is another "first."

Post 1-30-54

THE FBI has stepped into the investigation of the slaying in Alabama of a Negro prisoner in Clarke County, who was presumably safe in jail, by the sheriff, one Jenkins A. Hill, who claimed he fired in self-defense. The prisoner had testified that Sheriff Hill had been running a moonshine "protection" racket and beat him up when he refused to come across with $2 a gallon on his illegal whiskey. The sheriff may do some time.

Pitching

The 18-year-old voting age advocated by President Eisenhower has stirred up much discussion. Governor Dewey is doubtful about its wisdom, others are skeptical, even though the experience of Georgia with the lower age limit has been encouraging. Of course there are some curmudgeons who insist that the lowest age should be 28 rather than 18, considering the serious questions the electorate has to consider these days.

GOVERNOR TALMADGE still playing to the wool hat gallery, wants to use the militia and the state police to maintain segregated public schools. It would be interesting if Mr. Gallup conducted a poll in Georgia to determine just what proportion of Georgians are opposed to educational integration. The results might be surprising.

ALASKA'S Negroes, incidentally, are growing more powerful politically. The Governor of Alaska has just appointed a Negro, George C. Anderson of Anchorage, a delegate from the territory to the Secretary of Labor's conference in Washington, to draft a labor bill to present to Congress. This marks the first time a Negro has served the territory. The Governor is a Republican, and presence of Negroes. A colored woman, Mrs. McSmith, on the other hand, is a Democrat.

Senate committee packaging Hawaii with Alaska for statehood has probably killed the chances of both for this session. The South doesn't want statehood for either of the largely colored territories, figuring the new Senators would upset the civil rights balance which is now delicate.

ocrat candidate for the Legislature. This is what the South fears.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

A Scholarly Defense of the Term 'Negro'

WE SEEM to have a great faculty for concentrating on non-essentials, and this is no better illustrated than in the long debate over what we should call ourselves and insist that we be called.

There have been advocates of "colored," "Ethiopian," "Afro-American," "Aframerican," "Ethican," "Anglo-African," "Hamite," "Bronze American," "Negro," "Moor" and other, stranger designations, usually thought up to avoid use of "Negro."

SCHUYLER

Many of the so-called black Nationalists and fervid students of African life are very hostile to the use of the term. Last week I got a release from the African League, 640 Arnow Avenue, New York 67, N. Y., signed by one Father Komanno Jomo, in which the issue is dragged out again.

* * *

THIS RELEASE urges the use of African-American instead of Negro because the latter "was cast upon us by the slave masters to destroy, totally, our African identity. The satanic purpose was to kill within us any knowledge of our own history, our culture, our true God; to kill within us any love for the very font of our being: Africa; to kill within us any urge for common UNITY with our black brothers in Africa and the world over."

"Negro," he goes on, "connotes a history devoid of any elements of glory, manhood, heroism, Godliness. It connotes a history that begins in the stench of the slave market and develops to the knot of the lynch rope through lying and stealing and the raping of white women. In essence, the name is an ugly lie and synonymous with 'nigger'."

THIS STRIKES me as being as far-fetched as it is inaccurate. In the first place it is what a group has in power, ability, resourcefulness and courage that counts, not what it is called.

When Angles brought in chains to Rome were called Britons, the name had the same connotation Father Jomo says "Negro" has. In the course of time the meaning completely changed. Why? Because Britons grew powerful, wealthy and almost ruled the world.

The Slavs are another case in point. "Slav" and "slave" were once synonymous, all the Slavic peoples being enslaved by the Germans, Turks, Tartars and other conquerors.

Today, with the Slavs contesting for the rule of the world, everybody forgets their miserable background as slaves and serfs. You can stop calling the inmates of our prisons "convicts" but that would not alter their status.

Calling a maniac in a padded cell "sane" would not change his mentality, his habitat nor society's opinion of him.

THE AFRICANS have traditionally called each other by their tribal or national designations for milleniums but they have enslaved and sold each other depending upon the fortunes of war and the gold to be made.

The term "Negro" was used first by the Romans to designate the blacks who came there from the regions of the Niger River, and who obviously were different from the Egyptians and Ethiopians with whom the Romans were more familiar. It was thus descriptive rather than derogatory.

In the ninth century a noted African wrote in Arabic an essay on "The Superiority of the Negro Over the Whites" which was easy to prove by the corresponding status of the two "races" at that time.

Then, whites were playing a very minor role in world affairs while Negroes controlled powerful kingdoms in Africa, were trading as far north as Scandinavia and as far east as India, and dominated Portugal, Spain, southern France, Sicily and North Africa.

Indeed, one of Mohammad's chief lieutenants in the amazingly successful Moslem wars of expansion was a famous Negro general, Bilal.

* * *

"NEGRO" CAME into more general use in the sixteenth century when European contacts extended beyond North Africa and Ethiopia to Negro Africa proper; and observation of the people rendered "Ethiopian" and "Moor" inaccurate as a descriptive for all dark people. It has gradually come into general use.

Contrary to Father Jomo's belief, there is more knowledge of Negro history, and culture, more racial pride and more of a sense of unity with other black people in the United States, where the "Negro" designation is mostly widely used and accepted, than anywhere else I know.

Indeed, Negroes here have been so interested in their African brethren that they have contributed millions of dollars for schools, missions and clinics in West Africa, South Africa and the West Indies. Not a dime has come from foreign Negroes to help us.

* * *

WHEN ARTHUR RAMOS wrote on black folk in Brazil, he titled his book "The Negro in Brazil."

When a group of black intellectuals invited me to a party in Rio in 1948, it was sponsored by "The Negro Experimental Theatre." With the growth of nationalism in Africa and the moves toward self-government, I notice that big U. S. and English dailies have gradually shifted to using the word "Negro" rather than the usual tribal designations.

This is as it should be since black people have achieved an unprecedented racial and spiritual unity which is reflected everywhere I have gone or read about.

There are not any legal racial lines in progressive Uruguay, and there are but 50,000 Negroes in the whole country; but when I went to a movie theatre in Montevideo to see the Louis-Walcott fight picture, it was so crowded with Negroes that I thought I was in Harlem!

WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

First Southern reprisal against the Supreme Court school decision is reflected in opposition to the Administration's housing program which Dixie solons are scheduled to kill. This is bad news for house-hungry Negroes, South and North.

NAACP's labor expert, Herbert Hill, properly hits AFL building trades' denial of Negro members in Florida. White labor can never be free with Negro labor in chains. Eugene V. Debs said that thirty years ago. It's still true.

History was made again when the Gastonia (N. C.) American Legion junior baseball team (all-white) accepted applications for six Negro boys to play on it. They went through batting and fielding practice with forty white youths who "showed no resentment" and nobody "anticipates any trouble." There'll be no "trouble" when they go to school together, either.

* * *

INCIDENT No. 1 following the Supreme Court decision was the bombing of the $36,000 home of Dr. John Nixon, Negro dentist of Birmingham, located in "white" section. Shows how far we still have to go.

Episcopal dean Rev. James A. Pike of New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine says that "widespread racial segregation within the Church is evidence that the church is failing to back up its own teaching of the brotherhood of all men." He can say that again.

BOOKS: "The Income Tax: Root of All Evil," by Frank Chodorov (Devin-Adair, New York City, $2) packs a powerful punch, showing how Federal income tax, born of the Sixteenth Amendment, is fostering the total state, the modern version of slavery. You won't fall asleep over this book!

echo answers "When?"

* * *

Israel is moaning about the threat of Arab encirclement and boycott, but remaining mum about the 887,000 forced out of Government. Was McCarthy right or wrong?

Haitian Red Cross (Port au Prince, Haiti) asking financial aid to relieve the sick and homeless from areas devastated by the recent hurricane. Even a dollar will go a long way toward helping rebuild the thousands of homes destroyed. Will you help?

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS top NAACP official, raised a ruckus because the directors of the Peekskill, N. Y. branch invited Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Asociation for the Advancement of White People to speak at a conference (where the opposite view would also have been presented). Tobias struck a blow for freedom of opinion and branch autonomy by threatening to revoke the branch's charter. When will the learned Doctor protest against the Fifth Amendment Communists and fellow-travelers on the NAACP staff? The

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Republican Department of Justice steps into the racial picture again urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to ban segregation in interstate travel as violative of the Federal Constitution and the Interstate Commerce Act. The Democrats never sought to "save" the colored brethren by such forthright measures. One wonders why!

* * *

McCARTHY said communism would be an issue in this campaign and the President denied it. Now comes Veep Nixon saying Trumanism and Communism are the main issues, while GOP speakers are ringing the changes on the number of security risks the Republicans have booted out

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

WE HAD better get it straight that integration or no integration in education, the primary goal of the colored brethren today must be more preparation to take fuller advantage of the personnel needs of American industry, commerce, finance, science, etc.

More important than being integrated into public education institutions is learning how to do well what the American economy needs done.

Mr. Schuyler

We have too many people seeking to be bachelors of art in education, sociology and social work and too few trained to take advantage of the opportunities already available and becoming increasingly more so in our national economic life.

We have a whole swarm of people who have had some schooling, but are functional illiterates; people who cannot spell, cannot figure, are ignorant of geography, and are quite incapable of doing a first-rate job as service employes.

Moreover, this cannot be easily blamed on segregated education, since many of our most capable Negroes holding prominent positions received their early training in Negro schools and colleges.

* * *

OF COURSE, every intelligent Negro wants to see American public education desegregated, but when this is accomplished (as I believe it will be eventually) there arises the necessity of preparing to be of value to the economy of this country.

It is not enough just to be able to attend mixed schools. We must, to survive in this land, have more exceptionally trained young men and women, and we must use our money and influence to provide scholarships and training for the more capable ones.

Otherwise, we shall remain in the category of last hired and first fired, not because we are colored, but because we are unable to meet and beat competition.

Tens of thousands of colored boys and girls have attended integrated public schools and colleges, but nevertheless do not have the training to command the better-paid jobs. Too many have been satisfied to learn the bare rudiments, drop out in the second or third year of high school (if they go that far) and then grammer about the difficulty of getting a well-paying job.

They can no longer blame race prejudice and discrimination for their predicament.

* * *

JUST LAST week, I learned that one big corporation has announced its readiness to hire trained Negroes in electronics at salaries ranging from $125 to $300 weekly, and with one position open paying $15,000 annually.

I know personally that any colored girl who is a competent secretary can get the highest rate of pay with some of the largest businesses in the country.

If, in addition, she knows another language well, there is no limit to where she can go. Such jobs are going begging. Office work today is largely machine work and whoever is expert in operating business machines need not worry about unemployment.

It is becoming increasingly embarrassing to many Urban League industrial secretaries to be asked to supply highly trained workers and not be able to do so.

This does not mean there are no longer obstacles confronting qualified job-seeker who is highly capable. There most definitely are, but the opportunities already in existence exceed the number of Negroes qualified.

* * *

WHEN ONE considers the night schools, training courses, trade schools and other such facilities available (many of them charging no tuition), there is no excuse for our unreadiness. Business is booming in America and will continue to flourish. We have a wonderful opportunity now to break down barriers by rendering skillful and conscientious service. Instead of complaining about our handicaps, we need to emphasize our growing employment opportunities and to urge our youngsters to select very early what they intend to do in life and to prepare well for it. Those who have done so are increasingly reaping their reward.

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

BACK in mid-May, 1949, when I was marooned for the day by the torrential tropical downpour in the shabby Hotel Des Palmistes in Cayenne, French Guiana, I wrote a column of reflections and predictions on the coming of communism in the USA without the aid of the Communists.

Mr. Schuyler

I held that even if there were no Communists and their swarm of fellow travelers and "dupes, even if there were Soviet Russia and its satellites, even if there were no Socialists seeking collectivism by seduction, totalitarianism was probably inevitable here and everywhere that means dictatorship, the negation of individual and social freedom.

What has led to the impoverishment and stagnation of most European and Asiatic states has been increasingly burdensome taxes, expansion of government bureaucracy, growing interference of the state with private economic enterprise and the glorification of mediocrity through various schemes of so-called social welfare.

ALL OF these preludes to totalitarianism are present in this country today. Through foreign wars and adventures, through expanding militarism, through global charity, and especially huge gifts labeled "loans," the American tax burden now eats up, visibly and invisibly, about a third of everybody's income—and the Administration is seeking to lift the debt limit. The bureaucracy grows apace and, spurred by politically-minded labor unions and assorted welfarists, daily invents new schemes requiring new taxes and new payrollers.

The conduct of business enterprises is outrageously hampered by all sorts of regulations to supply government with statistics, information and income, which add greatly to the prices of commodities and thus to the cost of living. The check-off system of collecting taxes, union dues, social security, etc., necessitates every business hiring additional administrative staff at its own expense, which is passed on to the consumer.

The more shrewd, energetic, capable and thirty individuals who are resourceful enough to boost their income, are promptly penalized by graduated income tax, so that a genius who makes $100,000 must turn over four-fifths of it to the bureaucracy.

* * *

THIS WILL lead inevitably to the destruction of the classes in society who make and patronize literature, the arts and good manners, while only slightly lifting the living standards of the masses. This leveling process, which is always downward, never upward, perpetuates mediocrity and is destructive of individual initiative and freedom. It is the anthill society, and of course every anthill has its queen, and in human society, the dictator who always bears some euphemistic title such as President, Secretary or Premier.

In the USA, Government is already the biggest business, employing the most people and squandering the most money. Through patronage (thanks to income taxes and bureaucracy) it corrupts both the legislative and judicial branches (for example, the Supreme Court was loaded with mediocrities by Roosevelt and Truman, to the distress of the legal profession), and increasingly seeks to defy or seduce them.

* * *

THE LYNCHING bee on Senator McCarthy was launched by New Deal Republicans and Democrats in collusion simply because McCarthy dared to probe the operations of the Executive branch which it was his sworn duty to do. This is the modern version of the King can do no wrong.

Barring the improbability of a conservative revolution, this trend will continue until the Executive is supreme, business is enslaved, the press is muzzled and representative government is gone. Not a shot will have been fired nor a bourgeois liquidated, but a dictatorship will be here. I expect to see this if I can stay alive until 1975.

Reviews Views—

By GEORGE

THE DEMOCRATS are desperately trying to make an issue of unemployment for their political advantage. In 1939, when after years of New Deal socialist legislation, there were almost as many unemployed as there were in 1930, they did not make an issue of it. Instead, Roosevelt was concentrating on involving us in World War II. In 1949 when there were a couple million more unemployed than there are today (and less employed), Truman and Acheson were seeking to save the day by inviting the attack on Southern Korea. This was finally accomplished, remember, by creating a military vacuum in South Korea and simultaneously announcing that it was outside our line of defense. The North Korean Reds and their Russian mentors were thus suckered into aggression (just as the Japanese were in December, 1941), but Truman called it just a "police action," thus avoiding the ugly name "war." Then a war-time economy was given the green light, unemployment dramatically decreased with swelling military contracts, the Democrats won the 1950 by-election and McArthur was prevented from winning the "police action" which had proved so advantageous to the Washington bureaucracy.

Mr. Schuyler

THE EISENHOWER Administration had scarcely entered the White House than it ended the Korean fiasco, sliced the war-swollen economy, took some of the political wraps off industry and commerce, began cleaning Communists and security risks out of Government (there are still a lot there in

trategic positions, however), sailed into corruption, and generally sought to shift the country away from the collectivist lines it had been forced to follow since 1933 when FDR came waltzing into power with a sack full of socialist nostrums.

Since there are more people employed and less unemployed than there were in 1952 (minus the costly Korean slaughter and despite the shaving of foreign aid), we can argue that the Eisenhower Administration has been more beneficial to the American people than its predecessors. Add to that the exposure of the Internal Revenue and FHA scandals, and the actions (not just liberal cliches) of the White House in cutting down color discrimination and segregation, and logic tells us that this is the sort of Government the United States needed for twenty years before it got it.

Philadelphia Pa

HOWEVER, TO return to the question of unemployment, a basic fallacy in most people's thinking is that unemployment is synonymous with misery and distress. If everybody was employed, that would not prove that the country was better off. Everybody is working in Sing Sing and Leavenworth prisons, but that does not indicate prosperity and happiness. Everybody is working behind the Iron Curtain, but poverty and misery are endemic.

On the other hand, employment could be cut in half and the country could be living in clover. There are millions of wives and mothers who are working, but who would prefer to be at home caring for their children and contributing to better homemaking and more gracious living. This would certainly be a great curb on juvenile delinquency and crime. They work because they have to work due to insufficient income of their men-folk. Significantly, the proportion of working women has risen simultaneously with the rise in debt and taxes due to foreign wars and expanding Federal bureaucracy, first under the Democrat Woodrow Wilson and then under Roosevelt and Truman.

There was more gracious, spacious living fifty years ago than there is today, even if there were less gadgets and automobiles. The difference lies in the tax burden which has grown steadily since the Sixteenth Amendment was adopted and became truly oppressive under New-Fair Deal collectivism.

Without it, more people could afford to be unemployed and the six-hour-day could be a reality. What people need is not the right to work (which every convict and slave has), but the right to be lazy!

Views—Reviews

3/a

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

IT IS shocking to learn that Philadelphia's Pyramid Club, comprising some 350 of that city's Negro elite, honored the controversial physicist, Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, with its 1954 Achievement Award for "unstinting devotion of his great gifts to the end of increasing man's knowledge." Who in the club's board of directors "sold" the others on this ill-advised action which comes close to aiding the Communist conspiracy? Why this sudden thumbing of noses at the U. S. Government which has dubbed Oppenheimer a security risk?

Courier

Mr. Schuyler

I suggest that the Pyramid Club members carefully read "The Secret War for the A-Bomb" by Medford Evans, previously reviewed here, and the current thriller, "The Hydrogen Bomb," by James Shepley and Clay Blair, Jr. (McKay, $3). They will also find disturbing data on Dr. Oppenheimer in the 900-odd pages of the recent report of the Atomic Energy Commission's investigation which even fellow-travelers cannot laugh off.

Sat. 11-6-54

Dr. Oppenheimer leaped eagerly into the research and production of the atomic bomb because of his eagerness to smash the Nazis. When the krauts collapsed and surrendered, he was willing to settle for the Japanese as a target, and was not averse to the smashing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Then he and his associates became suddenly conscience-stricken when the possibility of the A-bomb being used on Russian became obvious.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

As the authors show, this clique sabotaged the production of atom bombs, so that scarcely any more were made until about 1949; launched a nation-wide propaganda campaign against keeping the A-Bomb know-how secret, against its use as a military weapon, against perfecting the H-Bomb, and against development and expansion of Strategic Air Command to deliver atomic weapons to Russian targets. Meanwhile the Soviets were feverishly working on both bombs, their research and production speeded up by secrets stolen by the Rosenbergs, Fuchs, et al.

* * *

While Dr. Oppenheimer was at Los Alamos, known Communists and security risks were permitted to work there. Indeed, until Oppenheimer joined the Government, he made continued big donations to the Communist party, continued to associate with and defend a Communist whom he admits asked him to give atomic secrets to Russia, and had many Red friends, including a known (and recently convicted) Comintern agent. His wife, his mistress and his brother were all Reds.

"The hydrogen bomb," quotes Air Force atom specialist, Major General Roscoe C. Wilson, as expressing his concern about Oppenheimer to the chief of Air Force Intelligence in mid-1952. Both Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, said they had serious doubts as to Oppenheimer's loyalty. Air Force chief scientist, Dr. David Griggs said: "Dr. Oppenheimer is the only one of my scientific friends about whom I have ever felt there was a serious question of their loyalty." After exhaustive investigation, William Borden, executive director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, stated that: "More probably than not, J. Robert Oppenheimer is an agent of the Soviet Union." Finally, President Eisenhower cut him off from receiving any classified material.

P. 6

* * *

The AEC's Personnel Security Board then found two to one against Oppenheimer, and later the full commission found against him four to one as an untrustworthy, evasive fellow, "less than candid." Commissioner Murray stated flatly that "he was disloyal."

After all this, the Pyramid Club honors Dr. Oppenheimer!

What price patriotism?

The WORLD TODAY

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

8/31/54

Haitians by the thousands are homeless and hungry because of devastation wrought by Hurricane Hazel. Particularly do these poor people need clothing. Americans who have spare clothing and want to help can do so by sending it to Adrien Malebranche, Haiti Tourist Bureau, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Shop 44, New York, N. Y., whence it will be flown to the devastated towns. Money should be sent to the Haitian Red Cross, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Sat. 11-6-54

LIBERIA'S President Tubman will not find his visit unprofitable. He is meeting with U. S. investors who are getting the green light to help develop the rich West African republic. The White House has promised increased Point-4 appropriation. Potentially, Liberia is one of the richest countries of its size in the world.

* * *

James A. Bland's 100th anniversary was celebrated by a Jamaica (N. Y.) high school last week, but apparently nowhere else. Bland, one of our greatest popular composers, was born in nearby Flushing. All the world sings his "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and "In the Evening by the Moonlight." New York City has named a housing development for him.

Courier

CURIOUS, isn't it, that Negroes have erected so few memorials to their greats! Aunt Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Crispus Attucks, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and many others are still talked about, but they are not depicted in imperishable stone. What a pity!

Sat. 11-6-54

U. S. physical health is improving, but mental ills are increasing by 60 per cent in twenty years, according to the president of the National Association for Mental Health. Over 2½ million people were treated in mental hospitals last year and five million had mental disturbances when they entered hospitals for physical ills. Treatment of such persons has increased 300 per cent in twelve years. Today, about twenty million Americans are mentally retarded or mentally ill, which could have something to do with the rise in juvenile delinquency and crime.

P. 5

UNDAUNTED by the criticism of Dr. Tobias, a Negro group of Peekskill, N. Y., citizens has invited Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, to speak there on Nov. 21, and he has accepted. Perhaps some Negroes will join his organization, because undoubtedly white people need advancing! That's one forum that should be stimulating!

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Atty. Arthur Shores Makes Encouraging News in Alabama

BEST NEWS out of Alabama in a long time is the report that the very able Atty. Arthur D. Shores is entered in the May 4 primary, the first Negro candidate for that state's Legislature since Reconstruction days. Mr. Shores is one of twenty-eight seeking the seven House of Representative seats of Jefferson County (Birmingham). Encouraging is the fact that the capable lawyer has received offers of support from a number of the county's white citizens. A brilliant and militant man, Mr. Shores would certainly add lustre to the Alabama Legislature which hitherto has been noted chiefly for its mediocrity, like most Southern State Legislatures.

SCHUYLER

What are the prospects for Mr. Shores' election? Well, it is hard to say. In Jefferson County qualified Negro voters are outnumbered fifteen to one by whites, although there were 130,142 Negroes to 195,985 whites in Birmingham in 1950, with a great increase since then. In the whole State of Alabama there were, in 1950, a little more than two million whites and nearly a million Negroes, and yet there are today only about 30,000 qualified Negro voters in the state.

I understand that there are more qualified Negro voters in Mobile, with only about 50,000 Negroes, than there are in Birmingham with nearly three times that number.

* * *

ELSEWHERE in the South is seems to be about the same story as I get it from local citizens with whom I have recently talked. Negroes in the main are doing a lot of talking about freedom, civil rights, democracy and "being treated like a man" but only a very small percentage are qualifying to assume the duties of full citizenship. If there were as much action as there is talk, there could be six or seven million qualified Negroes in the South prepared to vote this year instead of less than one-third that number.

Either local Negro leaders are falling down on the job of schooling their people to qualify for using the ballot or they are so ignorant or indifferent that they do not know how to do it. Were this a problem in calculus, I could understand the difficulty in solving it, but it is nothing more than the old familiar political job of getting out the vote. This requires the setting up of political clubs, doorbell-ringing, stair-climbing, button-holing and instruction in how to qualify to vote. With all the school teachers and college professors we have, to say nothing of tens of thousands of college graduates and hundreds of thousands of high school graduates who swarm over the Southland, it ought to be a simple matter to get volunteers to instruct those Negroes not qualified to vote. How many are volunteering for this work? Not many, if we are to judge by results.

* * *

IN PARTS of the South that I have visited during the past year, I have heard over and over again from colored folk how many changes have taken place in their relations with politicians since Negroes began to vote in considerable numbers. In some places it has meant a rejuvenation of political life which in most places had become stagnant and sterile. There is now competition for the available Negro votes and a growing realization that Negroes must be given patronage along with promises.

Consequently one would imagine the colored brethren would be breaking their necks to get to the polls and vote; that no persuasion would be needed to get all to qualify; that it would be a matter of family and community pride to make every potential Negro voter an actual one.

What we actually find is a great deal of indifference, and yet many of the same people who will make no effort to exercise their right of suffrage beef the longest and loudest against jim crowism.

We need scores of capable colored men like Attorney Shores in the various Southern State Legislatures if we hope to see jim crow laws repealed and Negroes holding down some local, county and state jobs. While many whites will vote for intelligent and respectable Negro candidates for office in many parts of the South, the latter will have to depend for some time to come on the votes of Negroes. It is hard to see how they can put any reliance on something that in so distressingly many instances does not exist, simply because of shiftlessness and indifference.

WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Big railroads experimenting with individual luggage carts for self-serving passengers at stations may spell doom of Red Caps. Cart rental will only be 15 cents, and no waiting. If this clicks, look for all railroads and airports to follow suit . . . Expanding use of self-service elevators gradually eliminating operators in apartment houses.

SCOFFERS at Red menace in Caribbean and Latin America being sobered by Daniel James' alarming article in April 24 Satevepost. Same story I've been telling from time to time to sceptics. Brazil, says James, may soon be another China, which would involve about 25,000,000 Negroes . . . British Guiana situation getting no better although Red leaders are jugged.

* * *

New York breweries and unions promising to be good and hire more Negroes. Boycott threats during lush hot months are scaring them. Few Negroes on sales and delivery, almost none at desks and in plants . . . A Negro-owned brewery would drastically change the picture. But we don't make alcoholic beverages, we just buy them!

* * *

MAU MAU about washed up in Kenya, but its influence has whites scared from Cape Town to the Sahara. Nationalists now active everywhere as the Mau Mau idea spreads, even to the Belgian Congo . . . Moscow cashing in on the discontent is pouring monthly into Africa a score of black alumni of the Lenin University of subversion, taught to cleverly mix voodooism with Marxism.

Portugal is cleverest colonial power. Decries segregation and color line, says all are equal, and any Negro who measures up to civilized (?) standards is okeh to share all rights. But Gov. Gen. Teixeira of Mozambique lets cat out of bag, saying "A native vote is absurd. These people's grandfathers were sometimes cannibals. How do they vote? What do they vote for?" Out of 10,000,000 Portuguese Africans only 10,000 have equal rights after 400 years of Portuguese imperialism! You get no news out of Angola and Mozambique. The censorship is worse than Russia's. No Mau Mau there . . . yet.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia must be a "race man. He just bought 10 copies of J. A. Rogers "World's Greatest Men of Color" and gave the author an audience.

LESTER GRANGER, National Urban League director, who has just scorched his distinguished critics with a blast of logic and common sense, is now a trustee of his alma mater, Columbia University's New York School of Social Work. He should worry about ankle-biters!

National Association for the Preservation of the White Race just chartered in Augusta, Ga. We should all support this because without the white race what would happen to our uplift, hair, bleach and newspaper business?

LOUISIANA took legislative action last week to defy the Supreme Court's school decision, thus challenging both Uncle Sam and the NAACP. Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and others may follow suit. Considering their traditional skill at evading laws, this threat is serious. Singular that the most miscegenated states should be the bitterest against integration!

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

NEGRO College Fund divvying up $1,400,000 among thirty-five colleges is welcome news on the educational front. Integration or not, these institutions must be supported—by you . . . Good news, too, is Maryland U. regents' unanimous vote

to admit Negroes to its undergraduate schools; the Colorado U. regents' unanimous vote to end fraternities racial discrimination, and directive of Bishop Adrian of R. C. diocese of Nashville to end segregation in local parochial schools. Kluxism in education is on the run.

* * *

NEA delegates last week heard a Columbia University professor say that U. S. illiteracy is still "shocking" even though the Army "cured" 1,500,000 illiterates during the war. Wonder what the teachers have been doing? Millions in "backward" countries have been taught to read and write in mass classes, why not here?

NAACP settting September, 1955, as "target date" for bringing about public school racial integration on basis of voluntary compliance, much depending upon "element of goodwill" shown by local authorities. This calls for a tremendous public relations job at the grass roots, a neglected field in NAACP program. Blasts from New York will not alone do it.

Sat. 7-10-54

PERSISTENT fellow is Dr. Amos H. Carnegie, head of National Inter-Church Foundation, still trying to raise funds for building interracial hospitals in big Negro communities. He wants 17,000,000 Negroes to contribute $1 and 45,000 Negro preachers to campaign in their churches. Such cooperation would be wonderful, but it's unlikely.

* * *

Bill Patterson, Civil ing ninety days for con-Rights Congress secretary, doing ninety days for contempt of court because he claimed records he was ordered to produce "are not available" or, in other words, "lost." The judge wouldn't buy that, so another "clever" Red is in the U. S. hoosegow. Several of our noted "leaders" are or were members of this subversive outfit. Are they worried?

* * *

HIGHLY informative and entertaining is "Brainwashing and Senator McCarthy" by Joseph Z. Kornfeder, a reformed alumnus of the Lenin Institute of Moscow, where subversion and psychological warfare are taught. Ignoramuses denouncing the Wisconsin Senator should send 25 cents to Alliance, 400 E. Ninth Street, New York 9, N. Y., and get hep.

* * *

South Africa's industrial boom undermining Malan's apartheid campaign because more and

Views—Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

THERE should be a very wide reading of two recent books by eminent Negro writers. I refer to "Africa: Land of My Fathers" by Era Bell Thompson (Doubleday, $3.75) and an "American in India" by Saunders Redding (Bobbs - Merrill, $3.50). So much wearisome drivel has been written about both places, especially about India, that it is refreshing and instructive to have some first-rate reporting and penetrating observations by trained U. S. Negro observers who could not be taken in by the propaganda of either whites or coloreds. Fortunately, neither belongs to the NAACP school of literati so, for a change, we get a realistic picture of two lands too often blacked out by clouds of bushwah.

Mr. Schuyler

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHILE MISS Thompson's account is witty, observant and sage, it is not as profound as Saunders Redding's. Journeying to all parts of India and Pakistan, lecturing at colleges, arguing with professors and politicians, seeing the things so few outsiders see (and which the professional Indians don't want mentioned), Redding gives us a new view on an ancient land.

For a lifetime I have had to listen to Indian students and intellectuals, resident in the U. S. A., speak patronizingly about the race problem here, about American "materialism," about theories of Indian-Negro cooperation, etc., etc., **ad infinitum,** in holier-than-thou tones. There has been a battalion of these ambassadors from Hindustan since the end of World War II, led by the irrepressible Madame Pandit. One would imagine that India had become some sort of Shangri-La since the British took off in 1947. Certainly, she aspires to lead the dark world. Reading Redding's book makes one wonder about that.

* * *

IT IS only possible to summarize one's impressions of a book which is extremely meaty, but one gathers that Dr. Redding was more than disillusioned by what he saw and heard. The dehumanizing poverty, degradation and injustice over against the empty Communist-colored chatter of the intellectuals, the luxury living of the upper class, plus the incompetence and bewilderment of the politicians with their new responsibilities. The sad plight of the homeless refugees, the streets packed with sleeping thousands at night, the disease, the beggars, the complacent acceptance by the aristocracy of conditions which would shock their opposite numbers here into philanthropic activity, and the teeming malnourished and starving crowding the overpopulated country were all quite depressing.

* * *

DESPITE THIS filth and degradation on every hand, Dr. Redding was everywhere baited by the intellectuals and politicians who were usually insulting, pompous, arrogant and condescending, echoing all the Marxist cliches and the latest anti-American Communist propaganda from the Kremlin. They often questioned his integrity and openly doubted his honesty when they were not trying to patronize him. Nothing seemed to be good about America, but every Indian was eager to get here to this "materialistic" land (and rarely does one want to return home).

It must have been irksome to have to listen to Red-inspired chatter about non-existent lynchings in a land where over a million perished in communal riots only five years previously.

Communist ideology is strong in India, with Red cells in all colleges. The literate minority is about ten times more hypersensitive on the color question than any known American Negro and paranoic about the West, colonialism and kindred subjects. Redding's book will not be popular in India (although, or because, he is just) but it is illuminating and instructive to those dubious about India's aspiration to lead the colored world.

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Rearming of Germany and Japan being promoted and hailed by the Administration, which makes World War II senseless, from U. S. viewpoint. It is an admission that our war policy was wrong! We paid heavily to disarm the Axis and are now paying to rearm it!

NEHRU, admittedly "tired," considers quitting as Premier of India because of rising religious fanaticism. The Red menace there is probably factor, too. He'll be lucky to "save" India, let alone "saving" Africa.

Sat. 11-16-54

President Tubman of Liberia is coming, undoubtedly with a heart full of gratitude for U. S. aid which has put the country on Easy Street. One of the world's oldest existent republics, the black nation, founded by U. S. ex-slaves, owes its survival to America's good offices against the machinations of the French and British.

* * *

EVEN the NAACP grudgingly acknowledges that the Eisenhower Administration has done a creditable job with "important gains" through executive action. The record may be hard for New Dealers to swallow, but we all have to eat crow occasionally.

Negroes who swore by

Roosevelt and Truman are in something of a dilemma this election because Ike's outfit has done what the others promised to do, and a whole lot better. This election will show whether they respect deeds more than words.

Sat. 11-16-54

BUSINESS and financial deficiency prevented us from taking full advantage of FHA housing. With $15 billion annual income, we complained (rightfully) against housing bias, but we did not organize our money to promote more than a dozen or so developments while white operators made fortunes out of a few thousands invested. So we missed the boat again! Curiously the NAACP never suggested this although assuredly its New Deal friends would have expedited such an endeavor. I presume.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

All Colored People Should Take Pride in Haiti's Achievement

RECENTLY, a celebration began which has great significance to all colored people everywhere. On Jan. 1 in the historic city of Gonaives, the Republic of Haiti began the celebration of its 150th year of independence, with ceremonies launched by its first democratically chosen Chief Executive, Gen. Paul E Magloire. Bells rang from every church tower in the little country, the entire diplomatic corps from Port au Prince attended a solemn Te Deum at the new Cathedral of Remembrance. Later, an obelisk commemorating the successful fight for freedom was unveiled. Next day the Presidential party motored to Cap Haitien (historic Cap Francois) where ceremonies were held at nearby Breda, home of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Thus was launched a year-long round of ceremonies and festivities in honor of this anniversary.

SCHUYLER

* * *

THIS SESQUICENTENNIAL celebration has meaning to other than Haitians because Haiti was the second territory in the New World to throw off the yoke of the Old World, being preceded only by the United States. Only a few years after this nation won its freedom with the British surrender at Yorktown, the blacks of Haiti under the inspired leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, rose up all over France's richest colony, cast off their shackles and took charge. This was something that had never happened before in history. Prior to that time there had never been a successful slave revolt.

What is not sufficiently well enough known is that for ten years Haiti, under Toussaint, prospered, and by 1803 it was as prosperous as it had been under the French. The land bloomed under the ministrations of free black men, and ships loaded with its produce sailed the seas.

* * *

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE over in France had terrorized Europe with his triumphant armies but France was broke. It had lost Canada, but it still had the vast territory of Louisiana which embraced the present Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, with parts of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Minnesota. The Louisiana territory was vast, unsettled wilderness, not nearly as rich as little Haiti with its vital monopoly of the sugar market of the world.

If he could win back Haiti, re-enslave the blacks and get the wealth of that island, Napoleon felt he could get France financially on its feet again, perhaps conquer the whole of the Western Hemisphere, and then the entire world. It was a grandiose scheme and it might have succeeded.

* * *

WHAT STOPPED it from succeeding was little Haiti, its valiant army of freedom-loving blacks, led by Toussaint, Jean Jacques Dessalines and Henry Christophe. Toussaint was tricked, deported and died in a cold French dungeon, but Dessalines, the fierce, ruthless militarist knew what to do. Using the scorched earth policy, harrassing the army of Le Clerc and finally winning the decisive battle of Vertiere, he boldly declared Haiti to be an independent nation on Jan. 1, 1804.

This was more than independence for little Haiti and its black heroes. Napoleon's defeat in Haiti left him as broke as ever and minus part of the flower of his army crushed by disease and Haitian bullets. It forced him to abandon any idea of retaking Louisiana which he had sold to us, or attacking the young, weak United States. It gave ideas of freedom to all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Had it not been for free Haiti, Bolivar could never have crushed the Spanish power in northern South America. It was Haiti's president, Petion, who twice staked Bolivar after his defeats when nobody else in the world would help him. It was the example of Haiti which stirred every patriot from the Rio Grande to the La Plata to throw off the imperialistic yoke. What had succeeded in one place could succeed in another, and eventually did.

* * *

SO, EVEN though we can be present only in spirit, let us celebrate with the valiant Republic of Haiti its 150th anniversary of independence.

Under President Paul E. Magloire, the Republic of Haiti is more progressive than ever before. All sorts of public works are being pushed: a new metalled road from Port au Prince to Cap Haitien, a big dam which will make cultivable thousands of acres of land, new harbor improvements, new housing, and the second best credit rating in Latin America. Health programs are being pushed and new schools are going up.

Wherever you are, all colored people should take pride in Haiti's achievement in the face of handicaps that have often seemed insurmountable.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Haile Selassie's trip to the U. S. A., announced by the White House, reminds us that in response to my letter of March 21, 1953 to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles suggesting an invitation to the Ethiopian Emperor, Mr. Dulles replied, "It is my sincere hope that within a few months it will be possible to invite several heads of state to visit this country." At that time, the Department of State will give sympathetic consideration to the Emperor of Ethiopia." So now the Emperor is due May 19.

PRINCE HALL MASONS of Georgia and Louisiana have given $11,000 to NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Georgia State Teacher and Education Association gave $1,000, while the Georgia Negro Voters League gave $200. John Wesley Dobbs, John P. Whittaker and S. L. Greene of Atlanta came up with $100 each. If other organizations and individuals elsewhere equalled that, Thurgood Marshall would not have to worry about money.

* * *

All contributors are to be praised for financially supporting this needed effort, but the fact remains that fifteen million Negroes who spend a half-billion dollars for beer alone can scarcely be regarded as generous. If each beer drinker among us had given this NAACP fund one hundredth of what he spent on suds in 1953, the take would have been $5 million. Which suggests the question: "Are We Ready?"

* * *

UNITED NEGRO College Fund collected $1,425,000, the largest annual amount raised since 1944, when it was started. The shame is that only a very small proportion of this sum came from colored people. This reminds us of the observation of the late and lamented Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University that "The Negro pays for what he wants and begs for what he needs."

Senators Ives of New York and Butler of Maryland have introduced a bill forbidding segregation or discrimination on common carriers in interstate or foreign commerce because of race, color, religion or national origin, and prohibits any transport official, agent or employe from practicing jim crow. This bill may and should become a law. It probably will.

PUERTO RICO'S House of Representatives discomfited U. S. critics last week by voting approval of the present commonwealth status, 42-14. The Puerto Ricans just love U. S. "Imperialism!" They know what side their bread is buttered on.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

"Journey Into Wilderness" Is a Book You Should Read

NAMES like Abraham, Coocoochee Micanopy, Osceola, Tuskegee, Apiaka (Sam Jones), and Hallec-Hadjo mean nothing to most Americans today, and yet only 117 years ago everybody who could read knew about them and they were a headache to the U. S. Government. They were the fighting leaders of the Seminole Indians of Florida, the masters of that vast peninsula of untamed swamp and jungle who were determined NOT to obey the Government directives to come in and be deported to Arkansas and Oklahoma. For seven years from 1835 to 1842, they pitted themselves against the United States in the hope of avoiding the fate of the Creeks and the later fate of the Cherokees.

SCHUYLER

During the first five years of the war it cost the U. S. Government the deaths of several thousand soldiers, mostly from disease and exposure. In addition to expenditures of nearly $20 million for militia, volunteers and damage claims, the Government had to maintain from four to eight thousand regular soldiers with all equipment, arms and ammunition, at a total cost ranging from $40 to $80 million. As late as 1841, the United States had 4,000 men in Florida.

On the other hand, and what incensed fiery old President Andrew Jackson, was that at their peak strength the Seminoles had only 1,660 warriors and 250 Negro allies. Many of the Seminoles, however, were heavily tar-brushed. Jackson termed the war as "disgraceful . . . to the American character."

* * *

ONE OF the best accounts of the two most hectic years of that war is "Journey Into Wilderness," the journal of Jacob R. Motte. Edited by James F. Sunderman (University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla., $6). Jacob Rhett Motte was a Charlestonian aristocrat, a graduate of Harvard, and an Army surgeon. His first campaign was against the Creeks in Alabama, and when that was cleaned up to the satisfaction of the slaveocracy, he was assigned to accompany the troops into Florida.

Most people today have little comprehension of the difficulties of such a campaign or of the larger issues involved, if they know about it at all. This was a desperate conflict. Outnumbered and out-gunned, the Creeks and Seminoles were nevertheless cruel and resourceful foes. They destroyed plantations from Tallahassee south to Biscayne Bay, murdering white men, women and children indiscriminately, often after nameless tortures. These Seminoles were masters of the canebrakes and swamps who could not be starved out because the peninsula abounded in game and fish. The hardships of the soldiers were unbelievable.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN was full of paradoxes. There were whites, Indians and Negroes on BOTH sides. Negro slaves of whites escaped to the Indians and some Negro slaves of the Indians (grabbed from plantations) were eager to escape back to the whites. While the pure Indian Seminoles would have soon surrendered to the whites, it was the Negro and mixed blood element (even more fierce than the Indians) who forced them to continue the struggle to the end. Forced into the remote fastnesses of the Everglades by their implacable pursuers, a handful under Sam Jones (Apiaka) refused to surrender and remained to the end. Their descendants live there now.

The Negro Seminoles wielded an influence out of all proportions to their number (one-eighth of the total) because they were fiercer, better informed and more experienced than their Amerindian allies. They knew the whites, often at first hand from bitter experience, and they sensed that this was a war of removal or extermination in which they might be enslaved or re-enslaved by the whites whose plantations had been steadily established in East Florida from the Purchase in 1821. However, many of the Negroes and mixed bloods (called Zambos in Latin-America) were descendants of Negroes who had fled the Carolina plantations via the Creek country (Georgia and Alabama) and the Okefinokee Swamp.

* * *

WITH CERTAIN Creeks, they established a virtual republic in north Florida along the Suwanee, Withlacoochee and Appalachicola rivers ('Way Down Upon the Swanee River is MORE than just a song) as early as 1732.

These rich settlements increasingly became a menace to the approaching slave plantations which, the closer they came, facilitated more the escape of slaves. Similarly the pressure of white settlements in Georgia and Alabama caused more Creeks to join the Seminoles in Florida.

Dr. Motte's journal is noteworthy for its literary quality, its balance and objectivity, for its priceless description not only of the incredible hardships of the Seminole but of the Indian society and its leaders, and observations on frontier white society.

Altogether, this book with its fine index, its extensive footnotes, and its rich bibliography is well worth reading and owning as a necessary background to an understanding of our national background.

WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Straw in the wind was action last week of the National Student Association representing 250 U. S. colleges calling for "immediate implementation" of the U. S. Supreme Court decision desegregating public schools. These youths will be tomorrow's leaders in their respective localities.

HAITI, stepping up its drive against suspected Reds, refused a new visa to British novelist Graham Greene last week. Commies there are "underground" but active, frequently encouraged by colored and white tourists from the "pink" parlors of New York, London, Paris, Havana and Mexico City.

Caribbean and Latin America remain explosive areas most susceptible to Red propaganda and machinations. Falling death rate, soaring birth rate, rapid urbanization, paltry industrialization and decreasing food supply spell trouble which leftists eagerly exploit through "political" labor unions. There will be more Guatemalas and Brazils.

OUR JEWISH friends are not always very bright. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charged the Army with "anti-Semitism" at Fort Monmouth, N. J., because almost all the thirty-eight Signal Corps employes suspended as security risks were Jews. Army denied charge and the lawyer for most of the men deplored it. Result: two AP columns in the papers whereas previously few people had known the alleged risks were Jews. How dumb can you get?

* * *

Wonders never cease! G. D. Scholtz, South African editor of one of Malan's sheets, authors a book in which he holds that "it is highly proper that the Negro is in no way inferior, but can achieve a level of civilization equal to that of the white man!" When that time comes, he predicts it will be "taps" for the Boers, at least as the "superior" race. Ah, me! I can hardly wait!

* * *

LaGUARDIA, New York's late "great" mayor, closed a high school for superior children on economy grounds ten years ago. The Tammany regime has just reopened it. Even Democrats recognize that no modern society can function long without uncommon people.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

President Should Be Prevented From Leading Us to Disaster

ANYTHING attacked by Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Lehman, the Americans for Democratic (Demagogic!) Action, the One World disciples of Globaloney and the kept editors of our internationalist press is most likely to be good for America. Such is the case with the Bricker Amendment over which the Congress is now chewing the fat. If this patriotic effort to keep the direction of American affairs in the hands of Americans is defeated, then it is farewell to national sovereignty. Which means goodbye to the American way of life which just happens to be about the best way of life on earth even by the standards of foreigners. This is not flag-waving, but simple statement of fact.

SCHUYLER

* * *

OUR RELATIONS with other nations are determined by treaties or by executive agreements. Treaties have to be approved by the Senate which is elected by the people. Executive agreements do not have to be approved by anybody but the President and the foreign heads of state with whom they are made. Treaties are therefore blessed by public opinion while executive agreements are often made before the people know anything about them, and afterward they can do nothing about them. Of course the President is elected by the people, too, but all of his acts which commit the people to various courses are not passed upon by the representatives of the people. We have what approaches czarism or the irresponsibile rule of one of our big labor leaders.

THE CONSTITUTION is the law of this land, guaranteeing the citizens certain rights, security and protection. The Bricker Amendment simply wants to ensure that no treaty or executive agreement will violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution. That's all. To any American of intelligence and patriotism, that seems reasonable.

The phony argument is advanced that the President's hands will be tied and our foreign policy stymied if he cannot make executive agreements without consulting Congress. This argument has no validity. The President's hands **should** be tied to prevent him from leading us to disaster, and I believe that either the Congress or the Supreme Court, or both, should determine whether one of these executive agreements violates the Constitution which we have adopted and want to preserve. If the Bricker Amendment is adopted, it will then be possible to impeach a President for violating the Constitution with one of these agreements.

THIS PROBLEM never assumed much importance in the past because the United States ordered its own destiny, made its own decisions, and did what it deemed best for its people. Unfortunately, we are now messed up in the United Nations (that authorized nest of Socialists, Communists, dictators and totalitarians on the East River) which is working furiously to sap the strength, authority, wealth and know-how of this country and eventually control its life through various meddlesome devices. Everybody there is opposed to the Bricker Amendment, of course, along with their "American" friends.

Thanks to the treasonable policies and conspiracies of Wilson, F. D. Roosevelt and Truman (the High Priests of Globaloney), numerous (and disastrous) executive agreements were made which had the force of law, and we were stuck with them. Fortunately the Republicans killed off our joining the League of Nations, but then the nation got weak and trustful and let Roosevelt-Truman lead them astray.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS of Roosevelt-Truman got us to feeding and fighting for the whole world, and the next four generations will suffer for it in lives and dollars. Thanks to these agreements upon which the American people never had a chance to pass judgment, the following crimes against the Constitution and the people were committed: (a) turned back the Russian gorilla hordes of Commie-shocked Muscovites who had trustfully surrendered in the hope of escaping Stalin's goons; (b) permitted the Stalinist hordes to take Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, the Balkans and China in the greatest sucker act in history; (c) refused to either take Berlin or leave a safe corridor between it and civilized Germany; (d) double-crossed Chiang Kai-Shek by going back on the Cairo Agreement and sending doddering old Marshall (who didn't know where he was the night before Pearl Harbor!) to China to turn it over to Mao tse Tung, the Kremlin's celestial Uncle Tom; (e) made the NATO agreement which subjects American boys to foreign laws and jails against their wills for what would be regarded as minor infractions here (while at the same time we are defending these foreigners who are reluctant to fight for their own liberties); (f) and draining off our wealth in gifts to nations who for centuries have done nothing for themselves.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER is opposed to the Bricker Amendment. Naturally, since he has long been one of the architects of Globaloney and as head of NATO engineered many of these crippling agreements. The general who withdrew to permit the Russian capture of Berlin and then made no provision for a corridor to that city (the later airlift cost us at least $1 billion) had better stay out of this controversy. If this nation's freedom is to be preserved, no man or group should be above Congress, the courts and the Constitution.

WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Unemployment is up, totaling three million. It was nearly five million in February, 1950, under the Democrats. Present joblessness is five-sixths seasonal, with nearly 63 million working, so there's no cause for panic.

HARDEST HIT, if unemployment continues, will be the workers least necessary to production, especially those who refused to improve themselves at trade schools during lush times. Many of those, if fired, will blame it all on color!

Statistics are deceptive. Much of the recorded unemployment touches people normally not a part of the work force who took jobs to make extra income during the war boom period; such as housewives, teen-agers and retired persons. There is always a certain amount of unemployment.

BIGGEST fund-raising success among us has been the United Negro College Fund which raised its largest amount last year—$1,425,000. This went to thirty-one Negro colleges serving 23,000 students. There is no substitute for the private college. These colleges must be supported voluntarily, and larger gifts are needed in 1954.

* * *

Haile Selassie, Ethiopian Emperor, to visit Communist Yugoslavia after touring U. S. A. Wonder what he and Tito will talk about? Perhaps exchange of trade. Both have what the other needs, but Ethiopia is better off than Yugoslavia, which has Malenkov on its flanks.

* * *

FRANCO, feeling his oats, is challenging France over Spanish Morocco and the sultanic succession. This may be the next hot spot in Africa. Spain wants both Tangier and Gibraltar, thus controlling the Straits. Most Moroccans, sore at France, are inclining toward Spain since U.S.A. started to rearm her.

* * *

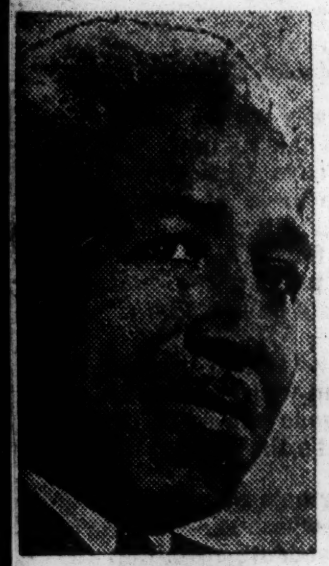
Big fight in South Africa between the Liberal party and the Communists over three House Representatives and four Senators (white) for the Negroes. Liberals are against the color line, but most Negro leaders are pro-Communist and Red propaganda is being eaten up by industrialized urban blacks. The Negro voters' choices in succession have been expelled from their seats because of Red leanings.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

A Hod-Carrier Takes Exception to Recent Remarks

MR. JAMES HAMPTON of Sheffield, Ala., a member of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union, takes exception to some of my recent remarks about that labor organization as it functioned a quarter-century ago.



SCHUYLER

I think our readers should read his letter which follows, in part. I found it very interesting and informative:

"I joined the Hod Carriers in 1937. I was a delegate to the convention in St. Louis; an election of officers was held that year; was delegate in Chicago in 1946 and 1951 and both of these conventions held election of officers.

"I also noticed in your writing this statement was also made: 'I have sat through union meetings with eight or ten present out of a membership of 300 and watched the ruling clique do its stuff' . . . For your information a number of the working people can appreciate today some of the sacrifice and hard shifts that these ruling cliques went through with, through these efforts by attending the meetings and helping to maintain an organization has helped many men to educate their children and build decent homes. I would like to try to explain to you some of the good that unions have done down in this section where I live.

* * *

"I was born in Russisville, Ala. My father was an ore miner, and worked from sun up to sun down for a wonderful dollar a day. He left the ore mines in 1909 to try farming.

"He left the farm in 1912 and went back to work in the hometown where I now live. We both worked together in the foundry from 4 o'clock every morning to 8 and 9 o'clock every night. We bought a two-room shack next door to this foundry. We both worked together day and night trying to pay for this shack.

"In 1927 along in August, my father was hurt in the foundry, stayed in a hospital about eight weeks. He received $8 a week while in the hospital and died in November of the same year.

"A few days after the funeral, my mother and myself went across the street to the office from the same house which she is now living to see the owner of the company because they hadn't been over to see her. We were flatly told by this company, although my father got hurt in the foundry, they didn't think that was the cause of his death. Although he hadn't lost one day's work in five years until he was hurt that morning.

"She took her case to court, getting one of the best lawyers in the district, she thought. The court granted her $200. The lawyer's fee was $20 because the state only allowed the lawyer to collect 10 per cent of the claim . . . $150 for the funeral and $30 to raise nine children on.

* * *

"In 1928, a white preacher from Chattanooga, Tenn. came down and contacted me about a union. I promised him I would help organize a union and I did and lost my job, which wasn't much.

"In 1937 I joined the Institute of Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers Union of AFL. I was made job steward on the job I was working, also elected delegate to the Building and Trade Council and the Central Labor Union of AFL.

"I had never felt myself being an American citizen until I attended these meetings. I was accepted into these two organizations as a representative of my local union as all the other delegates were accepted.

"Later on I was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., as a delegate to the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. I met the general counselor of the International Hod Carriers Building and Common Labor Union, Vincent F. Morreale; there again I was made to feel as an American citizen. In this council I outlined to the delegates the many problems we were faced with corrosion and hard shifts that were being carried on by management against Negro officers on the job.

"I found out one thing that the Negroes were not the only ones being mistreated by the management that many white stewards had been fired on account of union activities.

* * *

"For your information American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions have done a wonderful job in the South improving race relations. When I joined the labor union, I joined to better my economic condition and International Hod Carriers has done a good job along that line in the South. Nowhere we have a good laborers' local do we have a wage scale under $1.10 per hour for construction labor.

"Now with this Taft-Hartley Law it's very little we can do about labor relation or race relation. I know of three cities here in the South, two who have a population of over 150,000 and one with population of 70,000 with a predetermined wage scale on Government contracts at 75 cents and 85 cents per hour, and at one of these cities, the workers have to pay 60 cents per day to get to and from the job. After rent ceiling was taken off, three-room shacks went from $5 to $10 per week. The only thing happened to the workers was overtime was taken away.

* * *

"In another one of these cities last August the construction laborers were organized into a laborers' union to try to get an increase in wages from the contractors.

"Eventually they had to strike, and after eight weeks, one or two contractors gave a 15-cents-an-hour increase . . . We, as members of organized labor that are very active, have received good cooperation from the white workers in the South and feel that you writers should sometimes give the credit for some of the help that they are doing for Negroes. Negroes are not being exploited by unions as some newspapers and writers make people believe.

"They have been helped and if they would take more active part and be more sincere, they would gain more."

The WORLD TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Sad news for Democrat politicians campaigning against the Eisenhower Administration are the Federal reports of continuing well-being. As of Aug. 14, there were 62,300,000 employed and 3,245,000 jobless. This contrasts with the 5,000,000 unemployed when Truman launched his Korean "police action."

MISSISSIPPI is planning to end public schools to retain segregation, but will that be a "remedy," from the Negro viewpoint? Private schools in the South are desegregating, too!

Jews are beginning to celebrate their tercentenary in this country, the first having arrived in 1654. The first Negro arrived with Columbus, and as early as 1512 there were Africans here.

UNESCO publishes a report on U. S. Negro progress. Average Negro earnings have risen from $400 in 1939 to $1,300 in 1950, and must be far greater now. Death rate declined from 17 per 1,000 in 1935 to 12.6 in 1949, and must be lower now. Average Negro student's school period was extended from 5.7 to 7 years. No wonder nobody is leaving the USA!

Crises' annual education report shows 46,343 Negro students in U. S. colleges in 1953-'54 academic year, with only 1,722 in mixed institutions, and 6,139 graduating last June. There should be greater enrollment next term and more should be taking scientific and technical courses to keep truly abreast of the times. Incidentally, this shows that there is still plenty of work for the United Negro College Fund to do.

SOUTH AFRICA'S Boer diehards frothed at the mouth last week because the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, speaking in New York, denounced racial bias in that country. More ominously, the Dutch Reformed Church has refused to vote against the ruling of the World Council of Churches in Evanston declaring racial segregation unChristian. Malan must be chewing his nails!

By George S. Schuyler 31a Negro

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Atty. Arthur Shores Makes Encouraging News in Alabama

BEST NEWS out of Alabama in a long time is the report that the very able Atty. Arthur D. Shores is entered in the May 4 primary, the first Negro candidate for that state's Legislature since Reconstruction days. Mr. Shores is one of twenty-eight seeking the seven House of Representative seats of Jefferson County (Birmingham). Encouraging is the fact that the capable lawyer has received offers of support from a number of the county's white citizens. A brilliant and militant man, Mr. Shores would certainly add lustre to the Alabama Legislature which hitherto has been noted chiefly for its mediocrity, like most Southern State Legislatures.

SCHUYLER

What are the prospects for Mr. Shores' election? Well, it is hard to say. In Jefferson County qualified Negro voters are outnumbered fifteen to one by whites, although there were 137,142 Negroes to 191,083 whites in Birmingham in 1950, with a great increase since then. In the whole State of Alabama there were, in 1950, a little more than two million whites and nearly a million Negroes, and yet there are today only about 30,000 qualified Negro voters in the state.

Pittsburgh Pa. Post 5-1-54

I understand that there are more qualified Negro voters in Mobile, with only about 50,000 Negroes, than there are in Birmingham with nearly three times that number.

* * *

ELSEWHERE in the South is seems to be about the same story as I get it from local citizens with whom I have recently talked. Negroes in the main are doing a lot of talking about freedom, civil rights, democracy and "being treated like a man" but only a very small percentage are qualifying to assume the duties of full citizenship. If there were as much action as there is talk, there could be six or seven million qualified Negroes in the South prepared to vote this year instead of less than one-third that number.

Either local Negro leaders are falling down on the job of schooling their people to qualify for using the ballot or they are so ignorant or indifferent that they do not know how to do it. Were this a problem in calculus, I could understand the difficulty in solving it, but it is nothing more than the old familiar political job of getting out the vote. This requires the setting up of political clubs, doorbell-ringing, stair-climbing, button-holing and instruction in how to qualify to vote. With all the school teachers and college professors we have, to say nothing of tens of thousands of college graduates and hundreds of thousands of high school graduates who swarm over the Southland, it ought to be a simple matter to get volunteers to instruct those Negroes not qualified to vote. How many are volunteering for this work? Not many, if we are to judge by results.

* * *

IN PARTS of the South that I have visited during the past year, I have heard over and over again from colored folk how many changes have taken place in their relations with politicians since Negroes began to vote in considerable numbers. In some places it has meant a rejuvenation of political life which in most places had become stagnant and sterile. There is now competition for the available Negro votes and a growing realization that Negroes must be given patronage along with promises.

Consequently one would imagine the colored brethren would be breaking their necks to get to the polls and vote; that no persuasion would be needed to get all to qualify; that it would be a matter of family and community pride to make every potential Negro voter an actual one.

What we actually find is a great deal of indifference, and yet many of the same people who will make no effort to exercise their right of suffrage beef the longest and loudest against jim crowism.

We need scores of capable colored men like Attorney Shores in the various Southern State Legislatures if we hope to see jim crow laws repealed and Negroes holding down some local, county and state jobs. While many whites will vote for intelligent and respectable Negro candidates for office in many parts of the South, the latter will have to depend for some time to come on the votes of Negroes. It is hard to see how they can put any reliance on something that in so distressingly many instances does not exist, simply because of shiftlessness and indifference.

By George S. Schuyler 31a Negro

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

The Enemy Has a Strong Foothold Within All Western Countries

A CONTINUAL Courier correspondent has several times alluded to a prophesy made by me toward the close of the East-West War, 1939-1945, that it would last for seven more years, which is regarded as having been an erroneous one. This view is unsound. The war did not "begin" in 1939 nor did it "end" in 1945. The so-called World War II was just a more violent phase of a continuing struggle for world power, as any careful history of the past two centuries will easily show.

SCHUYLER

Following the surrender of Germany and Japan, there came the war between the Nationalist Chinese forces and the Russian-backed Chinese Reds, the war between the Red and White factions in Greece backed by Russia and the U. S., the Red-instigated civil wars in Burma and Malaya, the war between Ho Chi Minh's Red-backed armies and the French mercenaries in Indo-China, the Korean war, the Red-backed civil war in the Philippines, the civil war in Iran, the grabbing of Poland and the Balkans by Russia in defiance of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements enslaving 100 million people, and minor Red conspiracies and banditry. This was foreseen in my pamphlet, "The Red Drive in the Colonies" (Catholic Information Society, New York, 1947. 5 Cents). If these were not wars, what were they?

Pittsburgh Pa. Post

NOW WE enter another phase of the world struggle eight years after the "end" of World War II. So far the Reds have won and are continuing to do so, largely due to the ineptitude of the United States and the neutralism of our "Allies." The West has lost all China, half of Korea, all of Eastern Europe and is about to lose Indo-China. The defeat of the French mercenaries (mostly NOT French) in the Dien Bien Phu debacle presages the ultimate conquest of that rich land and of neighboring Siam, Malaya and Burma. Shaky Indonesia's Reds have dangerously infiltrated its army and may take over any time. Frightened by the Red conquest of Tibet, Nehru, India's Socialist leader, has been licking the Red boots in continuing ingratiating gestures and has just made the traditional error of signing a non-aggression pact (ask those who have tried it!) with Red China. Nepal, the Red-infiltrated Himalayan kingdom on India's northern border, has hastily followed suit. Burma and Indonesia are as neutralist as France, Italy and the Western European Socialist-dominated states. Desperate to increase its trade to avert starvation in its over-populated land, England is dragging its feet in opposing forthright action against the common Kremlin foe.

* * *

WHITE COLONIALISM in Africa was frightened out of its wits in 1942 by the successes of the Japanese in Indonesia and Melanesia which threatened conquest of Madagascar, only 200 miles from East Africa. It should be more frightened now, for if the Reds take over Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and, ultimately, India, the invasion of Africa becomes probable. In all East Africa except Southern Rhodesia, the Indians outnumber the whites and are no less liked by, or scornful of, the black natives. If the Reds take over India, they will have the loyalty of the East African Indians and will aid them with agitators and arms

as they have done throughout the world. Belgium has a large and presumably loyal black army in the Congo, but elsewhere the only real opposition will be that of South Africa, the sole country in Africa capable of offering more than token resistance. How long it can do so with ten million antagonistic and rebellious blacks, colored and East Indians is anybody's guess. Most of them would welcome Red invasion as preferable to relentless Boer-British enslavement. So would Negro leaders in East, West and Central Africa, Anglophobes all. Mau Mau would spread everywhere below the Sahara, including the French colonies which are Redder than any.

* * *

ONLY A LITTLE less ominous from the American viewpoint is the situation in the Caribbean and Latin America, as the news from Guatemala, British Honduras, British Guiana, Trinidad, the French islands and Brazil indicates. In the throes of an economic crisis and heavily infiltrated with Communists from the labor unions to high officialdom, including the army and navy, Brazil may soon be another China, alarming as it may sound. Mexico harbors a strong Red infiltration and is, indeed, the Kremlin's headquarters in the Western Hemisphere. Right this minute the Brazilian underground army of outlawed Communist leader, Carlos Prestes, is close to the British Guiana border.

Unlike previous world struggles, the enemy has a strong foothold within all Western countries, including the U.S.A., whose very industrial supremacy renders it vulnerable to destructive attack within via sabotage in industry, government, communications and otherwise. This explains the hysterical drive here against further Congressional investigation and exposure of Reds and their dupes in key positions. Hence the hue and cry against "McCarthyism."

Under the circumstances it is tragically ridiculous to assume that the war ended in 1945. It is a continuing struggle on many fronts—diplomatic, economic, intellectual and military. It is a total war, as advocated by Marx and Engels, and implemented by Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Malenkov, et al. So far the Reds have been winning it.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Integration Will Be Speeded With Higher Pay

IN THE FREEMAN for May 3, BSCD (Before the Supreme Court Decision) I concluded a piece "Will the South Secede?" with the prophecy that "the South will conclude that since black and white children play together, they can learn together; that if Negro girls can successfully mind white children in homes, they should, if qualified, be permitted to teach them in school."

SCHUYLER

I arrived at this conclusion through study and observation while others devoted themselves to the hoary pastime of ringing the changes on conditions passing or past.

I predict that where the Negro population is somewhat scattered, racial integration in public schools will proceed apace.

Where, as in most urban areas, Negroes are bunched together, it will be arranged so that their children will attend schools where there are almost all colored classes, so the pattern will remain about what it is.

Pittsburgh Courier 6-12-54

THUS, THE pace of integration in urban centers (where most Americans, North and South, live) will be determined by the extent to which housing is integrated and by the ability of Negro families who so desire to leave neighborhoods in which their race predominates.

Low-cost housing projects have tended to perpetuate all-Negro areas, North and South.

At best there is no more than token integration: i. e., a handful of Negro families in an otherwise white project, or vice versa. I see no evidence that either group, as such, wants it otherwise, despite the clamor of "liberals." In but not neighborhoods. Negro districts have tended to expand rather than disintegrate, and housing projects tend to perpetuate them far more than individual family dwellings.

* * *

THERE WILL continue to be resistance and opposition to Negroes leaving these racial islands and buying homes among whites in growing garden communities which fringe our cities.

This will be accomplished in the future as in the past by solidarity of white residents, "understandings" of white realtors and hostile mortgage policies of banks, no matter what the letter of the law says.

Consequently, schools in such districts will remain white, and in most places it will be a mighty long time before colored teachers will be assigned to them or colored principals head them. In some areas where Negroes are sparsely settled, some colored teachers may lose their jobs or be shifted to schools where dark pupils predominate.

* * *

HOW TO BREAK this down brings us back to what I have been talking about for years: economic power.

More Negroes must get the experience and know-how to move up in the industrial and commercial hierarchy to command salaries enabling them to move to the garden suburbs.

The Negro community in each locality must support credit unions and savings and loan banks which will cover mortgages on desirable homes in these garden suburbs. It also needs one or more investment corporations which will establish or support Negro-owned businesses of various kinds wherever these will make money, so that bigger income will flow to the Negro community (wherever its members may reside), thus enabling more people to get the means to "escape."

If this had been done more in the past, we would be better able to cope with the difficulties confronting us. School integration would certainly be speeded.

* * *

WITHOUT intelligent, statesmanlike and determined action on the economic front, school integration will be no overwhelming panacea for all ills. It can serve actually to sharpen the Negro's sense of inferiority, helplessness and indifference, as happened in many Northern cities which long had school integration.

I have noticed that psychological re- in Latin America where there are Negroes than there are here but advanced.

By George S. Schuyler 31a negro

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

They Criticized Schuyler When He Made His Predictions

IT IS heart-warming to hear the hopeful tone of the speeches our leaders have been making recently about the future of race relations in these United States. The United Negro College Fund's most recent gathering heard Dr. Ralph J. Bunche speak optimistically about the "critical and thrilling" period of transition from segregation to integration, and assure the gathering that the issue "in the natural and inevitable course of democracy will be decided in the only way it can be decided in democracy."

SCHUYLER

Two or three days before that, Dr. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told a Louisville (Ky.) audience that abolition of racial segregation was sure to come. His organization has launched a Fight for Freedom campaign to rid America of race discrimination and segregation by Jan. 1, 1963. All of this is a far cry from the gloomy pessimism so often expressed by many of our leaders in the past. Indeed, this writer has been caustically criticized in the past for voicing similar sentiments, but now the others have caught up with him.

* * *

BACK IN the February 1930 number of The American Mercury I had the vision to predict the same thing when I wrote in "The Negro Looks Ahead":

"Breaches in the social barriers will become harder to repair with the softening of the Caucasians and the passing of the professional Anglo-Saxons, and will widen with the flow of ambitious bricks.

And again, "Ten, twenty or forty years hence he may not be in possession of complete social equality and what follows in its path, but he will be nearer the goal . . . Thus, on the whole, and in spite of everything, I think it is fair to say that the present strained relations between the races are likely to be transitory." Was that prophetic?

* * *

BRICKBATS in varying sizes descended upon my head in 1948 when, after my visit to twenty-eight rural and urban Negro families in Dixie in the course of doing by series, "What's Good About the South?", I wrote in "Views and Reviews" of Nov. 6, 1948: "Most of what is said and written about the South is untrue. Today it is not a place of terror and persecution, nor has it been in many decades . . . For all the faults of the South, it must be admitted that colored people are better off there than any other minority elsewhere with comparable background."

The uproar was terrific then, but now a lot of people are seeing what I saw from a background of close observation on the spot in fourteen Southern states. I foresaw that the improvement in race relations in Dixie from thence onward would be rapid. My "crime" was in saying so, then, and having the statement quoted by Mississippian Hodding Carter over Town Hall of the Air. Many who denounced me then would not be so ready to do so now.

* * *

OVER THE SAME medium on Nov. 27, 1951, after pointing to the vast gains that had been made, I said: "America has the willingness to change, and that is half the battle. Give us another twenty years and the problem will be solved as much as it publicly can be where two groups live side by side." Apparently, today the NAACP is more optimistic than I was in 1951, because it foresees full freedom by Jan. 1, 1963, while I foresaw it only in 1971.

Many of those who heard that Town Hall program wagged their heads dolefully and afterward commiserated me for having had to express this viewpoint. However, nobody has scored the NAACP for being more hopeful.

Since then a succession of Negro observers of changes in the Southern picture have developed more objectivity and faith, and can now see more hope for America solving its knottiest problem. For a long time we have desperately needed a greater sense of proportion in appraising the progress of race relations. Too many of our spokesmen once were prone to gaze at the trees rather than the forest. I am glad to see so many coming around to the views I expressed a quarter-century ago, even if they do at times seemingly derive satisfaction from criticizing heatedly what I have said. It is hazardous to be ahead of one's time, but is is also very satisfying.

By George S. Schuyler 31a negro

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

We're Ready to Guzzle It, But "We Ain't Ready" to Make It!

SOME TIME BACK when Duke Ellington was charged with having told a Negro reporter in a pique that "We ain't ready," a loud whoop went up from many of the more vocal fringes of Aframerica demanding the scalp of the amiable and talented musician. This usually happens when anybody states the obvious. The band leader-composer promptly crawfished, of course, declaring that he had been misquoted. This was a discreet and expedient "out" for which I would be the last to censure him, but the fact of the matter is that he was right the first time.

SCHUYLER

Upon first contact with Aframerica, the stranger is strongly impressed by what the colored brother (a) needs to do, (b) has the opportunity to do, and (c) has not done, while all the time yammering for help. What he has done to improve his lot in the world is as a molehill to what he needs to do.

HAVE WE been ready to control the economic life in the scores of communities across the country in which 10,000 or more of us are congregated? Where is there such a community, aside from all-Negro towns like Boley, Mound Bayou, Taft, etc.? Compared with thirty years ago, there have been marked changes in clerical staffs of stores serving these communities, but not much change in management and ownership.

In almost every other type of community in this country — Greek, Italian, Jewish, Japanese, Chinese — one finds most of the business in the hands of people of the community. The Negro community remains the only one economically dominated by aliens, and this is the oldest community of all, except the American Indian.

HAVE WE been or are we now ready to move into the general business community on a competitive basis and hold our own? To ask it is to answer it. May I inquire how many, say, restaurants, lunch rooms and hotels across the land, catering to the general public, are owned by us? If none, why none? This is the sort of thing we are supposed to be peculiarly fitted to do, presumably from birth, and yet "we ain't ready" here, either.

In communities where Negroes have scores of millions on deposit in banks (which white people are borrowing to establish and expand their businesses), there are numerous opportunities to enter the above mentioned field of economic enterprise "downtown" if the money available is "right," either directly or indirectly, openly or covertly. But "we ain't ready" for that kind of investment, apparently. I notice, however, that we do not lag behind others investing in motor cars, television sets, extravagant "Greek" blowouts and other forms of conspicuous waste.

* * *

PROPORTIONATELY we consume more of the juice that gladdens than do our paler brethren, if we are to believe the statistical breakdowns and the testimony of liquor and beer salesmen. Is any of this whiskey, beer, wine or gin manufactured by us (and most of the wages and profits in the industry come from manufacture) or do we even control most of the liquor stores and bars? We are ready to guzzle it but "we ain't ready" to make it, and no very superior intellect is required for that. Some of the best corn whiskey in the land has been and is being made by small, illegal Negro distillers in Dixie, but the legal business seems to be beyond us. Some very passable beer was produced by enterprising sepia senoras during the early years of prohibition for the buffet flat

trade, before the Italian mobsters moved in. Today "we ain't ready" to do more than drink it.

Two years or so ago in this column I told about a fully stocked brewery obtainable in an Eastern city for a down payment of a few score thousand dollars. It had every needed facility for manufacturing, bottling, labeling, etc. The owner (with a brewery in another city) was not only willing to sell to Negroes on reasonable terms, but offered to lend some of his skilled technicians to help the buyers to get started right. Having just finished several columns on the gross discriminatory practices against Negroes in the brewing industry (which annually takes a half-billion dollars out of their pockets) I offered to put any interested Negro group in contact with this brewer. How many replies did I receive? Just one!

* * *

OPPORTUNITIES are made, not handed out. The fact that we have not made more economic advances is not due alone to segregation, prejudice and discrimination, but due to ignorant, misguided and inept leadership devoted largely to rattling the tin cup and crying in the wilderness.

The only thing that is basic in any society is power, and in this civilization it is economic power. This includes ownership, technical skill, finance and the art of distribution. Politics is simply the reflection of this power, the shadow of the substance. If you don't have the power, politics is of no use, except for manipulation by selfish demagogues who promise the moon and deliver six-pence, if anything. They can't give you anything but love, baby!

But even in politics "we ain't ready." Only a third of the potential Negro vote is registered and votes, although obstacles to voting are now almost nil. Much of that vote is blind because so-called leaders have rarely explained political fundamentals with objectivity but for twenty years have sought to herd their followers into the New Deal-collectivist camp.

We'd better wake up and get ready if we hope to progress at more than a crawl.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Sad News Carries Him Down 'Memory Lane'

THE SAD NEWS that Angelo Herndon alias Gene Braxton had been nabbed in Chicago for allegedly accepting $25,000 from five prospective buyers of the same six-flat building, carried me back down memory lane.

SCHUYLER

Herndon, it will be recalled, was arrested in Atlanta, Ga., in 1932 for leading a "spontaneous demonstration" of unemployed and got twenty years under an 1866 insurrection statute.

Herndon had been recruited by the Reds in Cincinnati, I believe, and rushed down to help the Reds exploit the depression, after they had failed to "sell" me on the deal.

Ben Davis, now in the Federal hoosegow, won Herndon's freedom on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. When he came triumphantly to New York, one of the Commie "lady" lawyers remarked dolefully, "It's a pity he isn't blacker!"

Much more money could have been collected if he hadn't been light-skinned.

* * *

On Aug. 25, 1934, I wrote a "Views and Reviews" column blasting the Red racket.

I started off by saying: "Eleven years ago last June, in a debate with Otto Huiswoud in New York City, I argued the negative of the question, Resolved: That the Negro Should Join the Communist Party. I took the position that in joining this alleged radical party, the Negro would be either wasting his time or inviting extermination."

From that point I rang the changes on the Communist iniquities: i.e., double-crossing of Russian workers and peasants by Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and company; the ousting of George Padmore as head of Red revolutionary work among Negroes for "black nationalism;" the "Black and White" film fiasco; the "Self-Determination for the Black Belt" absurdity, the attempted opportunistic tie-up with Father Divine which the Daily Worker dutifully applauded.

In conclusion I said, "One local after another closes as the comrades embrace the New Deal or seek the Silver Shirts," and then in passing remarked, "Herndon is out on bail (and will probably skip it like the rest) and the Scottsboro meal ticket will soon be gone . . . The Negro workers pass the Communist soapboxes with chuckles of derision."

You see, some time prior several Red agitators jugged for starting a mill workers' riot in North Carolina, had jumped bail and scrammed to the Soviet paradise. One of them, Fred Beal, later fled the Soviet Onion (it makes people cry!) and voluntarily returned to the comfort and security of the much superior North Carolina state prison!

* * *

Well, folks, that was Aug. 25, 1934. The Courier was scarcely on the stands before the fellow-travelers of the day were screaming with rage.

Eugene Gordon, now a Communist hack, but then feature editor of the Boston Post, wrote a scathing letter terminating our association as "an enemy so unscrupulous that he must be given no quarter."

Then came a long letter from Apt. 7-H, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, N. Y., denouncing me for "your attacks upon the defense of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon." (Incidentally, Herndon later broke with the Communists and denounced them for exploiting him!)

The signers demanded that I retract my "slanders" and "cease to obstruct the efforts of the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, etc.," Communist fronts all, and so declared later by the Attorney General of the U. S.

* * *

A copy of this long letter was sent the editor of the Courier, Robert L. Vann, along with a shorter one in which the signers urged: "We demand the immediate dismissal of George Schuyler from the staff of the Courier."

Only one of these loyal and patriotic Americans ever disavowed this glorious appeal to freedom of speech and press. He was Dr. Channing H. Tobias who wrote to the Courier and to me protesting the use of his name as unauthorized.

The other "intellectuals" have remained silent for lo, these twenty years, except for Dorothy K. Funn, the Brooklyn teacher who recently blew the whistle on Red infiltration of the public schools.

Of course, no disavowal was to be expected from such Kremlin stooges as Louise Thompson, Eugene Gordon, Ben Davis, Gwendolyn Bennett, et al. I shall be charitable and assume that the other signers were "young, unsophisticated" and "didn't know what they were doing" —the customary fellow-traveler alibi.

So . . . you can see why the reappearance of Angelo Herndon's name in the news rang a bell inside this gray head.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

The 'Intellectuals' Were Taken In and Brain-Washed

SOMETIMES WHEN I have finished perusing the effusions of some of our weekly editors and columnists, or had a discussion with some of our Talented Tenth, on divers matters dealing with the Reds, security risks, subversion and "McCarthyism," my thoughts turn to the worldly wisdom of Willi Muenzenberg, that almost forgotten benefactor of the Soviet Union. Ungratefully the OGPU murdered him fifteen years ago in France because he failed to return to Russia for liquidation.

SCHUYLER

I think of Willi because I can see so clearly how right he was about non-Communist "Intellectuals" being so useful to the Kremlin as transmission belts for its propaganda and devious devices. They put over the message of collectivism and defend murderous totalitarianism much more effectively than the salaried Party members who simply have to lay down the "line" for them to follow. They do it better because they are "respectable" and thus not suspected, so they have great influence in corrupting the minds of "innocents."

* * *

TO GET BACK to Willi: He was a top-flight Red pioneer. He founded the Communist Youth International (which first convened in May, 1920) and became its first president, having "sold" Lenin on this apparatus to hornswoggle the world's youth into the Kremlin camp. In this country, the branch was the Young Communist League, later named the American Youth for Democracy, and to which many of our better-known colored brethren once belonged, but refrain from admitting it.

He next organized the International Workers Aid, which organized the sympathy and solidarity of the world's toiling masses for the Soviet Onion (it makes people cry!) during the horrible famine of the early 'Twenties brought on by ruthless war communism (and cured by Hoover Relief). Over here it functioned through the International Workers Order, a Red insurance set-up which helped finance the Party's legal defense stooges, dupes, and saboteurs fallen afoul of U. S. law.

A high official of the IWO was a notorious Negro Red and the wife of a Negro graduate of the Lenin University, who, for some time, was chief editorial writer of one of our largest Negro weeklies while simultaneously editing a Communist daily in the Middle West. That particular weekly, like several of its contemporaries, was then heavily infiltrated by Reds, fellow-travelers and New Deal Fascists, and the sentiments expressed by its editorial staff were strikingly similar to those found in the **Daily Worker.**

* * *

WILLI MUENZENBERG'S greatest achievement in the interest of Red fascism, however was his discovery of the fellow-traveler, capitalism's greatest gift to the Soviet Union. At a time when the Communist line was "No collaboration with the bourgeoisie," he discovered that the bourgeois intellectuals were the most gullible element of the populace, could most easily be used to help put over Communist propaganda, and thus corrupt, weaken and destroy from within the nations the Politburo marked for conquest. Once he had demonstrated to Moscow how to penetrate the targets through the intellectuals, the world slogan was changed to the "United Front Against War and Fascism," sometimes called the "Popular Front."

Willi launched this drive mainly through the great publishing trust he set up in Germany in the 'Twenties and 'Thirties. He printed the works of mediocre authors which responsible firms with high literary standards would not touch. Aiming at mass consumption, he used cheap, lurid, paper covers, and flattered the faceless with what was dubbed "proletarian literature." He spurred on the cult of unintelligibility, hitherto expressed through the nonsense of Gertrude Stein, Dadaism and unquotable free verse. Thus he boosted mediocrity into importance, so greatly expanding the ranks of those who panted to be classed as intellectuals. Simultaneously, Willi shrewdly cultivated the real intellectual leaders all over Europe who, as a biographer put it, "had fallen into despair over the failure of democracy and who admired the achievements of the Soviet Union **without having become Communists** (bold face mine. GSS)."

* * *

WILLI ONCE cynically remarked: "It isn't difficult to accept money from Moscow and publish newspapers with it. Any idiot can do that. But it's a hard job to get Communist propaganda financed by the bourgeoisie. And that I am doing."

In short, the "intellectuals" were taken in and brain-washed without knowing what happened, and some of them have not recovered yet. Others were cynical and "practical" but didn't join the Party. Others became hidden members, paying dues to their respective cells, while singing the praises of democracy and infiltrating every labor union, church, newspaper, business, factory and organization, including the Government, to corrupt and "capture" it. Very few Negro organizations and institutions have escaped.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Negroes Must Continue to Operate as a Group

AFTER desegregation, what? After all the jim-crow regulations, laws and constitutional provisions are erased from the books, and colored folk are able to both earn and spend a dollar freely, will an interracial Valhalla result?

With white and colored children attending school together for several years, will all the petty discriminations and feelings of inferiority and superiority vanish, along with social barriers based on so-called race?

SCHUYLER

I am disposed to think that this will not be the case, and I believe the colored brethren will be wise if they operate on the same assumption. Unless they are going to turn their backs on history and experience, they will.

I should like to believe that it will be otherwise but one must use one's head as well as one's heart.

* * *

It happens that I was born, reared and schooled in environments where there was no "racial" segregation or overt jim crowism.

Few of our neighbors were colored and the overwhelming majority of my schoolmates and playmates were so-called whites. Every business and institution serving the general public were open to all regardless of color.

Occasionally, some Caucasian gamin might "hang the dog" on a black boy or girl but this was of very infrequent occurrence.

The courts were, if anything, rather indulgent, in a condescending way, toward the Senegambian fallen afoul of the law.

It was, in short, an environment conducive to full development of such potentialities as our people possessed, and doubtless similar to what will obtain generally in this country when all the reforms for which we are pressing are

realized.

Nevertheless, colored folk remained a social class apart, having their own group society (churches, lodges, clubs, etc.), and hanging precariously on the economic fringes with very little opportunity to rise.

It is a little better now, with more economic opportunities, but not much more in the town where I was raised.

* * *

When one visits other countries where the colored brethren are plentiful and where laws and constitutions contain no racial proscription and schools are traditionally integrated, the situation is no different on the whole.

Wherever one goes where whites or near-whites are in control, I think it is significant that the vast majority of black folk are on the economic bottom and are not accepted in white society as a general rule regardless of education and qualifications.

Worse, since there is nothing definite to fight, like segregation and jim-crow laws, a certain fatalism is bred, a general acecptance of the social status quo is prevalent, and group progress as a whole is extremely slow, if it exists at all.

I am thinking now of countries like Brazil, Uraguay, Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, England and France, to name just a few.

* * *

It is highly probable that there will be much more progress among our group here than has obtained in the countries named because white America is more progressive, more adaptable, more democratic and more basically liberal; but socially the two "races" will for a long time remain far apart.

Clannishness will continue for a long time to come, no matter how much it is decried, just as it has elsewhere, and everywhere this profoundly influences economic, social and political advancement. Such are the hard facts of life which we have to face.

For a mighty long time to come colored folk here will have to organize to advance themselves as a group, especially economically.

They will have an opportunity to advance faster without restrictive legislation, but they will have to use economic cooperation in order to do it, just as they have been doing, only more so.

Being a minority is no great handicap when we recall that all societies are run by minorities, but we shall have to continue to operate as a group so that talented individuals may be encouraged and aided.

So while we were properly enthusiastic over the legal gains we have scored, let us have no delusions about the future else we suffer grave disappointment in the years to come.

George S. Schuyler made a special trip to Ossining to interview Dr. Max Yergan. Dr. Yergan had just returned from a round-the-world plane trip when the interview was granted.

Dr. Max Yergan

Finds World Curious About American Negroes

By George S. Schuyler

(Second in a Series)

U. S. Negroes Highly Placed

OSSINING, N. Y.—Recognizing that the esteem in which U. S. Negroes are held depends upon the positions they hold representing their country abroad, I asked Dr. Yergan if he had encountered many in higher echelons.

"I was proud to see in Japan," he answered, "some American Negroes who held responsible and representative positions. Those I saw were mainly part of America's military establishment in the East. In India, I saw several American Negroes in similar positions at several levels, including the U. S. Embassy, the Consular service, American Aid services and the U. S. Information Service.

"In France I saw American Negroes who hold senior positions in the U. S. Embassy and the U. S. Information Administration. This is all to the good. Where Negroes are present and doing a good job, I found a better understanding of America's racial situation and the progress made in improving it. More Negroes abroad effectively representing America at many levels would be to the increased credit of our country."

Dr. Yergan

* * *

CALLING DR. YERGAN'S attention to our people's profound interest in India, a colored country, and our concern about whether class and caste distinctions, traditional there, still existed. I asked for his views, knowing of his extended stay in that country.

"I think we should be very clear on this question," he warned. "I have not discovered that India or any other country whose inhabitants are dark, thinks of itself as a 'colored country.'

"In his recent book on India, Ex-Ambassador Bowles went out of his way to refer to Indians, even those who are quite dark, as having Caucasian features and origin. Perhaps Mr. Bowles knows what he is talking about and felt that Indians would accept this as a very complimentary description of themselves. At any rate, Negroes, I believe, would be greatly mistaken if they think that color means closer relations between themselves and 'colored people' of Asian countries. They are first and foremost Asians, just as we are Americans. Color is in no sense a bond.

"There are, of course, class and caste distinctions throughout India. To her credit, however, it should be stated that there is a constitutional provision against caste distinctions; but all responsible spokesmen in India think it will be many years before this provision is fully realized. I think it will be a very long time. Here again, is another indication that color itself makes very little difference. Tradition and human nature are far more powerful than color. Asia is a good example of that fact."

* * *

I EXPRESSED curiosity about what the Indian press said about our U. S. color question, and Dr. Yergan replied that it reflected a generally anti-American attitude.

"It plays up all news dealing with U. S. racial discrimination," he explained. "I did not find any articles originating in the Indian press that dealt with basic legal and social progress being made in race relations in America. The left-wing press is scandalously anti-American. The press generally is quite unintelligently anti-American. It falsely calls America imperialistic; it seldom, if ever, puts a finger on Russia, the only aggressive imperialistic power of our day."

How, I asked, does the attitude in these matters differ as between India and Pakistan? He pointed out that Pakistan is currently inclined to be more friendly towards and cooperative with America.

"While I found in Karachi papers news items reporting on racial discrimination here, I found at least one feature article dealing with progress in race relations. Another article referred to what it called 'liberal and intelligent racial policy of America'."

Dr. Yergan observed that while India is the most adversely critical of the United States at the moment, there is such criticism everywhere, especially among the intellectuals, but the ordinary people admire this country.

By George S. Schuyler 31a Negro

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

High Court Decision Was No Surprise to Him

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT spoke unanimously and the death knell of racially segregated public education was sounded on May 17, 1954.

Knowing America and the American people, this did not come as a surprise to me, although it may have amazed some people who have criticized me for taking the bullish view toward the nation's capacity and willingness to come to grips with touchy and vexatious problems.

SCHUYLER

Has any other country with a comparable racial, religious or nationalist problem met it more forthrightly and in keeping with the principles of republicanism?

Nearly a quarter century ago, writing in The American Mercury of February, 1930, I reached in "A Negro Looks Ahead" the following conclusions: "The prospects for an early and easy solution (of the race problem) certainly do not appear very rosy" and the Negro's position "remains extremely shaky" but "the Negro will remain in this country . . . He has worked out a technique of survival and progress almost as unbeatable as the exploitive technique of the American plutocracy . . . He has learned one thing well: that the Caucasian is human before he is white, and he ordered his attack accordingly."

Who will deny that the prediction was accurate and the strategy increasingly successful?

I HAD recently concluded a nine-month tour of the South visiting 200 communities (see Courier November, 1925, to August, 1926), and since had noted all the subtle changes occurring year by year, not only there but elsewhere.

I have never been one of those to mistake the trees for the forest nor to generalize on isolated occurrences nor to assume that human nature in America is so much different from that elsewhere, and thus to regard our iniquities as unique.

There was a great uproar following reference by Hodding Carter on "Town Hall of the Air" to statements in my column of Nov. 7, 1948, in which I stated some obvious truths about the contemporary South which were promptly dubbed appeasement and gradualism —as if any great social problem could be solved soundly except by gradual process!

* * *

I REMARKED then (six years ago) that "There is less opposition than ever to Negroes voting, and I think it will gradually disappear if Negroes are not misled into voting as a bloc. There is scarcely a city which does not have Negro policemen today."

Not only did I discount the propaganda about widespread terror but declared that "the tolerance on display in the South today is little short of amazing."

There was much more that aroused the ire of professional South-baiters, but it doesn't sound so "terrible" now as it did then. Since that time many others have said the same thing.

The whole atmosphere for acceptance of such a decision as the Supreme Court handed down the other day was slowly being created in the jim-crow areas. If it hadn't existed, the Court would not have rendered the decision it did. I was denounced for prematurely echoing the obvious.

* * *

RECENTLY A lady commiserated me for "having to take the position" I did in arguing the affirmative over Town Meeting of the Air, Nov. 27, 1951, broadcast. "Are We Close to Solving Our Race Problems?".

My basic position was that "America has the willingness to change, and that is half the battle. Give us another twenty years and the problem will be solved as much as it publicly can be."

The Supreme Court decision vindicates that faith in the republican system of government. I am glad to see that the NAACP is now even more optimistic than I was and sees full freedom realized by 1963, whereas I set the time as eight years later.

So far as I know the association's leaders have not been charged with appeasing the Southern oligarchy by setting this goal. Nor have they been accused of gradualism by resorting to the slow process of the capitalist courts.

* * *

IN "THE Negro Question Without Propaganda," a speech delivered in Berlin, Germany, June 29, 1950, I said:

"In essence, the Negro problem (which has been as much white as Negro) has been one of integrating a previously enslaved and ostracized group of divergent color and culture into the national social structure with due respect for, and with the acquiescence of, the white majority and in accordance with the principles of American federalism, local sovereignty and majority rule.

"The speed with which this revolution developed was too slow for some and too fast for many more; too fast indeed, for the Southern states where the white majority was smallest, and where there were deep-seated fears, tensions and resentments on both sides arising from slavery and its aftermath.

"The intersectional racial adjustment was attended often by physical violence and repression, social ostracism and legal proscription which still obtain although markedly lessening. The record of these inhumanities, while deplorable and regrettable, is amazing not by virtue of these occurrences but because, in spite of them, there has been such unprecedented progress toward social homogeneity and justice in every direction, and within the memory of living men.

"Progressively, the color bar has been lowered here and there, either voluntarily by general agreement in the localities or through legal action in the courts . . . Overruling lagging justice within the forty-eight sovereign states, the Supreme Court of the nation has removed one obstacle after another from the Negro's path. The cumulative effect of these broad, continued and statesmanlike efforts has been improvement of racial relations in geometrical progression . . . American Negroes understand . . . that in the American system lies the hope of all submerged peoples who have the ability and determination to rise to the full stature of free men."

I think that is fitting commentary on last week's decision.

By George S. Schuyler

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

The Times Cried and Booker T. Complied

REPRESENTATIVE A. L. Miller of Nebraska, a life-long and consistent friend of Negroes, who is chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, introduced on June 2, 1954, H. R. 9416 "To provide for the establishment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument."

SCHUYLER

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to purchase and maintain the property at Booker T. Washington Birthplace, a few miles from Roanoke, Va., from is present owner, the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, and to maintain it as a museum for relics and records pertaining to the noted educational philosopher and to provide the estate with public parks, roads and recreational areas, and so forth.

* * *

EVERY NEGRO and white American at all familiar with the life and achievements of Booker T. Washington, his philosophy and its impact on race relations during a parlous period in our history, will applaud the action of Congressman Miller and urge the Congress to pass quickly H. R. 9416 unanimously.

It is difficult to see how the House and Senate will fail to do so, for no more fitting memorial to a truly great American can be imagined.

It is often said that the times make the man, but it is equally true that often a man makes the times. At the time Booker T. Washington soared to prominence the serious state of race relations in this country called for a man of intelligence, sincerity and vision who could make this troubled land listen to the counsel of moderation, benevolence and cooperation to retard and halt the social, economic and political deterioration of the freedmen.

It was what Dr. Rayford Logan has characterized as "The Nadir" of a period which began with the high promise of emanicipation, enfranchisement and guarantee of civil rights and opportunity embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, Reconstruction and rehabilitation, but had ended with disfranchisement, economic discrimination, lynchings by the scores, wholesale ridicule and lampoonery, deprivation of human rights, enforced segregation and cries of hopelessness from a minority being virtually re-enslaved.

* * *

THE TIMES cried for a man with a formula, a message, a philosophy which would be helpful to all and hurtful to none, and Booker T. Washington was the man.

What he said and did challenged the conscience of America of the white man and what he advocated cheered and strengthened the America of the black man.

In pointing out the dignity of labor, the learning of useful skills, the acquirement of property, the fuller integration of the Negro into the developing economic life of the nation in partnership with the whites and the implementation of Christian principles in daily relationships, he preached a philosophy of education and social conduct which helped this nation and has been increasingly appreciated and copied elsewhere.

Surely no man of his time had greater impact and influence, and no man better deserves a fitting memorial to express the gratitude of the American people.

* * *

WHEN CONGRESSMAN Miller's bill is passed, another man will deserve credit, too, for his quiet, effective work in perpetuating the eminent Virginian's memory.

That man is S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial. It was through his efforts, with the help of the Nehi Corporation which financially assisted him, that the farm on which Booker T. Washington was born was purchased and restored, buildings and rehabilitated and constructed, five million commemorative half dollars minted and sold at a profit to the Government of $1,620,000, a trade school and modern farm established, and a state highway named after the distinguished educator and leader. All this S. J. Phillips has achieved since 1946, with the approval and cooperation of men of goodwill in all parts of the land, of all colors, of all creeds, of all political faiths.

This has been a remarkable contribution by a dedicated man.

The establishment by the United States Government of a Booker T. Washington National Monument will be a belated but fitting tribute to one of America's greatest sons.

Sat. 6-19-54

The WORLD TODAY

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Sweeping victory of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's Party presages early Commonwealth status for the Gold Coast's 4,500,000 people, putting that country on a par with Ethiopia and Liberia.

Nkrumah has learned the score the hard way and will cooperate with the West . . . British are worried no end by the boycott of businesses by the Buganda people who are hot about the exile of their King, the Kabaka. Biggest sufferers are East Indians who control most of the businesses and are reluctant to take sides.

* * *

BIGGEST DEAL now for NAACP is petitioning Southern school boards to desegregate schools. NAACP branches will do the job, but diplomacy will be required . . . American Civil Liberties Union urging Congress to bar all racial segregation on buses and railroads, thus backing NAACP stand. This may become a reality . . . Picture of the future was screened in Washington, D. C., when Negro and white teachers took examinations in same room, making another "first." Looks like "mixed" schools in D. C. are not far off . . . Eisenhower has passed the word down.

* * *

Protesting against Attorney General's charge, Chicago's Earl B. Dickerson, head of the National Lawyer's Guild, says the outfit is "not a Communist front or dominated by Communists." All right, let's stop laughing! Many of our leading Negro lawyers who were sucked into this front are gnawing their finger nails.

* * *

SHIVERING OVER the outcome of an Internal Revenue investigation is one of New York's leading Negro politicians who has been accepting kickbacks from employes. Chances are that this fellow will not run for office again. The Federal prison doors are yawning and he's hollering "persecution."

* * *

Churchill and Eden coming to talk with Eisenhower. All right, boys, get ready for World War III. Mothers, get out your service flags, we've got to save Indo-China! . . . If the Reds take over there, Burma and India are next, and then East Africa.

Sat. 6-26-54

SPINGARN MEDAL to Chicago's Dr. Theodore K. Lawless is a good selection and a welcome change from a lot of the recent recipients. Strangely enough, no Negro editor has yet received the honor, although the Negro press has made the NAACP. Is this gratitude?

* * *

Going to Europe this summer? Well, you'll need "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" (Sloane, $4.95), which tells about everything you should know to save money, time and temper. Witty, chatty, factual, fatherly and indispensable. A real buy.

31a 1954

(NEGRO) DR. J.A. SOMERVILLE

Scattered Records . . . By Dr. J. A. Somerville

Massachusetts commission against discrimination, of which Elwood McKinney, a Negro, is one member, has induced the Pullman Co. to change its 90-year employment policy and open conductor jobs to Negroes. The company has agreed not to "discriminate against anyone seeking a position as porter or conductor solely because of his race, color, etc."

SOMERVILLE

This decision is the result of a complaint filed by George G. Greenridge, of Boston. Greenridge has been promoted to "carman helper apprentice", a position leading to a conductor's job and previously open only to whites. The 71,000 Negro citizens of Massachusetts are certainly on the alert and have been able through judicious use of their votes to place members of their race in strategic positions where they help to make policy affecting employment and social welfare in city and state.

This latest achievement of the "commission has placed Boston far ahead of Los Angeles, racially-speaking.

In the state of California under a long Republican administration, we have few Negroes appointed to policy making board, and none to any boards of great significence, in spite of the fact that there are over 500,000 Negroes in California.

Something is wrong. Can it be apathy on the part of the Negro voter, or is it the design of those in power and those who aspire to elective office to belittle racial solidarity in politics in order to dissipate any effectiveness such a position might have?

In two assembly districts in the state with large numbers of Negro voters, we have been able to elect two members of the legislature, and they are the most progrssive members of that body. According to our present assemblyman in the 63rd district, it is immoral politics to vote on a racial basis. Is he afraid that we will send another progressive to Sacraento to undo some of the reactionary policies he has voted for?

★ ★ ★

Mayor Poulson and Chief Parker are reported at loggerheads about matters of personnel and budget as submitted by the chief. The City Charter gives certain powers to the Police Commission which, if exercised, would eliminate clashes between the Mayor and the Chief.

The Police Commission is nominally the head of the Police Department and is supposed to direct its policies. Heretofore, many of the commissioners have taken time to acquaint themselves with the operations of the whole department, making frequent visits to the divisions talking freely with the commanders and the men under their control. By so doing they were able to get a working knowledge of the department. Armed with this first-hand information, they have been able to discuss their findings with the Chief and to enter into his recommendations so that when they finally reached the Mayor, they had the full sanction of the Commission.

However, the Mayor and the City Administration officer look only at figures submitted in the budget, and perhaps in the interest of economy try to make reductions in the items without a true knowledge of the picture.

Those of us who are familiar with crime statistics and their alarming rate of increase are inclined to believe that a drastic cut in the department budget would jeopardize the safety of citizens of Los Angeles, already endangered by under-policing.

The science of crime prevention is becoming more demanding as the population increases. It takes years of selection and intensive training to prepare a police officer for a responsible position, and it would not only be false economy to replace them with civilian personnel, but it would weaken the coordination that is so necessary in efficient police work.

Aside from being highly technical, the work of officers who sit at desks is very confidential, and the assignment of civilians to take their places would interrupt the chain of command and communication in the department. The Police department in the past has had some very unpleasant experiences and disastrous results when police duties were delegated to civilians; and, incidentally, when the civilians get into trouble, the police department gets the blame.

★ ★ ★

I attended the annual dinner of the Crenshaw Co-Ordinating Council last Wednesday evening. This council is doing a wonderful work in the field of human relations and social welfare. Its membership includes many organizations such as the PTA, Boy and Girl Scouts, Scout programs to combat juvenile delinquency, health, recreation and youth guidance. Various racial and religious groups in the community having as their goal better understanding and cooperation among agencies interested in human relations and youth development are also members.

Mayor Poulson and Supervisor Kenneth Hahn were to be principal speakers. Mr. Hahn outlined the efforts the Board of Supervisors is making to improve social conditions, especially along the line of juvenile delinquency, ending up with advice to parents to do their part in training better Americans.

Assistant Mayor Jack Irwing represented the Mayor, who was in Washington. Mr. Irwing must have misunderstood the purpose of the meeting because he confined his remarks solely to the accomplishments of Mayor Poulson since he took office, stressing traffic, transportation, and taxation problems, without once referring to human relations and social welfare. The Rev. George Lejon Pratt, rector of the Church of the Advent, was inaugurated as president of the council for the ensuing year.

Scattered Records . . . . By Dr. J. A. Somerville

There are over 250,000 Negroes in Los Angeles. On the basis of home ownership and business establishments, they are far ahead of many of the large cities in the country.

SOMERVILLE

Although there is still a great deal of discrimination in employment, they manage to get good jobs. It can be safely said that Negroes living in this city are faring well.

They have advanced rapidly in almost every line of endeavor, except in the field of politics. Here, we find a disorganized, or shall I say, unorganized group? With a potential voting strength of over 100,000, they could easily become the deciding factor in any city or county election and could wield great influence in state and congressional elections.

In spite of this heavy voting strength, Negroes in Los Angeles have not been able to elect a single representative to a city office and over the past 20 years they have sent only one man to the state legislature. Now, what is the reason that keeps Negroes from exercising their maximum political rights and responsibilities?

It cannot be said that they do not have qualified men because the one representative that we have in Sacramento, Gus Hawkins, has proved to be one of the state's most outstanding legislators ever since he has been in office.

Many who value their political rights and duty have either aspired or encouraged other Negroes to run for political offices, but there has been so much apathy among the voters that these candidates fail to get the support they should.

There are several factors involved in the Negro's getting nowheres politically. Of course Negroes register with both major political parties and so it should be. But they fail to realize that neither party gives a tinker's damn about them, and that if we want to get a candidate from our race elected, we will have to do it ourselves, crossing party lines to do so.

Another contributing factor to our getting nowhere is the lack of unity among our socalled leaders. They allow personal likes and dislikes to blind their eyes and motivate their political thinking, forgetting that the election of one man will pave the way for another, and that the other man

be someone of their own liking or choosing.

The moment politicians realize that Negroes are sticking together, they will fall in line and support their candidate instead of sending hand-picked emissaries to upset the apple cart in what they consider a loosely organized district.

★ ★ ★

This brings me to the point that I want to emphasize. In the 63rd district, Lucius W. Lomax, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles Tribune, is a candidate for election to the state assembly. He has all the qualifications for the office he seeks, certainly more than the present incumbent. We are not supporting him just because he is a Negro, but because he would make a good representative in Sacramento; and you can take it from me that when two or more candidates are running for the same office and one of them is a Negro, I am going to vote for the Negro, providing his qualifications are on par with the others.

★ ★ ★

In the city of Boston there are only 51,000 Negroes and most of them are newcomers, but they have learned to unite politically, thereby putting Los Angeles to shame by the things they have been able to accomplish.

In 1946 and '48, they elected Lawrance Banks to the City Council. A young Negro attorney is a candidate for the House of Representatives. He is now one of the two Negro lawyers in the office of the State's Attorney General.

Mrs. Pauline A. Schaek is assistant to the director of the Massachusetts civil service. In the State House Henry Elam is executive secretary to the Governors council. Robert Levister is senior inheritance tax examiner. Judge G. Bruce Robinson is on the Juvenile court and Judge Edward C. Gourdin on the municipal bench. For many years Mathew W. Bullock, now retired, was on the state parole board and served a term as chairman of that body.

Appointive jobs in the city administration held by Negroes include a member of the board of street commissioners, a member of the Board of public welfare. Mrs. Beulah Hester and Joseph S. Mitchell are assistant corporation counsel for Boston.

Compare the achievements of 51,000 people sticking together with the looseness of 250,000 in Los Angeles who are getting nowhere as fast as they can. There is no better place to start to show strength than in the 63rd assembly district right now!

Scattered Records

By Dr. J. A. Somerville

The New York Times of Sept. 3, 1954 carried the following news item. "PANAMA — One of President Jose Antonio Remon's last official acts before dropping the reins of government for a week's leave was to direct the Foreign ministry to rectify immediately racial discrimination against United States Negro tourists by the Republic of Panama."

SOMERVILLE

"Two United States Negro nurses desiring to stop off at Panama enroute home from a health congress in Peru, were refused tourist cards by an airline. The airline was complying with Panamanian regulations that Negroes of non-Spanish speaking origin, [illegible] tourist visas though white persons may visit on tourist cards."

Discrimination against American Negroes in Panama began about 50 years ago, shortly after the United States established the Canal Zone in that country and has been a source of embarrassment for United States Negroes living or travelling in that nation.

In the year 1911, this writer crossed the Isthmus of Panama by train spending several days in Colon (now called Christobal) also in Panama City. At that time I found no racial discrimination against Negroes in either of these places.

The population consisted of a mixture of Spaniards, Indians, Negroes and natives of the near Central American countries. There was no color line. Many of the business and professional people were Negroes and at least one of its presidents was a Negro.

During the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt the United States took over the Isthmus as American territory and established the Canal Zone. That was the time when racial discrimination made its appearance in Panama.

During the construction of the Panama Canal the Americans established separate zones for Negroes and for whites. They had separate windows in the post offices and other government buildings, one entrance marked "gold" for white people and the other marked "silver" for colored people. Segregation of the worst kind patterned after the southern states was carved into a country composed largely of colored peoples.

In the year 1923, my wife and I stopped over in the Canal Zone for a few days. I was surprised to find how conditions had changed in the short space of twenty years. The hotel where I stayed on my first visit was closed to American Negroes. The week before we arrived, they refused to give Madame Lelia Walker accomodations at this hotel and it was only because our reservations were made in advance by the steamship line on which we were travelling that we were accepted there.

We visited the post office building and other government places all carrying signs, gold windows for white and silver windows for colored and having separate waiting rooms. It looked as though a railroad station had been transplanted from Atlanta, Ga. to Panama.

In spite of vigorous protests, this condition continued and I have my doubts if it has been wholly discarded now in the American zone. Observing how United States Negroes were treated by their own countrymen, the Panamanians thought that it was proper to do the same.

Realizing that segregation and racial discrimination are out of step with present day thinking, the President of Panama has now issued this mandate to ban discrimination against American Negroes in that Republic. We sincerely hope that the American zone will do the same.

★ ★ ★

In my recent trip across the country, I tried to find out the political thinking of the people wtih whom I had contact, business and professional people, tourists and taxi cab drivers.

The conversations all had the same connotation that in spite of the glowing reports made in some quarters, business conditions are far from normal. The little people are complaining that it is becoming increasingly hard [illegible] a job and harder still to find one if you happen to be unemployed.

Being politically minded, I tried to find out the causes for this unrest. Many of them put the blame on the present administration, helping the big fellows while the man on the street has to bear the brunt.

A taxi driver was rather vehement in blaming the women whom he thought were responsible for the Republican trend. He caught himself and apologized to the three ladies who were riding in the cab with me. I gather from these rumblings that there may be quite an upset in the November elections and that the voters, if they cannot change the administration this year will at least change the complexion of Congress.

I have been politically out of circulation for nearly three weeks but on my return I find a great deal of activity in the 15th Congressional district. Frank O'Sullivan and Lucius Lomax in the 63rd district are still out in front and are making good headway for the finals in November.

The hardest pull will be during the next 30 days. It will take hard work and a great deal of money to finish the job. If every loyal Democrat will send in one dollar to the Lomax campaign committee, we will be assured of success.

31a 1954

NEGRO(OLLIE STEWART)

Report From Europe

Afro-American

By Ollie Stewart

Sat. 11-27-54

Lem Graves back at his desk

P.4

PARIS — Lem Graves back in town a few days ago, and back behind his same big desk this week, in the Information Service. The former newsman arrived just in time for a spate of work due to the big conference here which saw Germany restored to sovereignty, and also admitted as a member of NATO. Lem took his family to the States on home leave last July after completing more than four years here with a diplomatic status.

Mr. Stewart

Good news about Babe Wallace, who's been in the spotlight at the Folies Bergere these past three years. Babe has just signed an exclusive recording contract with Ducretet - Thomson, and his first chore was the waxing of four songs on a long-playing record — with two songs on each side.

Baltimore Md.

Most interesting, though, is the fact that two of the songs — "Where's That Sun?" and "My Baby Done Left Me" — were penned by Babe and his pianist, Frenchman Eddie Bernard.

— o O o —

AND WHILE the record people here are giving Babe a publicity build - up (got his photo on the new disc, no less), Babe has recently signed an agreement to let a New York publisher handle one of his latest songs — "God Bless Kids and Little Animals."

With mustard?: It didn't quite cause an international incident, but a big sign that said "Hot Dogs" resulted in a few chuckles — and some righteous indignation — last week when the dog show was held at the Palais des Sports. Main trouble was, the hot dog sign was set up next door to a booth occupied by members of the society that prevents cruelty to animals!

And one of the dear ladies lost her temper when a spectator jokingly suggested that the society must be lax in its duties, "if it allowed heat to be applied to the poor little dogs!"

— o O o —

PITY THE poor British. They couldn't win any gold medals or set any records in the Olympics in Finland, because the Americans beat them to the tape every time. So in this off - year, they entered their best athletes in several European meets where there would be no Yanks. So what happens?

Chataway goes out and gets himself a world record in the 5,000 meters. But before he gets through shaking hands with the people who want to congratulate him — along comes Russia's Vladimir Kuc, and lops off four seconds for a new world record. Poor Chris.

And speaking of hard - luck guys, France's Ray Famechon has had his share in the past year. Several months ago hard-punching Percy Bassett, interim featherweight champ, came over here and stopped Ray in four rounds by a kayo. Then recently, along comes Sandy Saddler, the real featherweight king, reputed to be off his form and needing some tune-up bouts.

This would seem to be Famechon's chance. But when Saddler teed off here at the Palais des Sports, Famechon got smacked around for five rounds so badly that his handlers wouldn't let him come out for the sixth heat. It's being freely predicted now that Famechon will quit the championship trail.

— o O o —

AT LONG last! Now that the Nobel prize for literature has finally been awarded to author Ernest Hemingway, all I can say is that if it had been left up to me, Papa Hemingway would have had it long ago! I can think of no other writer in the past thirty years who has influenced and inspired would-be authors the world over in the way that Hemingway has.

I met Hemingway and worked in the same press camp with him during the war. And the thing I remember best about him happened just before the liberation of Paris. While some 250 other war correspondents were buying up all the cognac in sight, and cooling their heels in camp, about 25 miles from Paris, Hemingway organized himself an army and fought a pitched battle with the Germans who were blocking the road to the French capital.

"I love Paris," Hemingway told a group of us later, at the Scribe bar, "and I was in a hurry to see it again. No damn German was going to make me wait on the outskirts — when I wanted to be in the hotel bed I used to have!"

— o O o —

EVER WONDER what American do when they're away from home at election time? Well, I went around to the American Embassy (Press Attache"s office) to see who was winning from who, when the results began to come in.

They were serving coffee and doughnut and being very American. Reporters and Embassy workers—most of whom have been away from home so long they've forgotten how to vote—were watching the three tickers beat out the news with a steady whir.

Like me, most of them couldn"'t have cared less who got a seat in the Senate, or was elected governor. Most of them didn't know any of the candidates personally; they were just yapping and staring because they knew about Harriman and and young Roosevelt and Kefauver from reading the news.

And I was interested in only one name —because of an AFRO editorial. The name of McKeldin. And when I saw that he was elected governor of Maryland, I finished my coffee and got ready to leave.

— o O o —

I DON'T know Governor McKeldin. I didn't even look to see whether he is a Democrat or Republican. I only knew from what I read that he was the man opposing somebody named Byrd—who used to be president of the U. of Maryland. That was all I went to see.

Was Maryland going to send Byrd to Annapolis? Maryland didn't. And when I ran out to catch the bus, I somehow felt that everything looked sort of good to me. I've never voted but once, and it doesn't mean much to me. But apparently it means a lot to folks who read the AFRO—in Maryland.

Free ride: For the life of me I can't figure the Army. Always asking for it. A few weeks ago, U. S. Army authorities in Germany invited the wives of men in Germany to say what was wrong with the service as far as making it a career is concerned. Now Heidelberg has announced that if an Army wife can"t adjust herself to life overseas, she can return home at govment expense!

Attention Manager Brown of the Theresa Hotel, in NYC: Thanks for your nice letter inviting me to try the comforts of your hotel when, and if, I make another trip back to New York.

I have no plans to do so at the moment, but in the meantime, if you make things p'easant for my pal Jimmy Hicks, I'll be obliged to you. One other thing: If you write me again, please send letter to 7 rue du Laos. I almost didn't get the last letter because I haven't lived on Avenue Junot since 1950.

Report From Europe

31a

By Ollie Stewart

Camille Nickerson applauded

PARIS — Personality of the week: Camille L. Nickerson, professor of music at Howard University, who is on leave for the first semester, sailed for home on November 19 after giving a series of Creole folk music concerts in Paris and several provincial cities of France. She was sponsored by the cultural section of the U.S. Embassy, and her tour was a tremendous success. Newspapers in Paris and elsewhere applauded her, and each audience prolonged her recitals by demanding encores.

All told she appeared 14 times, and gave three radio performances. Limoges, Marseilles, Lyons, Rouen and Champagnele were among the cities that heard her. In Paris she appeared at Cite Universitaire and on the radio. A native of Louisiana, she accompanied herself on the piano as she sang songs that have been handed down for generations by people who descended from early French settlers in the new world.

Mr. Stewart

Afro-American

"IT HAS been a delightful experience," she told me when I visited her at her Montparnasse hotel. "The French people seem to appreciate that I have brought back to them something that originally came from France . . . When I get back home, I am going to do some more writing and more research in the field of Creole music. I feel that my trip has done much to better Franco - American relations."

Another Washingtonian, who has been around town for several months, also left for home late this month. She is Fannie Ball, of 4913 Jay St., NE, a graduate of Freedman's and a registered nurse. From Paris she sends a big hello to her sister, Mrs. Hannah Roane, 1509 West Diamond St., Philadelphia, and the rest of her family.

P.4

Fannie tried to crack one of the toughest nuts in Paris — only she didn't know it at the time. She tried to get on the staff of the American Hospital in Paris, which has never lowered the color bar where nurses are concerned — and doesn't mean to, unless forced to do so. But they told Fannie they couldn't take her because she "doesn't speak French!" American patients in the hospital don't speak French either!

Baltimore Md.

GREGORY SIMMS, of New York, was the baritone soloist with the Paris Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra in a Bach recital on November 16. Here on a John Hay Whitney grant, he is the regular soloist at the American Church . . . Paris papers have their own version of the Sugar Ray Robinson story.

Sat. 12-4-54

Negotiations are said to be under way for Robinson to return to Paris with a big musical revue — with 100 people in the cast! The show will be called the Robinson Show. Sugar Ray will dance with his wife and sing with a big-name star. One of the biggest orchestras on Broadway will furnish the music. And the pay - off is that Ray will fight Olson for the title — just to make enough dough to finance this theatrical venture in Paris!

Question: What historical monument do tourists flock to most in France? Answer: Versailles! And next to Versailles the most visited spot in France is the Louvre. Fontainebleau comes third. Imagine that! And I always thought that the Eiffel Tower was the biggest drawing card in town.

* * *

BUT I SUPPOSE the Tourist Bureau knows better than anybody else — which is where I got my information for the above declaration. And while on the subject, I might as well break the news that 278,492 Americans paid us a visit during the first nine months of this year. That's an increase of 13 per cent over last year. Neither high prices nor changing governments can keep the visitors away, it seems, and next year will probably see a higher figure.

When you stop to think that every American coming over spends at least a thousand dollars, and add to the Americans all the people who come from Britain, Germany and Scandanavia, it's easy to see why France hasn't been doing so badly in the last few years. And from what I can hear, the French prefer tourists to Marshall Plan aid any day in the week. With tourists, everybody gets a little taste.

Incidentally, have you made YOUR trip to Paris yet?

* * *

ALL THESE lung cancer stories had the British in a dither for quite a few weeks—until somebody came up with an explanation of why British males have more lung cancer than American males. Figures show that American men smoke (by far) more cigarettes per day than English men—yet have less cancer of the lungs!

The answer, says one authority, lies in the fact that Americans are so nervous and impatient that they light a cigarette, take a few puffs, and throw it away only half-smoked. The British, on the other hand, stay with a fag until it burns the lips. And the bitter end of the cigarette produces the stuff that produces cancer when sucked into the lungs. Get rid of that butt in a hurry!

* * *

THE RECENT ten o'clock curfew in Germany will remove teen-age dependents of Army personnel from the streets. At the same time the German police began a clean

up of girls who hang around the gates of camps and casernes. For years these camp followers have been accepted as part of the scenery.

They arrived in droves just as many soldiers finished work for the day, and were either driven away in cars for food or drink, or taken for walks to nearby bars and clubs. From now on, however, they'll have to prove that they have jobs — or be hustled out of town.

* * *

JOSEPH ATTLES (should have mentioned him earlier) alternates with Fuller as Sportin' Life. Attles was in Paris years ago with the Blackbirds revue. Also from that same musical is Eloise Uggams, now returning as a Catfish Row inhabitant. Merritt Smith has the part of Honeyman.

The mention of Porgy and Bess a bit earlier reminds me that members of the company have settled down for quite a stay in Europe, with a few people actually on the lookout for apartments. At least a half dozen are doubling in night clubs and cabarets. Rumor has it that after the show closes its Paris run in mid-December, a new opera will be premiered. Then a film of Porgy and Bess will be made here. Then Porgy and Bess and the new opera will be taken on tour through Europe.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, "six days shall thou labor" does not apply to the Porgy cast. They work seven days a week — without a day off. Under Equity regulations, they have a maximum of eight performances a week, and as things are now, they give a performance every day, and add a matinee show on Sunday.

This isn't too strenuous, but one or two people have said to me that they could appreciate one day a week when they could forget about the theatre.

31a 1954

(Negro)

OLLIE STEWART

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

Remembers Mattiwilda and Luis

PARIS—The show must go on: Shortly before this column was to be written, I was happy in the knowledge that I had some more good news about that great artist, Mattiwilda Dobbs Rodriguez. I knew that she had been chosen as one of the stars at London's Covent Garden to sing at a special performance before two reigning monarchs—King Gustav VI of Sweden, and Queen Elizabeth II of England — on June 30.

Mr. Stewart

Mattiwilda sang as scheduled. And in the leading role of Rimsky-Karsakov's "Coq d'Or," she covered herself with glory. I was in Paris and couldn't hear her, but I read the reviews from London and they were full of praise of her faultless delivery. I sat down to my typewriter, intending to make mention of all this, because it's news and because I like Mattiwilda both as an artist and as a person.

In Tradition Of Theater

But before I could begin to write anything, my telephone rang — and a voice informed me that Mattiwilda's husband, Luis, had died just before her performance in honor of the King of Sweden! As a matter of fact, she had carried on in the grand tradition of the theater, just after making arrangements for sending the body of her husband back to his home in Madrid, Spain.

So now I am trying to write something about Mattiwilda and Luis — as I knew them in their days of happiness. I think back only a few short weeks ago, when Mattiwilda and Luis were in Paris for the last time, with Mattiwilda's mother. I went to the Raspail hotel where they were staying and I saw Mrs. Dobbs and Mattiwilda — but I didn't see Luis. He was ill, but I didn't know (nobody knew) that the end was so near.

Made Wonderful Couple

I think back to just over a year ago, when Mattiwilda and Luis and I walked down the Champs Elysses and talked about the future. I took the first pictures of them in Paris after their marriage, and they invited me to visit them in Spain. Everybody who saw them together said they made a wonderful couple — but I think I know better than most how close they were and how each complemented the other.

Luis was courteous, affable and easy to know. He was a swell guy and I liked him. Just liking him, I shall miss him a lot. But how must it be with Mattiwilda? She loved him! But I think she will carry on! The show must go on!

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

Says no jump joints in Paris

PARIS—White fellow arrived in Paris recently from the States and got in touch with Lem Graves—just as Lem was packing to take off on home leave. Seems this fellow wanted to hear some jazz, not just any old jazz, but some "real good American jazz" — meaning he wanted to see some dark faces on the bandstand. Lem, apparently couldn't think of any jumping joint with colored musicians, so he phoned me. . .

Mr. Stewart

I gave the matter some thought, but for the life of me couldn't come up with a suggestion worth bothering about. There just aren't any wide-open jump spots in Paris that get down with it, particularly not in the summer. And not too many in the winter. A jump crowd is a beer-drinking crowd and the people who pay rent have to sell more than beer to keep the doors open.

BUT—WHAT I remembered later and should have told them was that this fellow could have gone to any big cabaret, music hall or theater and seen some of the best colored performers in show business—but none of them were identified with jazz. Colored artists in Paris don't have to play jazz or play the fool. They are not forced into a pattern. And most of them are the stars of the shows in which they appear.

On July 14 (Independence Day), here's a partial line-up: Billy Eckstine, star at the Olympia; Sugar Ray Robinson, star at the Alhambra; June Richmond, star at the Casino de Paris; Charles Holland, star at the Variety; Babe Wallace, featured at the Folies Bergere; the Two Earls, starring at the Lido; Lobo Nocho, vocalist at Le Schubert's; Herb Jeffries, Flamingo; Arts Simmons, Mars Club; Charlie Beale, Los Calavados; Mary Lou Williams, pianist at the Beouf Sur La Toit.

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

Ellisons guests of Wrights

Paris — Writer Ralph Ellison and wife (Fanny) spending a leisurely fortnight in town, and being entertained by another author and wife — the Richard Wrights. The Ellisons live in New York, and have already touched Austria and Spain during their overseas travel, where Ralph has done some lecturing on the American way of life.

Mr. Stewart

George Carter, of Philadelphia, who works out of the Paris headquarters of the World Assembly of Youth, back on the job here after a vacation at home. Last spring George left for Singapore and India to arrange a youth conference. About half his time is spent in southeast Asia.

HOW WOULD you like to spend your vacation next summer in a nudist camp? In the south of France there's a popular one for men and women, that has accommodations for about 1,000 persons and I've been invited to show off the body beautiful. Somebody else can have my place, however. I guess I'm too old to run around in my birthday suit. I get cold much too quick with nothing but my skin to keep me warm!

Personality of the week: Master Sergeant Luther Williams, El Paso, Texas, stopped over recently on his way to Italy, and we had a talk that brought back old times and many names to memory. Williams is now with a transport squadron (MATS) based at Westover Field, Massachusetts, but during the war he was a fighter pilot with the 332nd.

Got his discharge in 1946 and lit out for South America. Had plenty of adventures down Rio way — but money was somehow hard to hem up. So in 1950 Williams went back into the service, after having tried his hand at professional baseball in Cuba. But he still claims that the place to make your fortune is below the Equator.

— o o o —

ATTENTION MISS F. Blakey, 1625 R St., NW, Washington, D.C.: Sorry, no information on the subject you mentioned. But since you live in Washington, you should be able to get word on what you want there better than anywhere else. Everything of that nature has its beginning in the nation's capital.

Mrs. Anita B. Williams, of St. Paul, Minn. who is a registered nurse out in the Gopher State, wound up her three-month European vacation here this week by taking her son Kenneth to see "Porgy and Bess."

She and her son have been on a very leisurely jaunt through Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England and France — which is the right way to travel if you have the time and money. During the weeks spent in Paris, the boy was put in a French school, with the result that he goes home with a working knowledge of another language.

Hate to make anybody feel bad, but if you visited our city this summer during either July or August, you should have waited until October. Best weather since the month of May.

31a 1954

(NEGRO). MRS. REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Federated CLUBS

31a

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WOMEN MINISTERS FIGHT CAVE MAN SUPERIORITY

Around 18 years ago, the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, owner and publisher of the Chicago Defender, invited the editor of this column to come to Chicago to work. He planned a definite job for her to do and had her to understand that she should devote her time and talent to the mental emancipation and to the civic and social development of women — organized women — all women, of all races.

Mrs. Dodson

You will not find this objective listed in the mast head of the Defender, as you will find others that this far-seeing, consecrated pioneer outlined, (several of which have come true) but his deep-seated purpose was evidenced by the fact that for almost two dcades it has been kept alive conscientiously and religiously, and altho misunderstood by many this editor carried out his instructions.

Although Mr. Abbott has gone to his reward (if it were possible) he must take pleasure in the movement of the women ministers who participated in the World Council of Churches in Evanston last week when they attacked the last bulwark of segregation and discrimination — that bulwark that forms the foundation of the church of the Most High God. The attack came from within the church and was led by women ministers.

THE CHURCH IS RESPONSIBLE

Governor Talmadge of Georgia was right when he said that the church set the pattern for discrimination and segregation. Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college (as it were) shot the shot that will go around the world when he listed the United States of America with South Africa as the two strongholds of discrimination and segregation — but to the point:

WOMEN MINISTERS seek more femininity in the clergy. Women ministers attending the World Council of churches assembled in Evanston, Ill., discussed formation of an International Committee to fight the "CAVE MAN SUPERIORITY" in the church which denies or discourages ordination to women.

According to reports, the handful of women who discussed their pastoral problems at a breakfast get-to-gether in Scott Hall. were guests of Dr. Hilda L. Ives of Portland, Maine and the Rev. Mrs. Eva Henderson of Medford, Mass., president of the New England Association of Women Ministers.

Such an international committee for the exchange of ideas would be a basis for a world-wide women's organization, described as a dream of the two New Englanders to fight the strong traditional PreJUDICE agaist women ministers.

Rev. Mrs. Henderson said: "We women are sometimes down in the dumps because we are all alone. But we do not despair — there are 7,000 women ministers in the United States and even 30 in England where women are denied positions on the Anglican church govering bodies.

"The greatest thrill for a woman is motherhood, with the exception of the awareness of reality of God, but for women who do not marry — who have not found anyone with whom they spiritually are one — whose husbands or fiances have died — to deny to them ordination seems enslavement of women in cave man superiority."

Others who talked of the challenges to women pastors included the Rev. Jorgelina Lozada of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Dr. Mossie Allman Wyker, president of the United Church Women, both ordained by the Disciples of Christ, and the Rev. Mrs. Elsie Thomas Culver, whose ordination for the ecumenical (world-wide) ministry set a precedent in both fields of the Congregational church.

Also urging a continuation of fellowship were Mrs. Mary LeFevre of Laurel, Pa., ordained by the church and wife of a Presbyterian minister the Rev. Margaret M. Morton, minister of Christian education at Wellesley, Mass., Congregational church, and the Rev. Fiorence Resor Jardine, pastor of the Letts Iowa Methodist church.

Prejudice is being bucked in the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) by women was described by Miss Allison Harvey of Edinburgh, an accredited visitor at the World Council of Churches and member of the foreign commission committee.

Federated CLUBS

31

By REBECCA STILES DODSON

ARE NEGROES READY FOR INTEGRATION?

P. 15

Last week I promised my readers that this week I would reproduce the remainder of Nannie H. Burroughs' speech in answer to Lester Granger who said (according to the press) that "Negroes are NOT ready for integration." Miss Burroughs does not refute Mr. Granger's statement but she insists that it is incomplete for he omitted the fact "Neither are the WHITES ready for integration."

Mrs. Dodson

Miss Burroughs asks the question, "How can Negroes be ready?" She admonishes all to remember that this is the first time in nearly a hundred years that a question of basic democracy for the Negro in America, has come up and been acted upon as becometh a democracy. The decision of the Supreme Court came as a surprise and a shock such as the nation had not felt since Abraham Lincoln issued the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

REASON WHY

Just think — a ruling on nationwide justice once in a HUNDRED YEARS. That is why NEITHER RACE IS READY FOR INTEGRATION.

Sat. 10-9-54

American children must be taught TOGETHER in order that the whole nation may learn the fundamentals of democratic principles and processes.

What are the specific needs for this brand-new nation-wide program of education? The needs are GOOD TEACHERS, AUTHENTIC SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS, CLEAN LITERATURE AND SENSIBLE PARENTS, broadening on contacts through organizations, conferences, workshops, Christian teaching, play and clean sports. NO NAME CALLING. In the whole adjustment process the children ... not be impossible, if the parents and other adults have good teaching and living sense.

Of course segregation in public school education should never have been tolerated or legalized in a free nation that was dedicated to become a democracy. Now that integration is here and here to stay, the point is not who is ready for the question, but how can both races prepare as rapidly and as smoothly as possible to live, so as to get the very most out of it for the good of the whole nation.

Again, let us face the question and decide to work TOGETHER on the only answer. Why is it that NEITHER race is ready for integration? We must admit that educationally, the nation started off wrong after freedom came.

Lack of knowledge of the basis of a democracy — not learning TOGETHER in order to live TOGETHER — is the cause of the present dilemma. For nearly a century both races have been too busy teaching RACE PREJUDICE, scorn, contempt, hate, inferiority and superiority, based solely on race, to be ready for democratic learning and democratic processes.

It is not a question of whether we are ready for it or not. It is a matter of what is right and best for the entire nation. America knows that we have all sinned in this matter and have therefore fallen short of the glory that awaits any real Christian democracy. We must get sense enough to integrate ALL basic democratic rights. Stop calling names and making faces. Get right! When we do, both races will get TOGETHER. First teach the fundamental biological likeness of all races; second, teach respect for human personality; third, teach cultural values and contributions made by all races of civilization; fourth, furnish libraries with suitable reading material for children and parents; fifth, correct adverse racial attributes by teaching.

The most hopeful group on which to begin to practice is on the children of the nation. THEY HAVE NO PREJUDICE. All worthwhile education is based on LOVE.

If our children can not make the grade, our hope for a real democracy is in vain. The right place to begin is in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Liberty and Justice for all is not a catch phrase. These words put into action, are the very lifeblood of a democracy. Had the home, the school and the church been doing their duty in teaching basic democratic and religious ideals, American and both races, would have been ready for the Supreme Court Decision long before it was handed down.

Had the people been doing right in this matter of public education they themselves would have been the Supreme Court. When people do not intend to do right, they are never ready to do it. Learn now that this nation cannot save its face in WORLD COUNCILS and continue to deny the Negro his basic, human and democratic rights. Remember DEMOCRACY LIKE CHARITY MUST BEGIN AT HOME. The fact that it is not only a matter of face saving, but of gaining a place of RESPECT, EFFECTIVE SERVICE and INFLUENCE among the really free peoples of the earth. The only way this nation can ever do it, is to PRACTICE AT HOME WHAT IT TRIES TO PREACH ABROAD.

Federated Negro CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY DEMAND EUAL RIGHTS

Last week was "Labor Week." Last Monday was "Labor Day." The pages of all the newspapers were filled with information concerning labor and laborers. Today labor "top the market," yet there is a side that is omitted in the press — a side that is called UNSKILLED LABOR and does not provide a living wage for thousands.

Mrs. Dodson

The high cost of living has just about run labor crazy, and labor, in turn, is charging extortious prices for their work, even those who do the most menial jobs want skilled workers pay. That thoroughness that should go hand-in-hand with the high cost of labor is wanting and small property owners who must have work done are at the mercy of exploiters on all sides. The government, banks and business enterprises are joined together to endorse and put through all kinds of questionable, unfair financial deals.

Much has been said as well as written concerning the important place of women as producers in modern industry . . . The pendulum of public opinion swings back and forth, referring to them as a source of strength and progress when labor is scarce, and utilizing and exploiting them when there is a surplus of labor.

The ancient proverb that the "hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," voices a sentiment that is not borne out by truth as revealed when we leaf the pages of human history. The status of womankind has ever been that of a slave to man and family. Even in the highest of social circles, woman was always a dependent, who had to suppress her individual peronality in order to acquire by flattering and other means, if not hard labor, that which she desired for herself.

The economic changes incidental to industrial expansion and centralization of population did not materially alter the feminie status. Man still was looked to provide food, shelter and clothing and because of feminine dependence upon the male sex for the necessities of life, woman accepted it as her lot to secure these for herself through the medium of flattery and every other method of blandishment that the feminine mind did and could suggest.

One cannot read and analyze either ancient or modern history without recognizing this startling truth — that whatever prominence was achieved by women was largely through the process before referred to rather than through an expression of sheer personal merit.

Industrial development was coincidental with, economic pressure and this, in turn, led to the same unprincipled exploitation of women in industry that they had been subjected to in the scheme of family life. The mechanization of industry was looked upon by the exploiters of femininity as an especial mark of favor by Divinety and meekness, the logical result of home training, made them more subservient to the wish and will of their taskmasters.

Society and the state have failed the women of the world in the past. It is up to the women of today to safeguard their present and future and the future of their children. Today, unless she belongs to the organized class the women in industry must fight the great battle of a living wage and regulated hours. And what chance has she?

To complain to an employer means only a lost job and starvation; to take the pittance he so graciously hands is little better. And so she suffers and submits to innumerable hours of overtime, time clocks that are rung by the boss himself, and works in half-lighted basements, damp and mouldy; unventilated lofts, cold in winter and torrid in summer, subject to lewd recognition from her boss and the Simon Legree tactics of the foremen.

In their ignorance women know not which way to turn. In the great trades of industry, where mothers and daughters of men must toil — everywhere these are the women who must be reached. Whether their appearance in industry be motivated by the necessity of maintaining the family budget, or for lawful-expression and independence, mass production of industry today makes their presence obligatory.

Women united, with God's help, must carry the fight to safeguard their welfare into every city, state, and nation. Organized women have written it in their platforms; they have borne it from the schoolroom and the lecture forums and sooner or later it will be indelibly into the entire public conscience and women will come into their own industry.

31a 1954

(Negro) MRS. REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Federated CLUBS

31-a

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

AN AFRICAN WOMAN TELLS THIS STORY

In her speech to the World Congress of Women, Mrs. Monica Whately, English journalist and member of the Women's organization, "The Six Point Group," stated, "Now the British Government has forced on the native people of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a federation. Six million Africans inhabiting these areas have been placed under the control of two hundred thousand white settlers, who have the sole power to decide what political rights the Africans should be given in Federal assembly. No wonder that the Africans have shown unqualified objection to this Federation.

Mrs. Dodson

HUMAN RIGHTS WANTED

The British Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins, declared that "the white settlers established in Africa will never agree to consider the African as an equal on a social and political level."

He then proceeded to produce in Southern Rhodesia, the infamous regulations on "APARTHEID," South African discrimination. He set up "reserves" for the Negro population, and demanded that they should be subjected to special control and carry special passes.

APARTHEID

What this "Apartheid" means has been explained by the representative of the Federation of S. African Women of the World Congres of Women. Mrs. Whately said: "Take for instance, my home town where there is a population of about 53,000 people, of whom 16,000 are Europeans. Our General Post-Office is divided according to "Apartheid" into two sections, three quarters for Europeans and one quarter for non-Europeans.

The Europeans are served three times as quickly as the none-Europeans. At the railway station too, we have separate entrances and are always served last. In all the public buildings today, you will find one entrance for Europeans and one for non-Europeans.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

In Northern Rhodesia a campaign against racial segregation was launched immediately. In the urban districts the men and women demanded to be served under the same conditions as Europeans in post offices, hotels, shops, restaurants and transport.

The British Governor of Nyasaland hastily applied for troop reinforcements and air force planes to crush the African campaign of "non-cooperation".

These measures, which are against the will of the whole of the population, would be inexplicable if the interest which they safeguard were not taken into consideration. The great mining concessions in Northern Rhodesia belong to two British monopolies who control the rich deposits. In 1952 alone, four of the companies exploiting the copper mines made 30 million pounds profit.

SOUTH AFRICA

White "SUPREMACY" is the means employed in South Africa to maintain the supremacy of the white man's interest. This is proved by the fact that Africans, who constitute 70 percent of the population, only own 8 percent of the land.

Forced into over-populated "reserves" isolated and starving, the native population is destined to provide the super-exploited labor which will enable the Anglo-American companies to draw fabulous profits from the diamonds, gold, and uranium, which is minded there, and to provide troops like those who were sent to fight against the Korean people under UNO flag.

The government of South Africa seems to practice a refined sadism in instituting laws designed to strangle any national movement or any means of democratic expression. These measures not only hit the natives and Indians but also the progressive Europeans.

At any time "they consider opportune," government authorities can decree that a whole section of the African or Indian population shall be displaced and forced to live in another place fixed by the government—a "resrve" or ghetto.

MARRIAGES

A law on mixed marriages makes marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans a punishable crime and is reinforced by the law on "Immorality" which forbids members of different racial groups to live together. It has meant untold suffering for thousands of mixed families, where the mother or father have been forced to separate.

PASSES — The African must always carry on him one copy or more of the twelve kinds of passes which exist, or else he risks being arrested.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

SOUTHERN WHITE WOMEN STEP OUT OF RACIAL RUT

If the United States of America is ever to become a true democracy, that will be recognized as such by the world outside of itself — then American women — white and colored — will have to become more articulate along racial lines and more consecrated to the task of making it so, for who has a greater right to work toward that end than women? Are they not the MOTHERS OF ALL MEN?

Mrs. Dodson

It does not surprise me that white women from fifteen southern states met recently in Atlanta, Ga., and declared themselves in agreement with the Supreme Court's decision. I have been patiently waiting to hear from them and I never once feared what they would say.

Being a southerner myself, I am proud that they say, "We accept with humility the Supreme Court's decision as supporting the broad Christian principle of dignity and worth of human personalty, and affording the opportunity of translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals.

"We believe that the best solution to our many problems can be reached when people of all races work together toward a common end, and we urge women to make every effort to bring together individuals in free discussion.

"We are charged with the responsibility of the training and nurture of children and youth. We pray God's guidance upon us as we work to shape right attitudes in the home, in the church, in the school and in all areas of life in which we move.

We desire to build Christian emotional maturity to meet the new challenges to our practice, understanding and creative action."

LEST WE FORGET

No—I am not surprised for I can never forget the INTERRACIAL PLATFORM set forth by southern white women. Nor can I forget the representative group that came to Tuskegee Institute at the meeting of the National Association of Colored Women in July, 1920 to pledge their interest and support in bringing about better conditions for colored women and girls in the South.

This is the origin of the Women's movement. In the beginning of the year of 1920 the women of one of the large denominations of the South became convinced that the existing racial situation in the South was a challenge to Christian faith, and also an opportunity to show the whole world the power of Christianity to settle racial differences and to meet interracial crises every where.

They, therefore, created a COMMISSION for the purpose of studying one whole question of race relationships, the needs of Negro women and children and the methods of cooperation by which better conditions might be brought about.

The commission began its operation by seeking to know something of the attitude and thinking of the leaders of Negro women of the South. An unusual opportunity for doing this was afforded them in the meeting of the National Association of Colored Women in Tuskegee, July, 1920.

In that body of 800 women they found orators, writers, poets, artists, business women, teachers, secretaries, lawyers, bankers, etc. As they listened to the addresses and debates and witnessed the splendid executive ability of these educated Negro women, they realized that in that body was a potential power of which they had little dreamed.

number of these Negro women had been asked to remain after the meeting for a day's conference with the representatives of the denominational commission. This conference was held and was reported to the commission on Interracial Cooperation which financed a meeting for the women in Memphis, Tenn., October 6-7, 1920.

The following Negro women were invited to attend and speak, Mesdames Booker T. Washington, R. R. Moton, George E. Haynes and Charlotte Hawkins Brown. They spoke of "What it means to be a Negro; The Negro and his home and Difficulties of the daily life of the Negro."

The Negro women whose advice had been sought at Tuskegee had been requested to prepare a paper setting forth the things which they considered responsible for some of the unhappy conditions of the day. This they did in a statesmanlike paper of broad Christian spirit. With this and the addresses of the two day conference as a basis, the committee on findings made a report which was unanimously adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS were made on domestic service, child welfare, sanitation and housing, education, travel, lynching, justice in the courts and public press REPRESENTATIVES FROM THESE 14 STATES WERE THERE — Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Florida.

Mrs. Luke Johnson of Georgia was chairman.

It is long story and a true one. The South has so many poor whites as well as poor blacks, their poverty makes them mean.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MARY CHURCH TERRELL

With the recent passing of Dr. Mary Church Terrell (at 90 years of age) America has lost one of its finest, most highly-cultured, most representative, and most ALTRUISTIC citizen, regardless of sex or race.

Mrs. Dodson

Dr. Terrell died Saturday, July 2 at Anne Arundel General hospital in Annapolis, Md. She was vacationing at summer home at her summer home at Highland Beach. Mrs. Phyllis Langston, was with her when she was stricken and rushed to the hospital.

Her health had been failing for some time, but the 91-year-old invincible fighter for human rights never faltered nor withdrew from a fight in which the welfare of her people was involved.

Her entire life was devoted to service, and despite the frailties of old age and a weakened body (her mind [illegible] unimpaired) she was activ[illegible] up to the time of her de[illegible]

It was D[illegible] Terrell who led a group of co[illegible] white women citizens to Atl[illegible]a., and camped on the state capitol steps until they were heard by the state Governor Talmage in the interest of freedom of Mrs. Ros[illegible]ee Ingram and her two young s[illegible] She was planning a second tr[illegible] to Atlanta to plead for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram.

Throughout the years of her life "Mollie" Terrell (as her intimate friends called her) always led the group in making intercession with officials — even the President of the United States — on behalf of unfortunate men and women, boys and girls.

There is so much good that can be said of Dr. Terrell, that one is at a loss where to begin and where to end. She was truly a FIRST — "lady to the manner born." She never knew poverty. Her soul was never warped from want. Her spirit was untrammelled.

She was fearless, intrepid and altho she held them under control she had a temper and a caustic tongue, which once seen or heard was never forgotten. Her indulgent father and mother invested heavily in her education and training, from which good fruit was produced.

She was a first colored girl to graduate from Oberlin College, a first to live and study abroad for three years; a first to address an international body of women of the world in three lnguages — English, French and German.

She was a first to serve on the school baord of Washington, D. C., after having taught for a number of years. She helped to organize the NAACP and was one of its chartered members. She was a first in social service during and after World War I, going from city to city and organizing women for social service work.

She was a first to challenge discrimination in Washington's restaurants and achieved success in this instance, she was a first to write her autobiography — entitled "Colored Woman in a white World" with a forward by the late H. G. Wells.

She was a first to win membership in the American Association of University Women, a first to be the wife of a first judge of color, Robert Terrell, and the sister of the late distinguished Republican politician and statesman — Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn.

She was the FIRST to be chosen president of the National Asociation of Colored Women (when national associations of colored women were unknown).

She was the first to establish the kindergarten program for NACW realizing culture must be taught at an early age. She was one of the first to lay down $50.00 toward the purchase price of headquarters for the National Association of Colored Women at 1114 "Q" Street, Washington, D. C. In being first she always laid her money down on the line.

The N. A. C. W. was her first and last love altho she made wonderful contributions to all worthwhile causes. She was at the last biennial in Los Angeles, Calif., and was the eloquent, gracious guest speaker at the mass meeting on Sunday.

She would have been present at the recent biennial in Washington for her love and loyalty to the organization has never been questioned. Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower paid a lovely tribute which the white press carried.

She took time out to say, "I am proud to honor the memory and the great work of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell. She was rarely endowed. For more than 60 years her great gifts were dedicated to the betterment of humanity and she left a truly inspiring record."

The name MARY CHURCH TERRELL is synonymous of ALTRUISM.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

THEY FIGHT TOGETHER SO AS NOT TO DIE OGEHER

If humanity would live together in trust and in peace, "women must fight together, so as not to die together," was the message of an outstanding social worker to the World Peace Council.

Mrs. Dodson

Angiola Minella, assistant general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation, said that "As the consequences of the H-bomb explosion at Bikini become known, the peoples of the world are getting a better understanding of the terrible menance threatening all humanity.

Energies can now be released whose power exceeds all imagination; used for peaceful purposes they can open up marvellous perspectives of progress in humanity; used for terrorism and war, they threaten human life even in peacetime, in an indiscriminate and terrible way.

"If an atomic war were to break out, it would mean not only the immediate destruction of cities, provinces, whole populations, and the condemnation of the survivors and future generations to horrible diseases, but also the threat of annihilation of every form of life, of all civilization over immense expanses of the earth.

"At the same time the pressure exercised to transform the Indo-Chinese war into a general war has made people more clearly conscious that the menace hanging over humanity is present and immediate.

"In the face of this danger, the renewed attempts of the war forces to maneuver aggressive pacts, to sharpen the division of the world into opposing military blocs, and to prevent the peoples from winning their independence from their sovereignty become still more serious. Such a policy must inevitably lead to the unleashing of a world conflict, to a terrible atomic war of general devastation.

If we are to save the very existence of humanity, women must demand with renewed vigor, in a universal effort, the prohibition of weapons of extermination and an end to atomic blackmail and terrorism. Women must stand up against any policy of division and provocation and bring about new international relations that will assure a relaxation of tension in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

In the flashing light of the explosion at Bikini all this became plainer to the human conscience.

A wave of anger and indignation at the employment of weapons of extermination has arisen everywhere. Denunciation of the impending threat and the determination to fight against it, have attained unprecedented breadth and power. Never on any problem, has such a convergence of positions an efforts been achieved in the most different countries of the world and among varied forces.

"No alone millions of ordinary people but scientists, big organizations, parties, parliaments have used their authority to express the will of the public. Distinguished leaders in political life and the most eminent religious leaders, persons of different and often opposing views have taken the same position on this question.

"Women are participating widely in this world mobilization. There are already reports on activities of national organizations; in Australia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and France; recent congresses of women in Indonesia, India and Norway have unanimously approved resolutions on banning the atomic bomb; the Women's Union of Uruguay has started a campaign on this question; in Italy, the Union of Italian Women addressed an appeal to all women, especially women in the Catholic Action, for discussion and common action.

"In Sweden the orgainzation of co-operative women and individually, leaders of Salvation Army have all expressed themselves against atomic experiments and weapons of extermination. In Great Britain, the National Assembly of Women, the Co-oerative Women's Guild and the Annual onference of Labor Women have declahed themselves for a ban of weapons of extermination.

"The sections of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Switzerland, Ireland, Japan, Canada, Great Britain, the U. S. A. and Sweden have protested against the employment of the H-Bomb. In Japan where millions of women can testify personally to the frightful consequences of these weapons through their own sufferings and terrors, groups of women are being set up everywhere in which women from different trade unions and all organizations take part.

The women of the entire world understand more and more clearly that with such a menace before us, every person must act. Every woman must take a stand. They must meet regardless of any differences, they may have, to discuss and FIGHT TOGETHER against a universal danger which menaces every woman, every child, and every country in the world."

Labor Front

Courier Sat. 10-9-54

Unions Praised by Church Council

AMERICAN workers who have exercised their rights to organize in labor unions "to obtain a living wage and some measure of security for themselves and their families," were commended by the National Council of Churches in its Labor Sunday Message for 1954. P. 6

"Injustice towards workers should everywhere give way to consideration of them as persons. Only where respect for personality and responsible group action prevails do individuals have the full opportunity to grow," states the message.

Mr. Townsend

LABOR, management and owners have the same obligation "to strive under God for good human relationships and the same moral imperative to seek the goal of Christian community," the message says. "In such a climate, Christian principles can effectively influence the relations of management and labor."

It describes the Christian community as one in which people live and work together for the betterment of all. They do not contend to get the better of one another. Striving for material goals alone, to the exclusion of spiritual and moral values, leads to family discord and industrial bitterness.

"However," the council emphasizes, "to struggle for such elementary needs as food, clothing and shelter, for a recognized status in society, and for justice, is the right and duty of all men."

The message recognizes that collective bargaining is a significant part of the worker's experience of Christian community. "Through its stresses and strains, equities can be hammered out so that the values for one side are joined to the values for the other, and common values are realized. As a method by which values are mutually distributed, collective bargaining advances toward the goal of human relations.

Labor unions also provide a sense of economic security for their members in helping to remove the fear of unemployment and poverty, the council says.

"Loyalty to their unions is so deeply rooted in the minds of many workers that security in employment lies for them in reliance upon union activity."

The message notes also the concern of unions for insuring the security of its members in taking up such issues as regular employment, the buying power of workers and the effect of the automatic factory upon employment.

WORD COMES from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions that South Africa's labor unions have become the latest target in the Malan government's drive to widen its program of racial segregation.

The Christian Science Monitor reports "that the unions have six months in which to organize their resistance to the government's impending Industrial Conciliation Bill which, according to its opponents, would stifle the freedom of the unions, divide the workers on racial patterns, and confine the non-white people to the most menial and worst-paid jobs."

It is obvious that labor unions in that section of the world have finally come to the conclusion that segregation, as it is presently being practiced, is dangerous to the future of industrial peace in South Africa. Also the present Minister of Labor is charged as someone who believes in race suicide as a means of self-preservation.

Dat. 5-24

THE WHITE supremacists of the Nationalist Government of South Africa hold to the theory that there are matters far more important than economic theories and that racial survival takes priority. The interesting aspect of this fight, according to the Monitor, is the fact that "not only have 90 per cent of the members of registered trade unions declared themselves against the bill, but employers' organizations representing 90 per cent of the capital invested in industry have said that they will also fight the measure.

"The industrialists are objecting to the racial-segregation clauses of the bill, the ban on racially mixed trade unions, and the reservation of occupations for particular racial groups.

"Under this latter provision, the Minister of Labor would be able to instruct an employer to dismiss all his African workers and employ only white, or vice versa.

The minister's bill has brought the registered trade unions together at a time when they were drifting apart, and the unity that was lost during the past few years is being regained.

"THE OPPOSITION charges Mr. Schoeman, the Minister of Labor, with attempting to destroy the very labor movement which had enabled him to advance from a railway fireman to the post of Cabinet minister.

"'Alex Hepple, leader of the Labor party, who has more knowledge of the bill than any other opposition member of Parliament, has listed the main provisions which have aroused antagonism.

"It encourages breakaway unions," he says. "It offers aid to 'wreckers and disrupters' by giving them a share in the assets. It 'outlaws working-class unity.' It bans racially mixed branches and mixed meetings. It 'nullifies' the effect of the strike weapon, and it introduces a system of racial quotas for jobs."

For those among us who keep inquiring what good are unions, here is a good example of trade union democracy.

Labor Front

Courier

Railway Employment Drop

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

THE STEADY drop of railroad employment during the past years—it is now barely over a million as compared with nearly two million in 1920—is cited as a major problem of railroad labor in a study, "Trains and the Men Who Run Them," just published by the Public Affairs Institute.

Mr. Townsend

The study points out that while labor-saving devices are responsible for some railroad unemployment, the key to the problem lies in the gradual but steady loss of passenger and freight business to competitive forms of transportation.

"Thus, we find that railroad union leaders have taken an active part in suggesting ways and means by which the railroad industry can develop a more competitive spirit in fighting for the nation's freight and passenger traffic than it has in the past," the study reports.

Dat. 10-23-54

"AND WE find, also, a certain impatience on the part of railroad labor with what it regards as defeatist, dilatory and uneconomic attitudes of many of the carriers permitting their industry to lose ground."

"Trains and the Men Who Run Them" is an effort to tell the story of the American Railroads—the world's greatest transportation system—through the lives and experiences of the men and women who run the trains, maintain the track and equipment, keep its records and business accounts, and hazard their lives daily in this essential public service."

It deals with railroad pioneer days, the growth of American railroads, railroad labor legislation, the development of the railroad labor movement, the story of modern labor-management relations and the problems facing both management and labor today.

• • •

AN IMPORTANT question raised in the study is whether railroad labor, in effect, has lost the right to strike.

It recounts the pattern of recent years during which the railroads have been "seized" by the Government every time a major tie-up is threatened.

These seizures have been almost entirely "token" seizures in the sense that the Government took over the railroads but left management entirely in charge in the persons of Reserve Army officers who turn out to be the presidents of the railroads involved.

This has resulted in the breaking of strikes without the slightest inconvenience to the companies involved and without an incentive for them to come to terms with their men.

Labor Front

Courier Pittsburgh

Priest Fights for Workers

Sat. 10-30-54

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

ON OCT. 9 Father Drolet will receive the 1954 Clendennin award for distinguished service to labor's rights from the Non-Political and Anti-Communist Workers Defense League.

Just a year ago when the cane workers in Louisiana were on strike there was a man who didn't have to do so, but nevertheless came to their aid.

Mr. Townsend

He was the Rev. Jerome A. Drolet, parish priest of a small church near Thibodaux in Lafourche Parish.

During the strike he visited union headquarters regularly to keep informed and to offer his assistance in the organizing campaign then in progress. He urged the workers of his community to join the union. He issued over his name a circular letter setting forth Catholic doctrine on unionism and making it clear that he was supporting the union's program. He helped in raising funds for the relief of evicted families. He used his vacation to visit New York, Detroit and other industrial centers to raise funds for the workers. He lent the union his own car so that its organizers could get around. He was on call day and night and his life was threatened.

He made a personal investigation of the pistol whipping of a sugar cane worker who wanted to join the union by a deputy sheriff of Lafourche Parish and wrote a moving article of what happened, denouncing the anti-union brutality of Louisiana sheriffs.

"The sheriff swings at you with the butt of his revolver," he wrote. "You try to duck but it crashes into your head anyhow, tears it open, you bleed more. Blood stains your chest, crimsons the floor. The sheriff says, 'Now get the ——out of this parish. I better not see you in my parish any more. I'm tired of fooling around with you ——.' He is still pointing his loaded gun at you.

"You are terrified. You dare not say one word; you pray silently, 'Lord, save me, God help me.' The sheriff says, 'I'll kill you . . .' The seconds seem like hours. You wonder, 'He's done it before, maybe he will kill me.'"

That was the story of Welton Lestrick, Negro plantation worker. Father Drolet supported efforts to get the Department of Justice to investigate the case.

Labor Front

Courier P. 6

Merger Would Promote Equality

Sat. 11-13-54

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

DAILY newspapers throughout the country have been carrying headlines regarding the proposed merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is the opinion of AFL President Geo. Meany that the two groups will be able to consummate the merger by the end of next year. CIO President Reuther was equally optimistic, but set no date as to when this would be achieved.

Mr. Townsend

As a result of these newspaper articles, my office has been deluged with inquiries around the country as to what effect it would have upon Negro membership within the CIO.

* * *

FIRST, THE statement made by the CIO-AFL unity committee, which has been preparing the groundwork for the contemplated merger, announced: "It is the unanimous decision of the joint committee of the AFL and CIO to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger which **will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union."**

Judging from this statement, there will be very little organic change of the existing unions and those unions within CIO which have such splendid records insofar as the Negro membership is concerned will remain unchanged.

* * *

IN FACT, it is my opinion that CIO's attitude on the race question will spill over into many of the AFL unions thereby creating a much better atmosphere so far as the Negro is concerned.

Of course, since George Meany became President of the American Federation of Labor, there has been a notable change regarding the Negro. President Meany has long been known as an advocate of racial equality and

Labor Front

What Our Churches Throughout the Nation Think of Labor Organizations

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

SEVERAL weeks ago I had a very interesting conversation with one of our very prominent ministers, and I was quite amazed at his anti-labor attitude. Thereafter, I spent a few days looking into the policies of the organized church in our country and have come up with some very interesting expressions which I think most ministers should know.

Mr. Townsend

BAPTIST CHURCHES

"We recognize the right of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining to the end that labor may have a fair and living wage, such as will provide not only for the necessities of life, but for recreation, pleasure and culture." (Southern Baptist Convention.)

"We reaffirm the right of labor to organize into unions or to affiliate with national labor bodies." (Northern Baptist Convention.)

METHODIST CHURCH

"We stand for the right of employes and employers alike to organize for collective bargaining and social action; protection of both in the exercise of their right; the obligation of both to work for the public good." (The General Conference of the Methodist Church.)

"Collective bargaining, in its . . . mature phase, is democracy applied to industrial relations. It is representative government and reasoned compromise taking the place of authoritarian rule by force in the economic sphere. In its highest form it is the Christian ideal of brotherhood translated into the machinery of daily life. It was proclaimed by the prophet Isaiah, when he said: 'Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord'." (General Board of Christian Education of the Methodist Church.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

"Labor unions have been instrumental in achieving a higher standard of living and in improving working conditions. They have helped to obtain safety and health measures against occupational risk; to achieve a large degree of protection against child labor; to relieve the disabled, the sick, the unemployed; and to gain a more equitable share in the value of what they produce. These and other gains which labor unions have done much to win have reached far beyond their own membership and have benefited those who have not shared in the activity." (Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, USA.)

"The right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively with employers is clearly an inalienable right in a democracy and has so been recognized by our Government." (Synod of Tennessee, Presbyterian Church of U. S.)

CATHOLIC CHURCH

"In the first place employers and workmen may themselves effect much in the matter which we treat—(saving the workers from being ground down with excessive labor). The most important of all are workmen's associations . . . but is greatly desired that they should multiply and become more effective. The experience of his own weakness urges man to call on help from without. We read in the pages of Holy Writ: 'It is better that two should be together than one . . . If one falls, he shall be supported by the other. Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up.' And further: 'A brother that is helped by a brother is like a strong city'." Leo XIII.)

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

"We are convinced that the organization of labor is essential to the well-being of the working people. It is based upon a sense of the inestimable value of the individual man."

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

"Workers have the same inalienable right to organize according to their own plan for their common good and to bargain collectively with their employers through such honorable means as they may choose.

"We believe . . . that democratic participation of workers in the councils of management will not only increase efficiency as the knowledge and experience of workers will be available to management, but it will also prevent many of the tragedies, such as irregularity of employment, and speed up, which are the consequences of the operation of industry from the viewpoint of management alone." (Central Conference of American Rabbis.)

Labor Front

By Willard S. Townsend

TWO LABOR leaders, whom I respect very much, recently released statements concerning labor's interest in racial equality. The first is by Boris Shiskin, director of research, American Federation of Labor, who stated as follows: "Equal opportunity for all regardless of race, creed, color or national origin has been the goal of the American Federation of Labor from the date of its founding. While AFL affiliates are autonomous with respect to their internal policies, the all but complete elimination of discriminatory practices in unions has in a large measure been the result of the determined and effective leadership of the national Federation.

Mr. Townsend

"Until a fair employment practices act becomes the law of the land, real progress can be made toward the wiping out of discrimination in employment by effective enforcement of the non-discrimination clause in Federal contracts. The President's Committee on Government Contracts has been set up to coordinate and assist the efforts of Federal contracting agencies such as the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission to enforce the non-discrimination clause in their contracts. AFL President George Meany and CIO President Walter Reuther serve as members of this committee.

* * *

"SINCE ITS formation, the committee has developed a strengthened non-discrimination clause which specifically bars discrimination by Government contractors in all aspects of the employment relationship including hiring, placement, training, promotion, tenure of employment and compensation. Effective and vigorous enforcement of this clause could have very telling effects in a large sector of American industry since a considerable proportion of industrial firms hold Government contracts. Unfortunately, the work of the committee has been handicapped by lack of sufficient staff and the reluctance of contracting agencies to undertake effective investigation and enforcement of the non-discrimination requirement.

"These deficiencies must be corrected if this program is to be truly effective. Despite its present limitations, unions can help this program to succeed by insisting that employers holding Federal contracts adhere to the letter and spirit of the non-discrimination clause and by informing individual employes and applicants for employment of their rights under the clause."

* * *

AND THE OTHER, George L. P. Weaver, director, National CIO Civil Rights Committee, who writes as follows:

"Anyone who has ever been denied a job, pay increase or promotion because of his color, religion, race or birthplace will need no explanation as to why the CIO is determined to use every means at hand to eliminate job discrimination.

"In states where there are no FEP laws, the most important resource we have is the non-discrimination clause in all Government contracts, which requires every firm doing business with the Government to give equal employment opportunity to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color. The agency responsible for enforcing the clause is the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

While no one could honestly claim that the committee has chalked up an imposing record during the past year, we are hopeful that these many months of planning will soon bring concrete results."

Labor Front

By Willard S. Townsend

BASIL DAVIDSON, writing in the July issue of Harper's Magazine, "Africa's Modern Slavery," reports a most horrifying story on slavery in Portuguese West Africa. Mr. Davidson's article should be read by freedom loving people everywhere, because they then can understand more clearly the fertile field that this sort of thing creates for Soviet communism.

Mr. Townsend

However, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions sheds real hope in its recent report when it points out that at the request of the United Nations Secretariat, the ICFTU has submitted a statement to the UN Commission on the racial situation in the Union of South Africa.

It reiterates a number of facts which were brought to the notice of the International Labor Organization recently when the ICFTU lodged a complaint with that body accusing the South African Government of violating freedom of association.

* * *

THAT COMPLAINT cited two South African statutes which quite openly and deliberately introduce principles of racial discrimination into industrial relations. They are the Industrial Conciliation Act (1937), which debars Africans from setting up trade unions empowered to conduct collective negotiations, and from belonging to unions legally recognized under the Act.

The second is the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act (1953) which empowers the Minister of Labour to enact orders regulating working conditions for African workers, without any reference to trade union rights of Africans.

The ICFTU statement to the United Nations quotes extensively from the report of a recent British TUC delegation to South Africa in substantiation of these charges. The TUC report also shows that the South African Government intends to enforce racial segregation within the trade unions even further. A bill now before the South African Parliament would compel unions with mixed memberships (i. e.: European, Asiatic and coloured workers) to dissolve the parent body and form three separate unions.

* * *

THE STATEMENT concludes that "in the field of labour relations and labour legislation with which we are most intimately concerned, the racial situation in the Union of South Africa could be alleviated if the following measures, indispensable for the promotion of better relations between races and for the establishment of a system based on the respect of human rights without any race discrimination, were undertaken:

(a) The bill concerning industrial relations, at present before the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, should be withdrawn;

(b) The Industrial Conciliation Act, 1937, should be amended by extending its scope to cover all wage and salary earners regardless of race or sex, in order to extend to all African workers of other races;

(c) The Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, should be repealed;

(d) The Suppression of Communism Act should be substantially amended in order to make it impossible for the Government to use it to impair the freedom of activity of Africans as well as other trade union organizations;

(e) The Criminal Law Amendment Act (1953), directed, as is generally known, against the movement for the abolition of the iniquitous racial laws of the Union of South Africa, should be repealed."

Labor Front

By Willard S. Townsend

Courier Sat. 10-2-54 p. 6

SOUTHERN industry employed more people last year than during the wartime peak of 1943. For the first time in the South, the number of workers employed in manufacturing exceeded agricultural employment, long the mainstay of the Southern economy.

Mr. Townsend

This is leading to a higher standard of living and greater security in the South—but the Southern Negro is not sharing equally in the shift from farm to industrial economy. Negroes comprise over 25 per cent of the Southern labor force—but they benefited by less than 5 per cent in the shift.

Sat. 10-2-54

Discriminatory employment practices that prevent Negroes from holding jobs for which they are suited by training or ability tend to become fixed and frozen. This makes it doubly difficult to combat prejudice and restore a proper balance.

* * *

EARLIER discrimination against women is a case in point. In the early days, women were placed in certain jobs because they could be made to work for less money. These jobs, as time passed, became known as "women's jobs." Today, unions still have trouble getting fair treatment for their women members, largely because of this historic development.

A higher standard of living for Negro and white workers alike benefits the entire nation. Just as an extra bonus, it is also one of the most effective bulwarks against Communist infiltration. Where workers get their fair share of the good things in life, communism does not have a chance.

Few of us know that the North has played a leading part in creating poverty in the South, thereby encouraging discrimination. By blocking the economic development of the South, the North has fostered a need for the cheap labor supplied by Negroes.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN WHAT ways has the North made the South into an ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, prejudice-ridden part of the nation?

Southern manufacturers shipping finished goods North find that it costs them about 10 per cent more than it costs the same shipment to be sent by a Northern plant. Railroads discriminate against the South in fixing freight rates.

In their way, Northern manufacturers are protected from Southern competitors. These unfair practices by the railroads, most of which are controlled by Northern bankers, have prevented the advancement of Southern industry.

Another method the North uses to hamstring the South has been the control of patents. This device has been used to stop Southern manufacturers from establishing plants which might compete with Northern concerns. By threats of lawsuits and other forms of pressure, monopolistic Northern producers have barred enterprising Southerners from setting up industrial plants.

* * *

THE SOUTH has also been hurt in its economic progress by tariffs. In an attempt to assist the early rise of industrial production in the North, custom duties were placed on imported manufactured goods.

This economic protection means that the South has to pay higher prices for the North's goods. The South sells its agricultural products abroad in an unprotected market while buying finished goods in a high-priced, walled-off domestic market. This policy is another reason for the backward state of the region.

Labor in the News

Woman Bares Biased Conditions in Miner's Hospitals

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

SOME time ago I received a letter from a woman in Bluefield, W. Va., who is the daughter of a coal miner. Her letter reveals a situation in that section of the country which should give all labor organization great concern.

Mr. Townsend

She points out that District 29 of the United Mine Workers has imposed upon the Negro miner the most horrifying conditions. For instance, she writes:

"In Clinch Valley Clinic (Richlands, Va.,) Negro patients have reported that all white persons with contagious and some other diseases, such as polio, venereal disease, insane patients (waiting for transfer to Marion, Va.,) and alcoholics are placed in the Negro ward.

"The Welfare Fund of UMWA will pay for white alcoholics to take treatment at a special Virginia hospital (which refuses Negro patients) but suggests that Negro alcoholics be sent to a state institution for the same. When I wrote the doctor in charge of this hospital for the Negro insane asking if special treatment for alcoholics were rendered there. His answer was negative.

"St. Luke's Hospital Bluefield, W. Va.) takes Negro patients for such temporary things as X-ray and surgery—but the Negro patient must then be moved. A very small Negro-operated hospital (St. Mary's, Bluefield, W. Va.) which is understaffed and very poorly equipped, usually takes these Negroes who cannot remain at St. Luke's until they are ready for discharge. I know Negroes who claim they were still asleep from the anesthetic when removed from the white hospital. They woke up in this little St. Mary's. That is how impatient this white hospital is to get rid of Negro patients.

"Bluefield Sanitarium (Bluefield, W. Va.) houses its Negro patients in an old frame annex on the third story level. Men and women are together in a manner that affords little or no privacy. Both use the same bathroom facilities. Negroes are always addressed by their first names.

"From the Beckley, W. Va., area, a Negro woman is said to have died on the way to another hospital in another town because the white hospitals there operate on a 'Negro bed quota' basis."

* * *

SHE CONCLUDES by saying: "I am perfectly aware that unless I can get definite proof, this information will be near useless to you in helping us. I am working toward that goal in the hopes that the hospitals now being built with union funds will not operate on a white and colored basis. I know that if John L.

Labor in the News

Tells All About The Development of A New 'Red' Front

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

FROM California comes information concerning the new Communists united front program that is being developed.

According to my best information the Communist party has issued some very specific instructions to leaders as to how the herculean task of taking over the leadership in labor unions is to be accomplished. They seem to have an eighteen-point program—nine points for labor and nine points for political activities.

Mr. Townsend

For labor their instructions are as follows:

"1. Ninety per cent of the efforts of the Communist party must be in the direction of exerting greater influence on industrial workers."

"2. The Communist party must place its main concentration among workers in the shops. A majority of the Communist party membership must return to and become employed in the basic industrial shops."

"3. Existing Shop Clubs must be reactivated and new clubs organized around issues which workers can understand."

"4. The 'test' of Communist party leadership today is that each Communist party leader must give concrete assistance to at least one Shop Club or shop workers."

"5. Communist party members must take their place at every level of local union membership, as stewards, local officers, serving as committee members and working on local union publications."

"6. The Communist party members must use every possible method to bring about the united front on the broadest possible basis."

"7. The fight for the united front must focus on the important day to day problems of the workers."

"8. The attack on the Communist party by the U. S. Government must be associated with these problems—speed-up, lay-offs, discrimination, etc., so that the working class will understand that the ruling class intends to eventually declare the whole trade union movement illegal."

"9. A continuing effort must be made to promote maximum unity between white and Negro workers (in practice, this becomes a segregation in reverse)."

Sat. 1-16-54

FOR LIBERAL organizations:

"1. They are actively to work in building shop and community PAC organizations (not only at election time, but on a year-round basis centered on local community problems)."

"2. They are actively to promote united political action programs within other liberal organizations (NAACP, ADA, Urban League, New York Liberal party, for example)."

"3. They are to play an active part, as trade union members, in the clubs and committees of the Democratic party."

"4. They are to promote united labor action in election campaigns and for pro-labor legislative programs."

"5. They are to champion the formation of pro-labor blocs in Congress, State Legislatures and City Councils."

"6. They are to work actively in the 1953 municipal elections (in those cities affected) to forge united action for pro-labor candidates."

"7. They must begin now to prepare for the 1954 Congressional elections by working toward broad unity of labor and other liberal organiations on a Congressional District basis throughout the country."

"8. While all this activity takes place, they must continue their efforts to influence labor toward a more independent role in political affairs."

"9. In short, the Communist party will re-enter the 'mainstream of labor' to effect a united front, 'a marriage of convenience, not love' with the prospect of capturing control of the CIO from within and in so doing to have the people as well as the vehicle for its People's party."

* * *

WITH THIS advance notice of Communist skullduggery, labor leaders, I hope, will recognize at a glance this new attempt to invade the ranks of organized labor and as well, the Negro community.

Fore-warned is fore-armed.

Labor in the News

Leaders in Struggle For Justice and Equality for All

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

THE National Conference of Christians and Jews seems to have run afoul the basic policies of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Several weeks ago, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, at the request of President Walter Reuther, directed a letter to Lewis W. Douglas of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in which they pointed out that the CIO could not, with any degree of consistency, give them cooperation. Mr. Carey's letter was, indeed, very interesting, and illuminating as well. He said in part:

Mr. Townsend

"Our organization is fully committed to the abolition of racial segregation and discrimination. Our procedures do not permit us to indulge in partial application of this principle. Therefore, we find it impossible to successfully cooperate with organizations who deal with this subject on a varying basis."

* * *

STRIKING AT the very core of the seeming hypocrisy of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Mr. Carey continues:

"We attempted, about two years ago, through a series of meetings with representatives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to arrive at a working understanding on this question. A number of meetings were held and our respective programs were discussed. We placed before representatives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews the evidence submitted to us that some of their constituent bodies, especially in the South, openly engaged in discriminatory practices, such as excluding Negroes from their deliberations or according them only limited participation. We advised, at that time, that we could not affiliate ourselves with organizations that permit racial discrimination in their constituent bodies.

"The entire situation is very much to be regretted. We have been reluctant to send out official communications regarding this condition. When there are inquiries, however, I feel it incumbent upon me to inform our affiliates about this condition. In the absence of a forthright policy statement by your organization against race discrimination, we, perforce, advise them not to participate in National Conference of Christians and Jews sponsored affairs."

* * *

I THINK President Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Carey are to be commended for this very honest and forthright position. This is the sort of thing I spoke about last week regarding George Schuyler's attack on some labor organizations.

It is because I believe that men of good will who have a sincere desire to wipe out racial bigotry might well do so by making it known to the world by condemning those who are parties to such practices. Labor organizations free from the ravages of racial animosities have been reluctant to attack other labor organizations who flagrantly espouse racial hatreds.

It has always been the so-called autonomy of international unions that has been the hiding place for unions which are unwilling to adhere to the precepts of human decency. Hence, we have had in years gone by our racketeers and racial demagogues, all operating in the name of organized trade unionism.

It gives one great satisfaction to know that as we enter into the year of 1954 we have such men as George Meany of the American Federation of Labor and Walter Reuther of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as leaders in the struggle for justice and equality for all, regardless of race or color. This is something to look forward to.

Labor Front

Wilkins' Post Viewed With Concern He Can Ill-Afford to Let His Foot Slip

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

THE APPOINTMENT of Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins to the Department of Labor as an Assistant Secretary caused many politicians and labor leaders to raise their eyebrows when the announcement was made last week. While I know of no particular interest that Mr. Wilkins has taken in labor, we must acknowledge that he is an able man and so far as I can ascertain, he enjoys a very excellent record as a lawyer. Reading an editorial in the "Chicago Daily News" they point out that Mr. Wilkins is the first man of his race to get a sub-cabinet position in any administration.

Mr. Townsend

* * *

THIS IS UNTRUE, but certainly can be overlooked.

The records revealed that the first sub-cabinet position to a Negro was given to Bill Lewis of Boston during the Taft administration.

What is important and worth noticing is the fact that with all the fine preachments from politicians over the years, it has taken them more than forty years to get around to the point that an appointment such as this could be made.

* * *

MR. ROOSEVELT with all his fine statements concerning the darker brother failed to do so. Mr. Truman, who, I understand, had pledged to put a Negro in the White House as an administrative assistant during his campaign, failed to keep his promise after the election.

And so, we must applaud President Eisenhower for the appointment of Mr. Wilkins, not because as the Daily News points out in quoting Edwin A. Lahey "that it is an effective answer to Kremlin propagandists about racial discrimination in America," but rather one of recognizing the ability of an able barrister to make a contribution to the welfare of our nation.

One of the interesting commentaries on the appointment of Mr. Wilkins is found in the "Chicago American" of March 8, by no other than Westbrook Pegler, himself. Mr. Pegler avers "that Mr. Wilkins himself said his appointment was an honor to his race. He also said he believed the fact that his being a Negro would help his work for the Government abroad."

* * *

IT IS THIS statement that gives me reason for concern. I sincerely hope that Mr. Wilkins does not consider an appointment of any kind an honor to his race because in doing so, he is simply acknowledging paternalism and I am quite sure he doesn't choose to be guilty of that sort of thinking.

The disquieting fact is that during this period when all fair thinking people in America are dropping the idea of race, we find appointed to one of the highest positions in Government a man who still retains such a view.

As I understand it, Mr. Wilkins as Assistant Secretary of Labor will be charged with international affairs. Having worked in this field for quite a number of years both here and abroad, our new Assistant Secretary will find that the matter of race is very delicate and calls for some rather sound understanding.

Labor Front

Wherein He Throws a Punch At the Dining Car Union

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

IN THE Saturday Evening Post, April 10 of this year, was an interesting article concerning the railroad dining cars.

In addition to being very informative to this writer, it is also quite frightening.

Mr. Townsend

Frightening because unlike Nebuchadnezzar of old who needed a translation of the writing on the wall, the thinking that went into this article is quite clear and understandable.

For many years Negro youth found summer employment on these cars and in the sleeping cars in order to complete their education. We have many eminent doctors, lawyers, teachers, clergymen and statesmen whose early years were spent working on some of the nation's railroad dining cars.

* * *

NOW THE writer of this article points out that the increased deficit of operating dining cars has caused the railroad management to take a new look with the view of bringing cost into line, even at the expense of causing unemployment.

According to the writer, the railroads started to use dining cars in the 1880's as a means of building good-will.

But from where I stand, it seems to me that the railroads are no longer interested in good-will but rather in profits.

For instance, he points out that on the New York Central's Empire State Express which runs from New York to Cleveland, they formerly used six waiters.

NOW THEY are using three.

On the Santa Fe's California Limited similar reductions have been made. The New Haven Railroad has introduced a new type of diner and in many instances are using women waitresses.

Many various devices designed to reduce dining car personnel have taken place in the last few years, and many railroads are thinking in terms of abolishing the service altogether.

Continuing, the writer observes that "old-time dining car waiters have been observing with apprehension all these changes in equipment and thinking. It looks like fewer jobs and perhaps the beginning of the end of an era."

* * *

THIS STORY unquestionably is a public relations job for the railroads . . . a "softening up," so to speak, of the public in order to accept in a not too far distant day when they will board a train minus a dining car.

What really concerns me is that many of these fine dining car employes are paying monthly dues into certain types of labor organizations who are making no attempt to mobilize the public for the impending struggle.

The Joint Council of Dining Car Employes who seem to spend most of their time raiding other unions might do well if the many thousands of dollars they are wastinig in such activites could be directed into a channel of sound public relations which would be helpful to their membership.

* * *

IT WOULD seem to me that a word to the wise is sufficient because if they continue as they are doing now, the dining car employes who have entrusted their future economic welfare into their hands will go the way of the Negro hotel waiter of yesteryear.

TUSKEGEE GAZETTER
Montgomery Advertiser

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1954

Negro News Events

E. P. WALLACE
News Editor
and Advertiser Solicitor

ANNIE LOWE HARRIS
Assistant Negro
News Editor

I. M. GREEN
Assistant Advertising Manager

These columns are edited by and operated exclusively for Negroes.

All items must be turned in before 12 noon daily to insure publication in the next day's issue of The Alabama Journal and following the next day in The Advertiser; and Friday by 12 noon for the Sunday Advertiser-Journal.

Negro News and Advertising Branch Office
Located At Room 203 Chandler Building
494-A S. Jackson St. Tel. 3-2886

Tuskegee Gazetter

By Mrs. R. C. Curtis

Note: This special column, "The Tuskegee Gazetter" is to be a feature column for Tuskegeans and Macon County at large. Persons in and around Tuskegee desirous of news being published under the caption should contact Mrs. Ruth Curtis, Box 156, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., editor.

Special Announcements

"Little Chautauqua" — a series of programs for the entire family, will be presented the last week in July, the 26th to the 30th, in the Undercroft of St. Andrew's Episcopal Mission. Funds raised will be used to pay for a moving-picture projector and related equipment to be used, principally, in work with the young people. Plays, opera, a pianologue, scientific demonstrations, rhythmic patterns, and a magician will be seen and heard during the six-day season.

On Sunday, June 20, members of St. Andrew's Mission Sunday school began using new equipment in the form of blond chairs constructed especially for the younger children. These chairs were provided by the Episcopal churchmen of St. Andrew's Mission, Dr. Charles M. Ford, president.

This was the first major undertaking elected by the recently organized churchmen. Seen enjoying the fruits of their labor were beginners classes I and II, two of the largest groups in the Sunday school, and their teachers. The children seemed greatly impressed and their appreciation was shown both in countenance and by words. Some of the Episcopal churchmen were present to see the happy youngsters seated in the chairs for the first time. The men have stated that additional equipment will be provided by them as they continue to work on this long-term project.

Personals

Mrs. Gwendolyn Kenney, the president of the Tuskegee Chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc., returned from Durham, N. C. on Monday after having spent a profitable and enjoyable weekend attending the national convention of that organization. The other delegates who accompanied Mrs. Kenney to the meeting were Mrs. Mildred Cabiness, Mrs. Mildred Carter, Mrs. Elaine Thompson and Mrs. Louise Hines. Dr. Howard Kenney was the driver for the group who made the trip to Durham and back to Tuskegee in the Kenney's station wagon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marzell Dixon are the proud parents of a baby girl born July 21, at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. They have named the new arrival Marla Louise, the first name a combination of the father's and mother's names, the latter's being Ella, and Louise is for the maternal grandmother, Mrs. Louise Long who came down from New Brunswick, N. J., for the event.

The Dixon's have two other children, Donna, 7, and Anita, 3. Dixon is an instructor in the school of engineering, having come to Tuskegee Institute two years ago upon his graduation from Rutgers University. They are also from New Brunswick.

Miss Clarice Dibble, sophomore at Sarah Lawrence College, Miss Ann Dibble, senior at Vassar, and Mr. Robert Dibble, sophomore at Howard University Medical School, have returned home for the vacation period. They are the daughters and son of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Dibble.

Miss Kate Bulls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bulls Sr., has returned to her home from the Nursery Training School, Tufts College, Boston, Mass., where she will be a sophomore next year. Miss Bulls will leave Tuskegee again soon, when she will go to Portland, Ore., to take home her niece, Jolie Elsberry, to her parents who live in Portland. Jolie graduated from the Tuskegee Institute Nursery School this spring. Her mother is Mrs. Ethel Bulls Elsberry.

Mrs. Delia Hemmons Freeman who has been confined in the John A. Andrew Hospital since the latter part of May is much improved, according to members of her family. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hemmons and came to the hospital from Louisville, Ky., where she and her husband, Mr. James Freeman, have made their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott E. Johnson of Huntsville, Tex., and Mrs Ethel Ruth Hunter, their daughter who lives in Texarkana, Tex. visited Tuskegee. They are on their way to New York, N. Y. where Mr. Johnson will attend the NEA convention. He was a popular figure among principals who attended the Principals' Workshop at Tuskegee Institute during the 1953 summer session.

Miss Clarice Dibble, sophomore at Sarah Lawrence College, Miss Ann Dibble, a senior at Vassar, and Robert Dibble, sophomore at Howard University Medical School, have returned home for the vacation period. They are the daughters and son of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Dibble Jr.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. DuBose was visited by his mother, Mrs. Lucy Pinkard, of Birmingham, and his sister, Miss Gwendolyn DuBose. Miss DuBose teaches in the Chicago, Ill., school system.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Mason, their daughter Karen and son Clarence, are now comfortably situated in their lovely new home near the Catholic School on the Montgomery Highway. They have accomplished an entirely new look in modern structures in the wide building program which Tuskegeeans are proud to see going on, and the Mason's spacious home is admired by all who see it.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

THE NAACP INVITED BOWLES to address a 3-day state conference at Peekskill. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, was so sore when he learned that Melvin Tapley, head of the Peekskill branch, had invited Bowles, he called off the whole conference. In the call he also threatened to take the charter from the Peekskill branch. Tapley's only defense was that he believed in a democracy that everybody should have a chance to speak. Bowles had even publicly said that he had refused hotel accomodations offered by Tapley, and had refused to eat with him. How stupid can one get?

* * * *

ADULT "RUFFIANS" caused the trouble in Baltimore and Washington schools recently, according to the statement that pupils from the schools in these two cities made to the students in New Rochelle where they had been spending several days watching integration in being. One student said: "A few parents started agitating, so pupils stayed away from school." Other students said adults called them "chicken" and threatened them, so they stayed away from the school. The evil and the meanness behind these student riots will all come out, just sit and wait.

* * * *

SEGREGATION IN CHURCHES is getting a lot of criticism these days. Friday Arthur DeWitty sent me a clipping from the daily paper, showing that Dr. Truman D. Douglass, leader of the Congregational Christian church, said in Rockford, Illinois, that the churches are "condoning segregation, and that Christianity is the most materialistic of all faiths."

He continued:

"It may almost be said that the churches, together with a few reactionary and stuffy social clubs, are the only remaining institutions in America in which segregation is even legal."

When I said that at a statewide meeting of leaders in Dallas several months ago, Rev. Merrill Booker shouted, "It's a lie!" DeWitty reminded me of that by putting a notation down below the clipping.

RAILWAY SEGREGATION was attacked jointly before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week by the NAACP and the Eisenhower administration. The NAACP had filed charges against 12 roads that operate from north to south. Attorney General Herbert Brownell contended in his brief that discrimination between passengers because of race violates the Federal Constitution and the Interstate Commerce Act. He said the Education decision of May 17 was applicable. He also referred to Justice John Harlan's famous dissent in the Plessy case, in which he said, "The Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens." We said when the May decision came down that the principle of school segregation was wrong, that it would make segregation in all phases of our lives untenable. The basic principle now is applied on the interstate level, but the same general principle will be ultimately applied on the state level and be based upon the fundamental rights of citizens under the Federal Constitution. Seven railroads filed answers, claiming that segregation as long as it is equal, is legal and according to state law.

The Attorney General's brief pointed out some of the states through which the roads operate require segregation, others forbid it, and some have no laws on the subject at all. Then it quotes from an opinion by Justice Frankfurter, in which he said that interstate commerce was unreasonably burdened by "imposition upon national systems of transportation of a crazy-quilt of state laws."

* * * *

INTEGRATION AID OFFERED. — Forty-four noted social scientists have formed a committee of consultants aimed at preventing racial disturbances in connection with the desegregation of public schools, according to an announcement by Thurgood Marshall last week. The movants are nationally and internationally known and recognized leaders in social sciences.

* * * *

THE CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE has started to raise money for the Houston-Harris County Tuberculosis Association. If you have not been sent seals, go by or call the Houston-Harris County Tuberculosis Association, 612 Bagby Street, CEntral 8623, and get your seals. There is no law that requires you just to give a dollar, you can give $5, $10, $15, or more, depending upon how you have fared this year, and how much you appreciate the need of work against tuberculosis.

* * * *

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN showed up last week, when Mrs. George C. Farish, Republican candidate for the State Legislature, Place 3, breezed into our office. I told her I did not think she had a chance, but I certainly admired her pluck, and I like her unquenchable enthusiasm. She is a grandmother and proud of it, why not give her a hand on this brave venture?

* * * *

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS to the number of 11 will be on your ballot. We told you before we are supporting 10 of them, and only against one, i. e., No. 8, which provides for election of county officials for four years instead of the two as of now. You can still get some rather ornery county officials, and it is better to keep on electing them for two years, so you can get at them, than it is to put them in for four.

* * * *

MINORITY HOUSING seems to still be a bugbear to most people. A few days ago we saw an announcement, saying the National Association of Home Builders had put two people on the Minority Housing panel. You guessed it, they were both white, and there are no Negroes on said panel, so far as we know. How are you going to have a Minority Housing panel and exclude representatives of the minority?

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THE HEALTHIEST BABY can enter the Carnation Contest that is being carried on with this paper even now and win. Yes, entries even now will be eligible to win the top prize of $300, as well as any of the other prizes. Clip out the blank in the paper, send the picture of your baby, and, of course, you will buy a can of Carnation milk. If you don't have a picture, call our office, maybe we can make a suggestion as to how you can get a picture.

UNUSUALLY GOOD are the comments that Dr. N. M. Christopher is making in his column now on the education decision. The coming one, for instance, deals with the responsibility of principalship, and the great number of responsibilities that the principal has in his thankless job. It makes clear how the principal's work in the school affects not only the school population, but affects the whole community.

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MACK HANNAH GOES UP to the 33rd degree in Masonry. Last week, together with 30 or 40 other men from over the nation, Mack Hannah of Port Arthur journeyed to Memphis, where he was elevated to the top rank in Masonry.

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N. A. SWEETS of the St. Louis American came down over the week-end to see Lincoln get beaten by TSU, and to have a pleasant visit with his many friends here. He also flew his two young boys down with him. He stayed with Hadley and Goldie Hartshorn, and guys like Dr. Walter Minor and Yours Truly were popping in to see him all day Sunday.

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REV. HAYES' STORY: In a sentence, he was enticed to enter the school board race by Mrs. Christie Adair of the NAACP and Attorney M. W. Plummer, then they deserted him. In extensio it is about as follows: Back at the early part of this year he dropped into The Informer and expressed his interest in the school board race, and said he might enter. We told him he was doing right to start early, and if he were going to run be sure to come back and let us know ahead of time. We never saw him again. But he says that he did go before the Council of Negro Clubs, headed by M. L. Ward, and told them that he was available to run, and they promised to let him hear from them. He says he never heard from them again. He says several days before the time for the filing to close, he had a call from Mrs. Adair, telling him that since the Supreme Court's decision the matter was open, and that he should go down and file for the school board. He said he was ill and in bed with a minor operation when Mr. Plummer called him, about a day before the final date for filing, and urged him to get up and go down and file lest he miss out. Then he said the next day, which was the final day for filing, Mrs. Adair and Mr. Plummer called and said he had put them in an awful fix, that they wanted him to file for Position 5. He said he pointed out that K. C. Brown was in Position 5, and he would not bother another Negro. He said they urged him to go on and file for 5, on the assumption that K. C. was not going to run in the race. But he rightly refused to enter a race where there was another Negro candidate. It is easy to believe that the Reverend naturally thought that the NAACP secretary was speaking for the race, when she urged him to run. It is most unfortunate, because Rev. Hayes is qualified in every way for the candidacy, but without having previously organized his own race behind him, and having put them in a position to trade with liberals for support of him in exchange for support of liberal candidates, he won't have a chance in this election. I'd say that Mrs. Adair and Mr. Plummer's idea, about his running, was all wet. You can't elect people on sentiment, even sentiment that grows out of the Supreme Court's decision, you have to elect them on votes, and you have to organize the voters in order to corral the votes.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

SEGREGATIONISTS DON'T GAIN, despite the facts that the Democrats seem to have taken over both houses of Congress. It is the liberal wing of Democrats that seem to have won in this election. The vast majority of the Democrats who have swept the Republicans out of office are already committed to the same principles that Ike espouses on this matter of segregation. Another angle of the Southern segregationists' loss comes in the fact that the Republicans, having lost control of Congress, the rebels are now likely to get the reprisals from the Democratic Congress from which they defected to support Ike in 1952.

LABOR IS COMFORTABLE again, now that the Congress is Democratic again. Labor got all of its beneficial laws under the Democrats, and they just feel better and more secure when the Democrats are in Congress. Also Labor feels pretty certain that no hostile law is going to be passed by Congress as long as it is Democratic.

RICE ON THE TSU BOARD is something that we might digress to consider for a moment. As we understood it, Rice, though an alleged Republican, showed every evidence of being in favor of Governor Shivers' candidacy for reelection. Hobart Taylor, who has repeatedly been alleged to be his rival for a position on the TSU board, supported Yarborough. BUT Rice and President Lanier hate each other, now how are they going to mix them in one board meeting? To further complicate it, it is suspected that President Lanier, who should stay out of politics, nonetheless was quietly supporting Shivers. Will there be a stalemate that will leave Rice where he is?

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SCHOOL PROBLEMS are becoming increasingly difficult, as the new school board will find come next January. Recent research developed the figures that show there has been a 6½ percent increase in school enrollment since last year. More significantly, the greater proportion of this increase has been in the Negro schools, where the children were literally popping out of the windows in 1953. We might as well face it, the citizens are going to have to stand for more taxation, if they are going to take care of their school problems any time soon, and if they hope to keep in sight of the school population's increase in the next 10 years.

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TUBERCULOSIS OR "CONSUMPTION" used to mean death to anybody who had it. Today, if it is recognized any time early, and if the patient will go for treatments to a proper sanitarium, tuberculosis is not fatal. Two important things are due for attention now, one is that people should go for treatment to the tuberculosis sanitarium as soon as they find that they have it, and two, we should give all that we can to provide for the protection and the healing of the people who have tuberculosis.

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BURLESQUING NEGROES is the charge being leveled at KYOK Radio Station now. Last week we received telephone calls, and other people complained to us verbally that KYOK had brought a white woman in, who really ridicules and embarrasses Negroes with an exaggerated brogue, which she and the KYOK people seem to think represents the way Negro women talk. It is submitted that if KYOK wants a Negro woman's voice on the radio, in all decency since they claim to be a Negro station, they should hire a Negro woman and let her talk in a natural voice. It is doubtful whether "even in Georgia" KYOK could find a Negro woman that talks like that phony that they were parading on the radio last week at night.

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A LOT OF FUN for all was had at the R. W. Hilliards' home Friday night. He staged a bridge game for Coach Henry Arthur Kean. I was playing with the coach, and Dr. Hartshorn and Mr. Hilliard were playing against us. To dispose of the playing part, when Mr. Hilliard went back to help his wife fix some refreshments Dr. Crump, who had come with the team from Tennessee A & I., took his place. They had great elation over the fact that they set us three tricks, which was one of the rare times that we were set all night. That Kean is just lucky at the table, and the cards ran with us, and somehow we bid them unusually well. But the game was for fun and no score was counted. Mrs. Hilliard, who knew all of the men, sat in the living room and chatted with us, and I discovered that she has a very quiet sense of humor. The youngest boy is entirely uninhibited, and anybody that likes children would have enjoyed his natural boisterousness. The daughter, who is a year or so older, is a little more suppressed, but when she went back to her quarters she forgot us, and was squalling out one of her favorite songs, which her mother wanted to holler back there and make her stop. I told her she was just being herself, she was home, and she had a right to sing what she wanted to. The larger boy came in and went out for a comparatively short time, then came back.

In the meantime, Lawyer King, who was in school with Mrs. Hilliard, and who was in the Army with Dr. Crump, came by to get Dr. Crump, and he stayed to visit for a while. Mrs. Hilliard had been telling some jokes on him, and he responded by saying that she had been blackmailing him about a letter for years. Just about the time they left, Coach Durley came by. He was in for a ribbing from both Dr. Hartshorn and Mr. Hilliard for even having the nerve to play Tennessee. There was no indication from Durley that he thought it was impertinent to play Tennessee, or that he feared that he was going to lose.

Henry Arthur Kean and I played on the Varsity together at Fisk the whole time I was there, while he was in attendance at the school. We also played basket ball on the same team, as we were classmates. He was the best broken field runner that I have seen anywhere.

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A PECULIARITY SHOWS on the letterhead of the North Side Citizens Committee, which sent out a plea for the reelection of Mayor Roy Hofheinz. Listed, presumably among the people who belong, were M. L. Ward, whom we thought lived in Third Ward; Sid Hilliard, whom we also thought lived in Third Ward, and Rev. C. D. Hall, president of the West End Civic Club, who certainly doesn't show by listing that he has any connection or relationship in the Fifth Ward. What are these people doing on the North Side Citizens Committee letterhead?

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FROM THE DEAD FILES my secretary resurrected the other day a letter, dated October 31, 1939, addressed to R. R. Grovey, with a copy to me, in which C. W. Rice was challenging our position in advising the Negro workers to join the A. F. of L. and CIO. In that letter Mr. Rice admitted that he was advising the Negro workers against that, and added: "I have advocated that Negroes form their own independent union." The soundness of anything, including advice to working men, usually is only proven finally by the passage of time. Today Negroes have climbed to the highest level in the leadership of both the A. F. of L. and the CIO, whereas those who followed Mr. Rice's advice and set up independent unions have paid great costs and beaten themselves to pieces against the law.

A TEXAS COURT DARED hold that a Texas statute, providing for separation of Negroes and whites is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The Third Court of Civil Appeals was one of the first of the many Southern courts that we are going to see in the next five years knocking out the segregation laws of their states. This one was over the boxing law prohibiting mixed bouts.

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THE EVIL TRIANGLE which has already snuffed out the life of Dr. Clifford Leroy Adams, the alleged lover of Mrs. Ruby McCollum; and the life of Mrs. McCollum's husband, who was found dead the day after she shot Dr. Adams, has more recently reached out and snatched a young editor and author in the person of William Bradford Huie, who was attempting to write the story behind the case. Huie was convicted of contempt of the court that was handling the trial of Mrs. Ruby McCollum, and sentenced to six months in jail, or a $750 fine,, by Judge Harold W. Adams.

As we remember it, Mrs. McCollum went to the office of the dentist one Sunday morning and shot him. She was tried and convicted of the murder of her white lover, but the Supreme Court reversed the case on the ground of due process. However, before she could be tried again, it was claimed that she had developed "prison psychosis," and Judge Adams appointed one Dr. Frank A. Fernay, a psychiatrist, to determine whether she WAS mentally off. Here Huie comes in the picture, when it is claimed that he tried to influence Dr. Fernay, and also allegedly pointed out a connection between Dr. Adams, the deceased, Judge Adams, presiding over the court, and one A. K. Black, who was former Florida State Attorney, with lottery, gambling and bolita rackets. Questions that will have to wash up to the surface later are: Who killed Mrs. McCollum's husband? Who was afraid to have another trial of Mrs. McCollum? What's going to happen to Huie, is he going to be freed?

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

Informer

BUTTON IN HER HEART.— Katherine awoke the other morning and said, "I'll have to stop wearing this jacket." The jacket doesn't go even halfway down to her waistline, so I said, "It's too small, huh?" She said, "No, a button from it cut into my heart!" The jacket was open and there was not a break on her skin, and not even a bruise or a red spot, but I nonetheless said, "My, my, that must have been an awful pain, to have a button cut into your heart!" Katherine squenched her eyes and wrinkled her nose in what she thought was a demonstration of great pain. I thereupon expressed greater sympathy and everybody had a great time. Make-believe and exaggeration are used by all of us, though adults are usually a little more clever in their use of it.

Sat 1-16-54

COACH DURLEY came off fine in my book in his conduct of his game Saturday. He restrained himself and sat on the bench throughout the game, except in the few instances when he stood up on the line. Once I saw his team penalized by 15-yard penalties twice in very close succession, so as to entirely kill the rally that TSU needed badly. But Durley sat it out! The assistant coaches still don't believe that the people came to see the boys on the field, and not them. Their trips on the field did not take any advantage of the opposition, in fact, most of the trips did not do anything for anybody, except the assistant coaches who wanted to be seen. In most of the first half the officiating was good and the placing of the ball was quite acceptable. But on the very end of the first half, and also the second half, the placing of the ball was just bad. The head lineman did not act as though he had any rights in saying where the ball should be placed. One time the Grambling team advanced nearly a yard across a white line. The lineman marked that spot and started to walk in on a line that would run through that advanced spot and parallel to the white line. The referee came into the pile-up and stopped on the opposite side of the line, about 14 inches. The lineman, seeing the referee over there, actually curved his walk over to that spot where the referee was; although he had marked the advance spot and knew what it was, he never even suggested to the referee that the spot was on the other side of the line nearly two yards away. What was bad, the lineman had indicated to the men working with him on the line to mark the spot that he originally chose, and they had to make all the changes, after he curved over to accept the referee's erroneous line. Most of the errors were again against Grambling, but I don't honestly think there was a single instance where these seeming deliberate blunders on the part of the officials made any difference in TSU's favor. Every touchdown TSU made was made by efforts of the players. I think I am going to ask the commissioner to assign somebody to sit on the 50-yard line and watch the way the officials place the ball. Of course, it may be that these particular officials don't see very well. The referee called for a measurement at least four times when it was obvious even to a nearsighted person that a first down had not been made. If that was an attempt to show impartiality, why go to such extremes in that regard and then fudge on nearly every other time he put the ball down?

Informer

DURLEY HANDICAPPED. — I wonder if the people watching TSU play realize how handicapped Durley is in getting his men in condition, and keeping them in condition? Where youngsters have access to the city, most of them living outside of the dormitories, and those who don't live outside being able to slip out, it is very difficult for a coach to ever know really what condition his best players are in.

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I BEG TO DIFFER. — I support The American Civil Liberties Union, but as I have said before, there are times when I differ with it in its attitude on some individual issue. Recently a Communist candidate in New Jersey was denied a place on the ballot through court action, and the ACLU has entered the case to try to get the Communist put back on the ballot. Now ACLU recognizes that the Communists in this country are a part of the Soviet conspiracy. But it claims that the Communists over here are also a "political agitational movement." In its view we ought to make a distinction, and therefore let the Communists run for office in the interest of the "political agitational movement." I hold that the political agitational movement is a part of the Soviet conspiracy and can't be separated. But granting that they are separated, I think we could agree with ACLU and okeh this Communist on the political agitational movement, and then immediately apply the conspiracy aims of the Soviet and cancel him out as a candidate, anyway. What sense would it make to know that a guy is a part of a Soviet conspiracy to destroy us, and then to get all idealistic and let him run for office on the ground that there he is running in the "political agitational movement" side of Communism? A snake may be running for food, but he is still deadly and you don't let him get in your bosom or anywhere else close to you.

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ROLLER RINK DISCRIMINATION ENDS in Philadelphia. Negro skaters made complaints of bias to the city's Commissioner on Human Relations, and with ACLU appearing, the skating rinks either entered a pledge to abandon discrimination or failed to show up, making it possible for the commissioner to enter ruling in the cases where the rinks did not show.

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INTEGRATE OR ELSE was the order issued by the Los Angeles mayor to the fire chief, who had defied the commission when it ordered integration of firemen in that city. The mayor followed the statement by telling the commission to abandon any idea of public hearings, as had been suggested by the chief, and to have the integration take place right away, or to relieve the chief and appoint a successor. You guess whether there will be integration in the Fire Department of Los Angeles or not!

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STUDENT STRIKES COLLAPSE in what seemed like a formidable rebellion against the Supreme Court's decision last May, and the movement of the authorities in Baltimore and Washington toward integration was left nakedly showing what it was: namely, merely a big wind with nothing behind it, and which wasn't going anywhere. The key to the situation was that the city officials and the school officials held firm. The Milford situation was not a student strike, it was a mean display of the bitterness and the littleness of the adults of the community, led by a preacher whose name was Bowles.

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REV. BOWLES DEFLATED. — It can be said with certainty that Rev. Bowles and his National Association for the Advancement of White People are not going to go far in the northern, western and border states. The NAAWP will have its best chance in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Caroline and Virginia, and I wouldn't bet on their getting very far there. But however much life they may show at first, the NAAWP will peter out surely, as the Ku Klux did. It was conceived in evil and fraud, and it is based upon racial hatred. It can't last long in a republic.

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THE CROSBY ELECTION FRAUD has seemed from the beginning to be blown up out of proportion to its significance or importance. Here are some Negroes, who for the first time are serving as election officials. They don't know the law, and they don't know the customs and practices. Nobody was sent to teach them, and nobody was sent to work with them in their first experience. One view says that many Negro voters, who were in other precincts, because they preferred to go to the box run by Negroes, where they would be more at ease, did go to this particular election office to vote. Probably some smart guy, who maybe had lived somewhere else and learned the bad and crooked part of voting, decided to cast an extra vote by voting in the name of a man who was not there and who was away. Or maybe the man who was away was not well known to the people who were registering the poll tax list. Or maybe there was one smart guy among those who were supposed to make the record, and maybe that one was behind this matter of getting somebody to cast a fraudulent vote. The point is that this being their first experience, they could not be presumed to be a gang, or to the cog of some political boss in the area. I rather think of them as unfortunate people, bewildered in the hands of the law.

Sat 1-16-54

CHURCHES PLAN TO END SEGREGATION in the nation's capital, according to a 6-month program submitted this past week by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., to its 235 member churches, and to probably 250 churches in Washington that are not members. The federation properly apologizes for being laggard in this matter of racial inclusiveness in the fellowship of the church. The movement is not limited here to education only. This movement reminds us that not a single bishop in the Houston area has yet taken any public, positive stand on this question of racial integration. Why don't the Negro denominations petition the white ministerial organizations and the bishops to use their power in this matter of Christian treatment, and in the matter of upholding the now-established law? We believe it is time that steps be taken to make loans available to the small they are.

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ANOTHER AUTO MERGER is said to be shaping up between Studebaker-Packard with Nash-Hudson. If such combination takes place by the end of the year, it will mean it will then cause us to have the Big Four in autos, with nobody left out but Kaiser-Willys, with the indications being that it will sooner or later join this last-mentioned merger.

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CHEAPER MORTGAGE MONEY for small towns seems to be looming too for actual use by the end of the year. With this integration movement causing the bars against Negroes to break down generally, there is every reason to believe that the little Negro home-owner will end up being the greatest beneficiary of this movement to make loans available to the small home buyer.

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DEMOCRATS ARE LEADING in the current campaign, with the great likelihood that they will capture the House and the probability that they may capture the Senate by one or two votes.

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THE McCARTHY CENSURE.— I still say that the Senate will finally censure McCarthy, although its members may be three or four weeks debating.

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THE LABOR MERGER between the A. F. of L. and the CIO, which has always been talked about with little thought or intent of its actually taking place, is really being worked on now and may take place next year or soon after. John L. Lewis has sort of faded as a threat in this matter of merger because of his age. One important angle in this merger is that it is likely to be pro-Democratic, and one wonders how much that will affect the future of the Republican party.

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CHRISTMAS PARCELS for servicemen overseas should be mailed by November 15 in the regular mail, and by November 25 if by air parcel post.

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SIMPLE POSTAL RULES for publishers, stores, mail order firms will soon be available, keep an eye open so as to get yours.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

Informer

LONGSHOREMEN AXE 5 PER CENT PLAN after 50 years of its use and a series of charges of misappropriation and failures of those, who run the ILA, to make the benefits go evenly around among the men through the years. There is disappointment among the officials and many of the citizens, because the 5 per cent plan was voted down, but from the men's standpoint it is natural. Those in there established and bought businesses, but the businesses don't seem to have prospered enough so that the income from them, added to the $15 plan, would be sufficient to carry on. How long are the men expected to pay the 5 per cent under the guise of building up businesses and benefits, when would these things catch on so that they would support themselves? We know some ILA unions out in our area here that have done pretty well without the 5 per cent plan.

Houston, Texas

A TALKFEST developed Wednesday night purely by chance. Mr. Toles, who is the secretary of the Y at night, introduced me to young Mr. Jones, the executive secretary of the local Dallas branch of the NAACP. Pretty soon Charles A. Shaw of the Westtower Life Insurance Company came in the lobby on his way to his room. We got to talking, and the time slipped by until it was well after 11 o'clock before we realized it. The range was wide, including integration, religion, politics, and some labor.

Sat. 10-23-54

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IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES it courts building, to house the Supreme Court, and later to build a state office building. The transfer would save the state money and put to work money that is idle now.

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OUR CHILD, what will he be, a crook, a thief, a ne'er-do-well, or an upstanding man? It is evident that good parents don't necessarily produce good children. Neither does providing governesses and all the advantages that go with wealth make good men or women out of children. I have come to the conclusion that the only gift that parents can make to the children is of themselves. That means taking the time to play with the child, to take it with you and to keep it with you. Children learn by observing, and by copying, more than any other way. The only way that the parent can give the child the things that will orient it and help it is to let the child get a chance to actually go with the parent and be with the parent much of the time. This most of us feel we are too busy for. So we leave the job to the school, to the Sunday School, to tutors, and to governesses and baby-sitters. Or we send them off to boarding school. We don't really know the child, and the child doesn't really know us and what we stand for.

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PATIENCE IS A VIRTUE which few of us have enjoyed. I have advocated, since the May 17 decision by the Supreme Court, holding segregation contrary to the Constitution, that Negroes should possess their souls in patience. Instead it seems that we are bent upon tearing ourselves to pieces over every little bauble or loop that has anything at all to do with integration, or with an attempt to continue segregation. Think of the suffering and the worry that Negroes throughout the country went through over the student riots at Baltimore and Washington. We suggested that our readers not get themselves excited, and that if the authorities in the two cities held firm, as they seemed to be doing, the student riots would blow themselves out and end. As to Milford, Delaware, we said that we had taken a temporary setback, but it was definitely a temporary one, and that we had not heard the end of Milford. We were prepared to continue calm until the Supreme Court issues its implementing decision, but it looks as though the NAACP may be able to right the matter much sooner. The point is that the worry and the frustration, that many of our readers have gone through over Milford, was a waste of time, and we would not have wasted it if we could just have had patience. I don't care who objects, or who says we will not get rid of segregation in schools, we will get rid of it and not anything or anybody will stop us now. I mean by "us" not only Negroes, I mean the majority of Americans.

seems that the interest in the minorities is not nearly as keen and virile as it is here in America. When I remarked that the Catholics are far ahead of the Protestant churches on this matter of integration, the boys almost overwhelmed me with statements that in countries where the Catholics dominate and are sometimes 90 to 95 per cent of the Christians, they say the Catholics do practically nothing for minorities. These boys were not Communists and they are not even counted as leftists, they are merely piling facts on me. I don't argue back, because I don't have any facts to refute what they say. I listen and when they are through, I point out that nonetheless the Catholics are still way ahead of the flock in America on the matter of integration in schools and in churches.

Informer

ATTEMPTED INTIMIDATION was the characterization put upon the act of the Dallas School Board recently, when they sent a white principal to replace a Negro principal, temporarily absent from his school. But looking a little further I see the school board pulling the rung from under themselves. Having sent whites into Negro schools, how are they going to complain against accepting Negro teachers in white schools, when the Supreme Court hands down its implementing decision?

Sat. 10-23-54

SCHOOL BOARD INCUMBENTS in Houston should be voted out, always excepting Garrett Tucker, who is not running to succeed himself. Neither Mr. Delmar nor Mr. Wells has shown that he understands himself to have been elected to administer the school affairs for the benefit of the children, in accordance with the needs and desires of all of the people of Houston. These gentlemen give every evidence of believing that they were elected to make the schools over in the image of their thinking and their biases. Dr. Ebey is a sore point to most Houstonians, but I insist that his removal was not on proper grounds. At least one of the incumbents openly and publicly admitted that he was opposed to establishing a Negro school at its normal place, because it might be offensive to a few whites. The majority of the board joined in an unworthy attempt to establish the same junior high in a spot unfit from every angle for the children. The school buildings are no longer the place for public meetings and debates, as they were in the days of our parents, they can now only be by those who tink and say exa what the incumbents think a believe in. Our children are n permitted to discuss or debate th subjects afforded by the Unite Nations, because the incumbents take the narrow view that our children should be permitted to debate only the things that are pleasing to the incumbents. The schools are intended to train our children to live in a world of any divergent causes and issues, but they won't get such training under men like the incumbents.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS should not be forgotten in the November 2 election. Voters will be offered the opportunity to vote on 11 amendments. We are in favor of, and recommend our readers to vote for, all of them except the 8th one, which would provide for 4-year terms for local office officials. We were asked the other day whether or not Amendment 4, to transfer Confederate pension funds, not needed to pay Confederate pensions, to the state building fund would not be depriving the old Confederate soldiers and their dependents. Confederate soldiers are almost all gone, and so are most their dependents, so that the money involved in this amendment is excess. It would be put to the good purpose of building, first, a State

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY 31 a Negro

GOVERNOR SHIVERS said in a speech in Alabama last week that conservatism has to be alert to meet the needs of all the people, regardless of race or color. Rather surprising doctrine coming from a man now stamped as a Dixiecrat. But at the least, it seems fr this corner that is 50 years too late, and maybe we'd say t is 80 years too late, dating back to emancipation. Und the guise of states rights the Southern states will never in get freedom to discriminate against Negroes as they e fit. They had that right for 80 years and muffed i at's their fault.

SPECULATION as to what Gov. Shivers really has in the back of his mind always intrigues me. One thing, of course, is to try to get support outside of the South for his states rights idea, by enlarging it to cover more than the special privilege to discriminate against Negroes. Currently, there is no question but what Governor Shivers is the spokesman for the conservative governors of the South. conservative governors of the South. He has an eye out to get as much as he can from the Democratic party in a trade to get the insurgent governors back into fold. But the governor is a comparatively young man, and the question always arises as to what is he aiming at for himself into position to be put up as the vice presidential candidate? With his having led a rebelling in 1952, I don't believe he would be acceptable to the majority Democrats for either role. Well, 1956 doesn't offer much in the way of choice for him, with no senatorial race coming up, unless he does have ambition on the presidency or the vice presidency. I have always felt that he took the wrong turn when he decided to identify himself with the Dixiecrats, but I still say that he is resourceful, and he has not yet been proven to be a chump in politics.

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REV. MERREL BOOKER recently delivered a very able and learned address before the Texas Conference of the United Nations meeting at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, which is another symbol of the fact that we are moving into the mid-stream of American life.

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THE CONTEST FOR the most healthy baby, to be selected by the Carnation Milk Company, closed, so far as entering is concerned, as of November 17. As of now the final judging is set for December 3, which is Friday night, at 7:30 at the YWCA on McGowen, (Houston.) Yes, sir, that's set for the finals, and the judges will point the finger and say to this or that baby, "You get the $300 prize, baby!"

WE ARE THANKFUL for the blessings He has bestowed upon us as a people. In the first place, Americans generally enjoy a high standard of living and have better health facilities than any other nation. In the second place, Negroes of America have special reasons to be thankful at this time, for the Supreme Court decision of May 17, and may look hopefully forward to what may come out of the argument to be presented December 6 before the Supreme Court.

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TO THE STATE TEACHERS, meeting this week in Austin, we send our best wishes for a prifitable and successful session, and our hopes for continued improvement in their status and welfare.

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NAACP vs DAVIS LEE was the subject of an editorial in the Dallas Morning News last week, according to their own discusion, it should have been Jonas L. Jewett vs. Davis Lee. Obviously, Mr. Jewett was expressing his personal opinion, and is nowise in a position to express the official position or attitude of the NAACP. That the Dallas News would strain Mr. Jewett into being the spokesman for the NNAACP, as against Davis Lee, shows how hardly put to it the Dallas Morning News is to justify its quoting and carrying, with approval, the words of a convict, and a man who has been entirely discredited in his own race. The statistics of employment of Negro teachers in northern states will improve, as well as the changed condition in the South will show that in many communities Negro teachers will be kept in full number as integration taes place. The Dallas Morning News seems to want to discuss our new situation in the framework of the old situation of hard and fast discrimination. But the truth is that "those days are gone forever", in which, the conditions the Dallas Morning News would like to obtain now, used to obtain.

Current Events

31a Negro

By CARTER WESLEY

EDWIN C. WASHINGTON, JR. of the NAACP, visited our office for a chat Thursday. Mr. Washington looks like a man in about his mid 30's. He has recently taken the job of field representative for the southwestern district of the NAACP. One had to admire his courage in coming out to look the bete noir over. He had never met me, and instead of standing on somebody else's views, he decided to come out and have a look-see himself. I liked what I saw and heard of him. I told him why I am at war with the working staff of the NAACP, but I assured him that it was not personal and there was nothing in it that would keep me from supporting any worthwhile project that the NAACP is engaged in.

* * * *

THE GREAT BOOKS PROGRAM I missed the other night, because I had a command date to take my wife out to another function. But lo and behold, the lady stood me up! She called home, after it was too late for me to go to the other function, or to the Great Books program, and said she was detained and could not make it. Isn't that just like a woman?

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OMEN OF THINGS TO COME is the fact that West Virginia State College had two Negroes on its football team this past year. It is not unusual for Columbia, New York, Yale, or Illinois, but West Virginia's is the beginning of the practice in the South of using any of its students.

SEGREGATION ILLEGAL in public service was ruled by the California attorney general a week or so ago. The attorney general ruled that public officials must act within the limits set by the non-discriminatory principles of the California constitution, and that where over a long period of time there appears a systematic exclusion of a certain race, the court will conclude discrimination. This all came up over an attempt by the NAACP to get Negro firemen into the departments of Los Angeles and Oakland, respectively.

Sat. 12-18-54

IT HAPPENED IN NEW ORLEANS. — The National Democratic Committee held its victory celebration dinner in New Orleans a week or so ago, attended by Negroes and whites freely. From the standpoint of changing traditions, this was far more important than the election of Attorney Butler as chairman of the said committee.

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USING THE LAW TO LYNCH the rights of Negro lawyers, fighting for their people in Louisiana, is a new approach by the Dixiecrats. When two lawyers filed suit to recover the interests of Negroes in a school that they have put money and property in, the resentful whites snatched the Negro lawyers before the bar, on the ground that they have "stirred up trouble and influenced Negroes to trouble."

31 a Negro

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THE "BURLY BRUTE" has come back in the Dallas Morning News again after many years of absence. Twice last week the Dallas Morning News blazoned across its front pages the charge that "Big, burly Negroes" had attacked "little bitty" white women, in each instance by invading areas and neighborhoods that Negroes do not normally go into. The first story said it was either a light Negro or white man, but the second story made it Negro definitely, although there seemed to have been no definite description of the alleged assailant. Why has a paper like the Dallas Morning News reverted to type, such as was carried when Monk Gipson was lynched in Edna probably 50 years ago. (Incidentally, Monk Gipson was subsequently cleared by the white father of the family that was killed.)

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MORAL RE-ARMAMENT CAME alive last week in a debate in the House of Commons. There Member John McGovern told the House that "In the world struggle which is taking place today Moral Re-Armament has been the one unifying force presented as a superior ideology that is answering Communism and stopping the rot in the West." Finally, we are beginning to get some idea of what this Moral Re-Armament is all about.

* * * *

CONTINUOUS PICKETING is not illegal, according to a ruling by the NLRB, throwing out charges of unfair labor practice against a Port Arthur union charged with continuously picketing stores. The tale for the ruling hangs upon the recent decision by the New York Court of Appeals, holding that continuous, peaceful picketing is not illegal.

* * * *

SHOTGUN PEACEMAKERS are neither needed nor desired at Negro football games. Shotguns are used by hoodlums, or by police to quell gang wars or riots. Therefore, police who carry shotguns into a Thanksgiving festive crowd of people, whether loaded or unloaded, are the type of people we'd rather not have at the game at all. Anybody who brings and displays a shotgun at the game, and are willing to pay for the head. Police, dumb or otherwise, are not unhinged.

* * * *

KILLING THE GOOSE that laid the golden eggs seems to have been the function of the present school board. (1) It is morally reprehensible to sell tickets for which there are no seats, this the school authorities did knowingly. (2) It is downright vicious to refuse to take heroic steps to provide seating space and comfort to patrons of the system's football teams. (3) It is said that Rice Institute could have been rented for the occasion, except the school boardin members of the helped to get a negative. (4) Bleachers, hastily added at the stadium, were pitiably inadequate, and the school authorities were not too active nor anxious to get these few.

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THE BOARD'S GENEROSITY with the seats of Negro patrons is most startling and painful. Not only do they preempt the best seats at the 50-yard line for whites, but

now it comes out that the whites, for the most part, pay only regular admission and no special admission to go into the section. On the other hand, Negroes who go into the grand stand on the same level, but at a less advantageous spot, have to pay an extra entrance fee. It is also said that men who are conductors on the bus are given seats in this choice space for nothing, even when Negroes who want, and are wiling to pay for the seats, can't have any.

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HOW NICE for the whites.

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THE LINKS CHARMED THE LUNKS again Sunday night at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Martha Davis. They had let every member (here they included the Lunks in the pot) draw a name and then give a gift, not to cost more than 25 cents, to the person whose name was chosen. Well, if you have to be told that the imp in everybody came out, you have no experience in life. One lady got a beautiful box with the wording on it: "The only real toilet water." When she opened it, there was a miniature glass toilet filled with green water. Another gentleman got a box with the fine engraving saying. "Coat hanger and a cigarette lighter that will last for life." When he opened this box there was a nail and a match. Maybe you will understand if I tell you that Jimmy Law is the unofficial announcer on such occasions. If anybody on earth knows what Jimmy is going to say next, I'd like to meet him.

Mrs. Davis has the finest home in "Sugar Hill" or in Houston. I never discuss food at such affairs, I eat it. John Davis was relegated to the oblivion, the Links always put upon the husbands, and only got his place in the sun turning on a glaring lamp and going around taking pictures all night.

Incidentally, John and Jimmy played Beauford and me again. When they took up the score, John and Jimmy had won the first rubber and were ahead of us. But in the second rubber Beauford bid and made a slam with us vulnerable, and kicked us ahead, where we stayed.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to one and all! But to really enjoy your Christmas, do something for somebody who needs it, but has no right to it, and keep your act to yourself. You'll be surprised at how much that will illuminate your whole Christmas day.

NORMAN THOMAS turned 70 the other day. For a great number of years he ran as candidate for President on the Socialist ticket. But I remember him best for the lectures that he used to give back in the '20's, about the same time that Max Eastman did. They were introducing them the Communists, when nobody over here knew anything about them. Norman Thomas has been a free man in his thinking all of his life, and he has consequently been a just and fair man.

PRISON SEGREGATION is being attacked in a federal court by Ben Davis, one of the 11 Communists convicted as being in a conspiracy to overthrow the government. He has filed a suit in the federa court in Washington, D. C., asking that Attorney General Brownell and the director of prisons be compelled to discontinue the "unlawful and unconstitutional practice of segregation." Brought by somebody else the suit would have had great promise, but the odds are that a Communist isn't going to get very much support in this movement to knock out segregation in the prisons.

A WHITE CHRISTMAS is what the S. P. railroad station thinks means Christmas "only for white people." There is a large Christmas tree in the living room for the whites, one in the ticket office on the white side, and one is the dining room, exclusively for whites. There is nothing in the Negro waiting room or dining room in the form of Christmas decorations from the station proper. Indeed, the report is that they now only clean up the Negro waiting room two or three times a week. This is not in the tradition of those who originally built and controlled that station. The old timers believed in separation, but they made serious effort to be fair to both groups.

EXPLOSIVE AND INFLAMMABLE could be applied to the new technique that Sheriff Willis V. McCall (of the Groveland notorious case, where he shot up Negro witnesses who were unarmed in his care) used when he ousted all the children of a family from a white school, on the ground that they looked to him to have Negro blood in their veins. In New Orleans old-timers will point out to you men on the street, who are passing for white, who are the brothers of other men whom you know as Negroes. It has been estimated by some that there are probably two million Negroes who are passing for white throughout the nation. This estimate does not include those who have always been counted as white and never had to cross over. If the law-enforced agencies of the South adopt Sheriff McCall's procedure, there will be a bitter fight between so-called whites of the South on the question.

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NAACP PINKED WITH REDS again are writhing in embarrassment at Louisville. The six now under indictment for allegedly stirring up riots in connection with the home of one Wade, a Negro who has a home in a white neighborhood, are said to be Reds, and at least two-thirds of them are not only members of the NAACP, but high in office in the local chapter. Any way the local chapter acts will be wrong. If they vote to suspend them, pending their clearing themselves, they will seem to be deserting their friends and members in a tight spot. If they keep them, they will let the NAACP be stamped as harbingers for Reds. My point is made again that the NAACP should not fool with Reds, and should never permit them to be a part of their membership. You can't do business with Communists, sooner or later some of our smart, thickheads will learn that.

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CHRISTMAS SEAL DONATIONS are the best possible way for one to help people who need help, and get the Christmas feeling of taking joy to others. The Christmas Seal fund is running short, and we invite our readers to do as we are doing: namely, we are giving, both personally and on the part of our paper. A small gift will go a long way to help free some poor child, or even an adult, from the ravages of tuberculosis today. There is more happiness in giving on Christmas than there is in receiving.

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NEGRO STEWARDESSES may be seen on airplanes one bright day, in the not too distant future. Do you know any reason why they should not so serve? Well, keep praying and looking and you may not be disappointed.

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ST. LOUIS AND CATHOLICS are taking the lead in desegregation in the Missouri area. As far back as 1948 the diocese of St. Louis was praised for its courageous introduction of desegregation in the St. Louis Catholic schools. At that time, though, the public and St. Louis generally would not let Negroes use the swimming pools. Today the public schools have got in line in St. Louis, and many of them have quietly installed integration. But their leadership has inspired 110, of the total of 177 districts in the state of Missouri that have Negro pupils, to begin desegregation. That's more than three-fourths of the districts that heretofore were solidly segregated. These are public schools that we are talking about. Although we give them credit for following the line of the Catholics, we have to give the Catholics credit for leading.

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DROPPING FORWARD PASSES is so prevalent among our school kids that it was a revelation to see the Abilene boys freeze onto a pass, if it came anywhere neear them, and HOLD ONTO IT. As important as forward passes are, I often wonder why coaches do not find a way to give special training to their ball hawks. Every time I see one of our school kids run along and cavalierly stick out his fingers, to let the forward pass slither through the fingers, I feel like boiling him in oil. What good is it to run, if you don't have the ball? All the receivers I see down this way seem to be imbued with the idea that they must run, if they get near a pass, whether they catch it or not. The important thing is to catch the pass, because the ball is already forward when the receiver gets it; and if he catches it, even if he doesn't gain another step, he has gained. But if he drops it, it has cost his team a down and maybe the opportunity to score. Coaches should never let boys become receivers until they prove that if they get near a ball they will catch it anl hold it, by actually doing it in practice. When I used to play end, the test was whether you caught the ball, whether it was near the ground or high in the air, your job was to catch it and hold it. Timing is important to both the passer and to the receiver. Having ends run straight out and wait for the man to throw the ball to them on a straight run is obsolete. The end must either brush the tackle, as if he is blocking for a back to circle his end, and then suddenly break down the middle, to be at a given spot at a given time; or if he runs straight out, then he has to suddenly cut back to center or to some other agreed upon spot, where the passer will already be throwing the ball leading him. The next timing is on going for the ball. Often the receiver is in the midst of two, and sometimes three, of the opposition team. The important thing is to gauge when the ball will reach a certain spot, and to jump to that spot to meet it at that instant. The end that plays basketball has a good chance at timing here, and if he is a jump center, he will usually beat his opposition and take passes with them all around him. Maybee I ought to go out and hire myself to one of the high school coaches of ends.

Another thing that burns me up is to see an end get sucked in and let a play go outside of him. "End" means that the player is always on the end of the play or end of the line, and that no play goes outside. There are always 10 other players inside to help catch a man, but there is nobody outside to help catch him. Often ends go down the field under punts, and they cut in so that the man carrying the ball can get outside of them, and that means that the runner is likely to rush down the sidelines with nobody to hit him. The end's primary function is to keep the play inside of him always. I played end three years and never had my end circled for a touchdown. That wasn't any great skill, it was a stubborn refusal to let a play go outside of me; because if the guy scores on the inside of me, 10 other guys are responsible, but if he gets outside, you as the end, are responsible. Next time I am going to talk some about playing halfback. No, I want to talk about how the end should stand, and also tell him how he can play his position and never get off side.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

A BRYAN CHAPTER of the Progressive Voters League was formed last week with Dr. W. A. Hammond, president; George R. Coker, secretary; and Horace Nelson, treasurer.

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NOT A WORD was carried in my local daily papers of Vice-President Nixon's statement to the nation that it must get rid of segregation and discrimination, if it wants to win the good will of the many peoples over the world, most of whom are dark. Yes, there was a purported story on Vice-President Nixon's speech, but that significant passage was omitted in my daily papers. Now the Vice president is the second highest personage in our national government, and anything he says is more or less important, particularly on policy. Also, the matter of segregation and discrimination in the South is of constant importance to the people, so that it just isn't cricket or logical for a daily paper, serving the South, to omit such a significant statement by the Vice President of the United States. It was diametrically opposed to the pattern of life of the South, and yet there not only was no editorial comment, but the story in the Houston dailies did not even carry the statement. Can't you see why the South has been able to go on with its abusive and indefensible discrimination so long, the pulpit and the daily papers have kept a smoke screen around the discrimination involved in segregation, and they have lied and lied and lied.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

THE CHAOTIC CONDITION among the longshoremen in New York has obscured the fact that longshoremen elsewhere than New York have signed contracts getting increased pay, and giving them work from Boston around the southern coast to Brownsville. I got this information from the March issue of THE ILA VOICE, the mouthpiece of the old ILA. The same was sent to me by a leader of the longshoremen on the local from Houston.

THE PICTURE CLEARS with this information. Since two-thirds of the ILA are outside of New York, there is a sufficient group of men to carry on alone, or to be an attractive plum for John L. Lewis' organization or any other they want to join. From this angle it looks as though the ILA in New York is going to have a tough fight to hold the bargaining power against the newly formed A. F. of L. union, supported by Governor Dewey. The ILA won the first election between the A. F. of L. and the ILA in New York, but the A. F. of L. claims that there were 4,300-odd fraudulent votes, and held up the results of the election being put into effect. Now it seems that the maneuver is to force another election, when the ILA probably has lost strength.

* * *

NOT RESPONSIBLE could be the verdict of all Americans on General Frank H. Schwable's giving away under the torture of Communists and falsely swearing that America was dealing in germ warfare. It was most regrettable that the officer should have broken down, but I don't believe that any of us are in position to judge him for breaking down. I seem to remember that some priests, also some bishops, and some of our ablest reporters have been forced to break down and confess guilt against themselves that was not true. The fault is not Schwable's, the fault lies in the lap of the Communists for violating all international rules in thus abusing prisoners.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE had the unique distinction of being honored in the South, when his composition "Elegie" won first prize in New Orleans. The occasion was the final concert of the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony. There were a number in competition. The prize was $1000. It was the first time a Negro had been so honored. He was also given the keys to the city of New Orleans in a ceremony at Xavier University.

I walked toward the YMCA for food on Bolls (in Dallas), a mother and a 2-year-old tot crossed my path on Cochran. The baby was crying with outraged righteousness, the mama was leading her by one hand, while she had a switch in the other, and marched grimly across the street. When I smiled knowingly, the mother mumbled that the 2-year-old had gone six blocks alone, that included crossing Bolls and other streets. I tried to pour water on the troubled scene by saying that she at least had plenty of nerve, but Mama wasn't having any of that, and when baby pulled back she got three or four more licks on the little chubby target for switching. My enemies would say it's my baby mind that made me able to realize that that tot was probably thinking how inconsiderate parents can be, while the mother was still smarting under the fear that she had sustained when she discovered that the tot had disappeared from home.

A little later I turned in on State, going to Mrs. Esther Dyson's, and there were probably four or five little kids that had somehow gotten the top off what looked from the surface like a manhole Yes, you guessed it, one adventurer had climbed down in this space, which fortunately was not much deeper than his height, and which had an opening to the street where the water was forced to pour into it from the street. The other adventurers on the surface were becoming nervous, and saying to him his mama was coming and he'd better get out. So as I stopped to peep in, he started his climb out and was helped out to my relief, at least. Why did he go in the hole? Well, again my baby mind makes me know that he was curious, and he did not think of the danger of possibly not being able to get out.

Sunday, as I came along to the office on Lathrop street, there was a baby about 2½-years old, who had a little bit of a broom straw on the end of a stick that might have been her baby broom, with which she was hitting a small white ball that probably was a golf ball. Some way it had come through a gap in the gate outside on the driveway of the property, but had not gotten to the street. The baby was out hitting the ball to knock it back through the gap in the gate into the yard, while Mummy stood watching. It doesn't take much imagination to realize that the baby had somewhere seen Mama was out and was watching she wanted to play some golf herself. Now if the ball had come off the driveway into the street, she would have followed it without a moment's hesitancy, fortunately, Mama was out and was watching her and would have been able to have stopped her in that instances.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL won a victory of sorts with West Point. He has finally gotten a communication from responsible persons at West Point, saying they will change the pattern wherein only Negro soldiers are mess boys, waiting on tables, washing dishes, etc., so that the group that is assigned to that work will include whites increasingly. The responsible person is also promising to look into the possibility of turning this work over entirely to civilians. The protest was called for when Congressman Powell found that the servant group was 100 per cent Negroid.

* * *

McCARTHY'S APPROACHING VISIT will inevitably make those of us in Texas reappraise this matter of McCarthyism and its relationship to Communism. There is no question but what the Communists went underground during the war by infiltrating most of our organizations. With the Hydrogen bomb it is not very difficult to get Americans frightened as to what could happen if the Russians should paralyze our resistance by the Communists who infiltrated our organizations. It only takes a hint of this to frighten almost any of us today. McCarthy hasn't given hints, he has been outriding Paul Revere, and been shouting louder than a megaphone with electronic qualities.

It isn't necessary to say that McCarthy is only out for publicity.

It is sufficient to say that McCarthy's method of recklessly charging anybody and everybody, without any proof, and of walking over their civil rights, has made him an issue, today looming bigger than Communism itself. I think today the bubble aura of hero-worship of McCarthy as our protagonist against Communism has burst, pierced by the recklessness of McCarthy himself. I don't believe anything can be done to put him back on the wall whole again as the man that we want to follow or to worship. I won't try to hear Senator McCarthy when he comes to Houston. I would not have an open mind if I heard him. I can remember that he called General George Marshall a traitor. I can remember that he accused Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, an innocent, simple woman, of being a Communist, without any proof, and had her dismissed from her job and exposed to public disdain, only to have his charges blow up completely in his face, when he turned and ran out of the hearing room, because he couldn't face his own music. I believe the Army's published record against McCarthy and the attorney for his committee, Cohn. Finally, how many Communists has McCarthy dug up by his own efforts, or convicted by evidence that he gathered himself? Negroes don't have to be frightened by the issue of Communism, because the whole world knows where they stand with regard to Communism.

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CALLED DIE-HARDS — Ben Davis, mayor of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, an all-Negro town; and Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, a weekly, have protested most vigorously a recent editorial in Ebony. The Ebony editorial seemingly said that these two leaders in Mississippi were trying to hold onto segregation and exploit it to their advantage. Ben Davis finished Fisk in '09, the

same class of Bill Dawson, then went on to Harvard and finished law, then went into Mound Bayou where he has been ever since.

Despite his training, I have never heard of his taking any public position on issues that affect the race. Percy Greene I have known for the last 12 years. He has taken a lot of positions, but when it comes to taking an issue straight-out against segregation, he always reneges, saying that it would hurt him in Jackson. I imagine it is these characteristics that have prompted the Ebony magazine to call them die-hards.

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DARTMOUTH BANS SEGREGATION in fraternities by a vote of the student body. By a close vote of probably 1128 to, say, 1110, or something like that, the student body voted that all fraternities must eliminate from their charter segregation based upon race, color or creed by 1960, or must leave the campus.

* * *

WALKER'S CONVICTION stirred Dallas Negroes as they have not been stirred in many and many a year. I was there on the week-end, and I literally did not go anywhere, but what somebody brought up the case of Tommie Lee Walker. I heard everything, from the charge that the state never proved the man guilty to the statement that there was a witness, who was prepared and ready to testify that no Negro killed the victim, Mrs. H. C. Parker. I never could get "het up" over the things that the people told me.

But I was impressed with the fact that W. J. Durham and young lawyer Turner had gotten more acclaim, in a suit where their client got death, than most men get for winning cases. That argued that the majority of the Negroes felt that there was something wrong with the trial. I also thought that as long as the death penalty is only given to Negroes who rape white women, and that white men practically never get any conviction at all for raping Negro women, there is something wrong with our trials and our courts. It seems to me that this one-sided conviction by the courts of justice argues that an outside bias creeps into courts and tilts the scale against Negroes.

I was also impressed with the fact that there were so many deputies on hand in the courtroom, despite the fact that there had been no demonstration. To me all of these policemen in the courtroom could not help but emphasize the racial issue in the trial. Why assume that the jury, or any other court people, would be free of the so obvious implication? Also there is the same hue of off-color to District Attorney Henry Wade's saying to the accused, who sat alone in a white-dominated atmosphere, "I'd be glad to walk the last mile with you, Walker. And I'd be glad to pull the switch on you". That statement in the atmosphere that surrounded the trial would not do much to help Negroes' faith in the impartiality of American justice in the South.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

I FORGOT. — Not long ago I had a statement in one of my columns commending Mrs. Susan McAshan for the contributions she has made to the community. I listed a number of things that she had been wholly or to a large extent responsible for. I forgot to mention that she had made a substantial contribution to building the Blue Triangle Branch of the YWCA on McGowen street. You guessed it, the ladies of the Y almost took my head off for the omission.

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CHEAP TRICKS still serve as the basis of C. W. Rice's news of those he hates in his Negro Labor News. In the February 4, 1950, edition of The Informer, page 10, I carried (in the Ram's Horn) a sub-title "FUN FOR ALL". Under it, four years ago, I told all and sundry:

Theodore Hogrobrook staged a surprise birthday party for Mrs. Hogrobrook at their home on Winbern Monday night. Among the guests who came and went were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Radley, Mr. Alvin Johnson, major domo of the Elks Rest, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Wright, Attorney and Mrs. Morris Bogdanow, President and Mrs. R. O'Hara Lanier, and the Wesley. There was good talk, a little dancing, and some bridge. First Mr. Johnson and I played Mr. Bogdanow and Mr. Hogrobrook. These two beat us that rubber. Then Dr. Beal replaced Mr. Hogrobrook (Dr. Howard Wright took Mr. Johnson's place) and we continued to beat Dr. Beal and Mr. Bogdanow. The final score for the Wright-Wesley side was 2910 as against 780 as the total for the opponents on the other side. Bogdanow said he hadn't played in 7½ years, and

and in those who have be[illegible] to harass President La[illegible] with being a Communist, or at least subversive have relied heavily upon the fact that President Lanier's name appeared as being a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the predecessor of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Repeatedly we have pointed out that President Lanier's name became associated with the organization at a time when nobody had any reason to suspect it of being subversive at all. But the boys were bent upon using that to smear Dr. Lanier, and they were heedless.

But on the hearing that Senator James O. Eastland conducted in New Orleans a week or so ago, the star witness said that Mrs. Durr had used her influence to get Justice Black (her brother-in-law) to speak as part of the plot "to deceive professors into joining the conference". Also Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had been inveigled into making the address before the opening session.

The same star witness, Paul Crouch, told the committee, "Armed with the magic of the Roosevelt and Black names many university professors, who did not suspect the organization, were brought in".

Now keeping in mind that President Lanier, like Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bethune, and a lot of others, had been interested when the movement first took place to set up this youth group, and that the group was only found to be subversive years afterwards, you can see how radical and unbased the charges were of Communism or subversivism against Dr. Lanier on this account.

It doesn't help the position of these reckless boys who have been throwing around the charge of Communism to find that now Martin Dies, who is the predecessor of McCarthy, is today saying that even many of the people who joined the Communist movement were "innocent people". For instance, when he appeared on the program, "Meet the Press", February 28, 1954, he said in answer to a question on Governor Shivers' idea of the death penalty for membership in the Community party, "I don't agree with that because the things we must always consider is that there were a great many innocent people, who were inveigled to join the Communist movement. I'd say, for instance, that 80 per cent of the members of the front organizations were non-Communists. Now I think that whatever we do, we must safeguard the rights of anyone who was a gullible and unthinking American, and who joined an organization".

I think President Eisenhower, in his talk last Monday night, showed the whole nation how hysteria has permitted the unscrupulous men among us to divide us and get us at each other's throats, by the clever ruse of calling people Communists without any proof or facts. I never did believe that there could be any real immunity to people recklessly and publicly calling people Communists. So I set out to build a file and a record, and I don't find anything that seems to even suggest immunity for such recklessness. On the contrary it seems now to me that a few more pieces and the jig saw puzzle will fall into place, and show it is absolutely libelous to so label a man publicly.

Just as I believe in the right of the press to investigate Communism or subversivism, I believe in the obligation of the press to oppose reckless invasion of civil rights without wavering.

(To Be Continued)

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

SOLID ACHIEVEMENTS on the part of President Eisenhower and his associates may justly be claimed now in the matter of aid to Negroes in civil rights and otherwise. A lot of things have been done in the 18 or 19 months that Eisenhower has been in office. Among them is the opening of theatres, cafes, and most of the hotels in Washington to Negroes. Now under urging from the President, the schools are ready to begin integration. Discrimination is being taken out of government contracts. Ike has appointed Negroes to high government jobs, probably higher than any that have come to Negroes under any other administration and best of all, Ike has made no public speeches about his efforts with regard to civil rights, and has in no way tried to capitalize on it, while on the other hand he has worked at it personally and quietly. But the big thing is that most people are going to give Eisenhower credit for the Supreme Court's decision, knocking segregation out in education. President Truman did more to make segregation unpopular, but more actual progress against segregation has come in the Eisenhower administration.

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MIXED MATCHES are permitted in Texas if the game is baseball, but mixed matches are forbidden if the game is wrestling or boxing. Yet white wrestlers leave Texas and enter competition with Negroes in other states. How long will it be before the general principle that segregation is inherently wrong will be applied to these sports?

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WHAT OF STATE PARKS, are they now open to Negroes on an equal basis? What ground is there for closing any of these parks in a city to the Negro citizens of that city.

THE SCHOOL PROBLEM is not basically integration, integration is merely a problem of adjustment in emotions and psychology. The basic school problem for the South is due to the fact that there are not enough buildings, not enough books, and not enough busses and other facilities for the school population, and the school population is growing by leaps and bounds, whereas the South's ability to raise funds is not getting any bigger. The problem can be pointed up this way, integrated or not integrated the Southern states are going to have a headache to supply sufficent schools for the school population. It would speed the solution of the real problem, if the two races could get together and decide on how they are going to work out this integration angle of it, so that the major thought can be given to the bigger one of finding sufficient funds.

STATESMANSHIP IS NEEDED for an immediate and easy solution of the integration problem, but I am of the opinion that it is needed even more for the solution of the real problem of furnishing sufficient schools for the population. In education, church leaders, YW and YMCA leaders, and those in other fields that have had experience with interracial problems, should be selected by the governor or somebody to serve with their counterparts from the minority race to sit and talk this thing out, to make and prepare plans for integration. My wife told me she heard an old hillbilly down in Mississippi or Alabama, in answer to questions right after the Supreme Court's decision, say that the integration should be brought about by putting the kids in the first grade together. It seems like a lot of sense to me. Once the two racial groups get together on the integration procedure it will be easier for them to go on to the bigger problem, which is a problem that will be lasting not today or tomorrow but over the next 20 years, probably; for it is certain that our school population will continue to increase and we will still be playing catch up for another decade or so.

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THE SEEDS OF DEMOCRACY are as often the seared bones of the martyrs to the cause as they are the victories of those who win here or there. We should not take pleasure at the Supreme Court's decision in the education cases without remembering to say a word of silent prayer for Charles Summer, Thaddeus Stevens, Senator Fessenden and men of that ilk, who fought to establish the amendments which have given us the victory. Then there are the martyrs who were lynched by night-riders, the Ku Klux Klan, and others who in the dark of the night rode down the Negroes who had the courage to fight for the rights of all in the South. This innumerable legion must always stand as a black border of the victory that we now hug to our souls.

Often I think that W. E. B. Du-Bois is today too friendly with the Communists, but I never have been able to lose my respect for the man, who in the days when it was almost worth his life to speak up for Negro rights, wrote about them, and talked about them, day in and day out, anywhere and everywhere. No, I don't forget the great Richard Allen, nor the numerous others who were lost to history because of man's refusal to honor courage in a black body. So as we partake of this great benefit, let us remember to be humble in memory of those who paid a great price that we might ultimately and in this day get the victory.

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AN ENCOURAGING GAIN was shown this past year in the number of physicians that we have. 7,276 were graduated, and 3,855 died. That gave us in all 218,522 physicians in the nation. That is a net gain of 4,970. It means that we now have one physician for about every 10,000 people. The 4,970 were practioners, and part of them resulted from releases from the Army. From our standpoint it is pleasant to report that more medical schools are opening up to Negroes now, so that our share of the increase is also enlarging greatly.

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PRICE DANIELS sent me a copy of the Congressional Record in which he made a speech on "Supreme Court Decisions on Separate Schools" in the Senate on May 18, in which he differed with the Supreme Court's decision. When I read the tripe that he has in this speech, I can see why he lost the Sweatt case and the Tidelands case the two chief cases that he had to handle during his administration as Attorney General for Texas. Basically, Price Daniel said that the purpose of segregation was: "First, to furnish equal opportunities and privileges and services for the children of the two races. . " Price Daniels comes from the town of Liberty, Texas, and the schools are so unequal in Liberty that you can't compare them at all, and in other sections of the county Negro schools are a disgrace. Price Daniel could not name, to save his life, one school system in the South that is segregated that is not discriminatory against Negroes. The laws that he talks about which provided for segregation were mandatory as to the separation, but never required equality. How do you expect to get statesmanship when men who are chosen to your Senate will dare get up publicly and make the type of untrue statements and half-true statements that permeate this speech?

IS FRANCE'S GESTURE of belatedly giving to Indo-China independence and equal status within the French Empire too late and too little? France has stubbornly fought up her war energies and those of America, trying to hold colonial control of Indo-China, until the Communists have won over the people of Indo-China and won over a great deal of the land itself. We have felt that America should have refused its aid to France in Indo-China, until France granted the independence and equality that is now offered, after we have used up our energy and jeopardized our security by possibly having to go to war. Those who have been on the scene recently say that Vietminhese hate the French so bitterly now that any grant of freedom at this late date will do little good. They have given the Communists a chance to ingratiate themselves with the people.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

Informer

PATIENCE IS A VIRTURE—It is very hard for any of us to be patient, particularly during times when there may be action and events that are of concern to us. But on this matter of desegregation there should be no real concern at all among Negroes. Any desegregation that goes into effect now is just that much gain to the Negro. On the other hand, any opposition to desegregation now does not set the Negro back at all. Houston!, Texas

As a matter of plain truth, we have gained a whole lot just by the Supreme Court's deciding that segregation is contrary to the constitution. In some cases whole states have already taken steps to bring their practices in accord with that decision; particularly in border states or in far western states. In some other instances large cities have desegregated completely just on the announcement that segregation is illegal. On the other hand, in some towns there has been violent opposition to desegregation. Okeh, why should we be excited about it, the issue is not made and will not be made until the Supreme Court of the United States issues its decision, saying how and when segregation must end. Even those who are most vocal about opposing desegregation now know that they will have to yield, when the Supreme Court hands down its decision. Sat. 10-9-54

It is necessary for Negroes to wait patiently until sometime in the spring of 1955, when the Supreme Court of the United States will hand down its decision implementing the decree of May 17, which held that segregation is contrary to the Constitution. We hope nobody will assume that on December 6, the day set for argument on the question of how the Supreme Court shall put its decision into effect, will be the day of the decision. Anybody with that notion is doomed to disappointment, because the decision of the Supreme Court should be unanimous, or nearly unanimous, and it certainly is going to take time after the argument for the court to get together. Soon after the December 6 argument, the court will adjourn for the holidays. It isn't likely that as soon as they return they are going to be giving their opinion on this important case.

But the whole point here is that Negroes should not be disturbed if no desegregation had taken place since the May 17 decision. Having waited 85 years, surely we can wait now until next spring, thus giving the Supreme Court a chance to make authentic the plan as to when and how segregation must end in the schools. So again I am pleading with our readers to let the columnists and the demagogues rant about the whites, who here, there or yonder have arisen en masse to oppose desegregation, I am asking the readers to possess their souls in patience and just wait until the Supreme Court settles the thing once and for all. I warned the readers that there would be disappointment, and there would be outbreaks and opposition, because no change ever takes place without embarrassment. It is foolish to expect that a whole area as big as the South and some of the border states are going to be able to accept desegregation, without there being outbursts of opposition here, there and yonder. P. 10

I have felt that we should not push our luck in this area by being frantic or forward to try to settle this thing during the twilight era between the decision of May 17 and the coming decision of next spring. I have suggested to the lawyers that I have seen, including most of the youngsters who have been admitted to the bar, that they not take cases to court on the question of desegregation in this twilight period. Some have done it, anyway, and have gotten just about what I told them they would get, namely, a refusal by the judges to pass upon the matter as long as the Supreme Court is still weighing the subject. I suppose we have to realize that youngsters have to learn for themselves, and we have to be patient with them as they butt their heads against walls that they could avoid.

Sat. 10-9-54

COMMUNISTS TRICKS are pushed at us constantly. Yesterday I received a package through the mail, with no indication of where it came from at all. Even the postmark was blurred so that you saw "Berl--" suggesting that it might have come from Berlin. You open the package and look through it to find very excellent printing and the photography is excellent. The three separate pamphlets seem to be one on Chinese children, referred to as the New China; one on African children, entitled: "That They May Live - African Women Rise," the third one is "Children Come First." Nowhere do they put on the literature anything to indicate who is getting it out, so you have to dig through it to find out who IS getting it out and what it is about. Then you discover that it is Communistic material entirely.

I can see how many gullible Negroes who get this material will go into ecstasies over how well the babies are treated in the Communist area. They probably would not realize that this is pure Communist propaganda, and that babies are not treated as they show in the pictures.

At other times I get literature across my desk in the name of liberty or civil rights, and you have to read 'way down in it before you either see somebody you know is connected with Communism, or see something else that will finally show that it is Communist stuff. Personally, I believe anything that the Communist send out is just propaganda. Don't think these advances by the Communists are idle, how do you think Ben Davis got hooked in by the Communists? How do you think Roberson got himself all twisted and snarled with Communism? How do you think Du-Bois got himself tainted with Communism? I have heard tell of people right here that I know, being mixed with Communists, they are people who under any ordinary measurement you'd count as decent, sensible people. You know, the NAACP did not finally break with Communists until a year or so ago. The NAACP still gets jolts now where in some of these un-American hearings it comes out that the guy who is up on the question of Communism has been or is a vice president or some big official in the NAACP. So far most of these vice presidents have been in locals, but they might just as well have been in the main organization, because the policy was that they would accept membership and help from anybody until a year or so ago. You can't do business with Communists, and the only way to handle a Communist is to let him alone.

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS now contain clauses which require every contractor to give equal opportunity of employment regardless of race, religion, color or national origin. Sure, there are no teeth to this thing, except that the power to give better opportunities for Negroes generally. It is a good thing for all Negroes to know about this clause, because in local areas, far removed from Washington, there may be government contracts where Negroes are not given a chance. All they have to do is to write up to the President's Committee on Government Contracts at Washington and give the facts.

* * * *

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN TEXAS," Governor Allan Shivers is reported by the Los Angeles Times of September 28 as having said of non-segregation. We wonder if that isn't saying in essence that Texas has withdrawn from the United States; for on May 17 the Supreme Court of the United States said, in a unanimous decision, that segregation was contrary to the Constitution of the United States and therefore void; now how can non-segregation be unconstitutional in Texas?

* * * *

MORGAN AND TATE are having it over the question of the case of the Tyler citizens to open the state park. A couple of months ago the question was raised as to what happened to the case. Attorney Tate wrote that the lawyers had been stymied for the want of plaintiffs, after the federal court had held that all of the remedies in the state court had not been exhausted. Now Mr. Morgan writes that Mr. Tate and the other lawyers had Dr. P. E. Matlock, J. R. Register and Rev. J. W. Preston of Tyler, all of whom went to the Tyler State Park to get permission for a picnic and were turned down on the ground of race. He also says that he has information that Mr. Kirk of Austin, together with others, attempted to enter a park near Austin to use the swimming pool, and were turned down for the same reason. Finally, he says he has information that the late President Rhodes and others attempted to go to Caddo Lake Park near Marshall, and were turned down on the same ground. Now we await the rebuttal from the lawyers.

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INDUSTRIAL RACE - RELATIONS REVIEW sent us Number 1 of Volume 1, covering July, August, and September 1954, and we find it something new in labor magazines. If the other editions follow this first one in quality and in range, it will be a real contribution not only to the field of labor, but to literature and to race relations in general. It will be published quarterly in Philadelphia, with Joseph V. Baker as publisher. The editors are Bernard R. Strange, Allan Powell, Ralph H. Jones, Russell Brown, and Barbara Harris.

Walter WHITE

Defender Chicago Ill.

Reveal Adults Behind School Riots; Forced Children To Participate

(Editor's Note: This week's column was written for Walter White by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. White is recovering from a heart attack.)

Sat. 11-6-54

Children from Baltimore have confirmed what most of us believed to be the truth about the recent upheavals in those cities in connection with integration of the schools. One of the white students from Baltimore said at New Rochelle, New York, that adults started the agitation and even threatened some of the children with anonymous telephone calls.

There is a widely accepted belief that if children are left to themselves they do not have trouble making interracial adjustments. This was beautifully illustrated in Baltimore when the school trouble was at its peak. In the heart of the neighborhood where racial feeling is supposed to be at its worst, here was a hotly contested sandlot base ball game between colored and white boys.

Spectators were cheering their favorites and there was not the slightest evidence of friction. If the players knew about the threats of possible race riots and gang fights that were being passed around over telephone wires at the time, they did not act like it.

The testimony of the Baltimore children in New Rochelle supports the practical truth that prejudice must be taught to young people. We should also add that prejudice must be continually reinforced if it is to live in the sun light of modern education.

A child leaving a home that stresses the inferiority of colored people sees well-dressed and orderly nonwhites on his way to school. In the class room he is taught about the importance of democracy and the place of the United States in world affairs.

His prejudice is likely to wilt considerably if he is in the hands of skillful teachers who tell him the truth about the races of man. This means that the schools themselves must do an increasingly vigorous job in giving children information about their fellow men.

Another ugly fact confirmed by the Baltimore school children was that most of the agitators were not parents and the signs used in the demonstrations were handed to children by "professional" race baiters.

The NAACP's observers and the Baltimore police department had noted the trouble making techniques used in disturbance. Now that the children also speak of it, the question arises, "why did most of the stories in the southern daily press ignore this angle?"

If the NAACP and the police department could learn that most of those causing the trouble were small time bigots rather than parents, why was this so difficult for professional newspaper men to get the same information? If they did know the agitation was artificial what was the reason why this was not printed?

Without answering these questions directly one is safe in saying that too many of the white newspapers wanted the Baltimore incident to be an example of why integration in the schools would not work.

Many of them were bitterly opposed to the Supreme Court's decision and in their zeal to justify their opposition they became blind to obvious facts.

Fortunately, they now have a second chance to line up with the forces of law and order. If they spend more time telling about the success that is accompanying integration it is very unlikely that disturbances like those that occurred in Baltimore and Washington will be repeated.

Walter WHITE

Defender

Merchants Of Hate

By JAMES W. IVY

(NOTE: While Walter White is convalescing from a recent heart attack his friends will contribute guest columns.)

Chicago Ill.

Few will deny that many people, especially in the border states and the Deep South, are very angry about the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. But what is much more disturbing is the rise of a hate group to exploit this anger.

Just recently there came into the hands of this columnist two hate sheets, both mouthpieces for continued segregation in the public schools. One is Bryant Bowles' THE NATIONAL FORUM, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP); the other, which calls itself "The Nation's Anti-Communist Paper," is published in Union, New Jersey.

Sat. 11-13-54

Both sheets are peddlers of hate. And both profess to have discovered a sinister tie up of Jews, Negroes, and Communists in a common front to break down white supremacy.

THE NATIONAL FORUM reveals its editor, Bryant Bowles, the founder of the NAAWP, as a miserable little man with a disgusting conception of democracy and Americanism. Bowles, who was arrested once by the Baltimore police on five charges of false pretense, is apparently trying to recoup his fortune and to make a splash on the national scene by cashing in on sporadic opposition to the Supreme Court's May 17 decision.

In Milford, Delaware, where he had the most success, he seized upon the newly inflamed fears of credulous small-towners and rural folk who seem to believe that entrance of Negroes into public school classrooms in some way presages entrance into their homes.,

It is weird that in 1954, the age of the hydrogen and atomic bombs, the United Nations, and at a time when racial superiority is intellectually bankrupt, that a troglodyte like Bowles crawls out of his racist cave to preach white supremacy and race hate.

Bowles' bedevilment with white supremacy has a cold, sadistic quality and little of that moral frenzy which animated two of his predecessors in the Deep South, the late James K. Vardman of Mississippi and Tom Walton of Georgia, Bowle's white supremacy notions are degrading, dirty; in fact, almost pathological from the sheer weight of their querulous insanity.

"Total mongrelization is NAACP goal," he yells. And in the mid-August 1954 issue of his paper he features on the front page pictures of a Negro "king" and a white "queen" at the 25th anniversary celebration of Los Angeles City College and warns that this is "a preview of what the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling ultimately means for parents everywhere." He then adds:

"Actually, the disgraceful spectacle at Los Angeles City College should provide a lesson not only to the parents of Los Angeles (many of whom originally came from the deep South) but to parents everywhere."

"The real damage," he warns, of mixing whites and Negroes in the classroom, "will be done on the psychological front. The child will be conditioned at first to accept the mere presence of Negro students in the classroom. Later he will be taught that all races are equal in ability and intellectual capacity and that there is no essential difference between the various groups. He will be inoculated against the evils of 'bias' and 'prejudice,' and trained to look upon any manifestation of racial pride or consciousness as anti-social, if not criminal."

Perhaps the president of the NAAWP does not know that this is precisely what decent Americans want and believe in. This equality which Bowles affects to despise is the profound moral conviction of every decent man and woman. What distresses him, apparently, is that the majority of Americans do believe in equality and that the NAACP (not the N. A. A. W. P.) has been so successful in helping America to live up to its ideals.

What group backs the other hate sheet, COMMON SENSE, this writer does not know, But the group, judging by its paper, is vicious, unprincipled and a monger in half-truths.

They have dared to claim that the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court "actually carried out a 1921 Resolution of the Communist International."

Such crackpot minorities as the NAAWP and COMMON SENSE, with their vile and vulgar rhetoric, cannot stop the onward march of racial democracy in America. They cannot hinder it much, since they are frustrated groups fighting hopeless rearguard actions.

Walter WHITE

Defender

Mississippi Led States In Lynchings, Illiteracy

By HENRY LEE MOON
Director,
(Public Relations, NAACP)

For decades the state of Mississippi led the union in only two respects — lynchings and illiteracy. In practically every other field, and certainly in all areas of human welfare, Mississippi consistently managed to wind up as No. 48 among the states.

And now the white supremacists in that state have come up with a new device by which they hope to halt the march of progress. Specifically, they are resorting to extra-legal means in a concerted effort to forestall the desegregation of public schools. As yet there have been no reports of lynchings, nor of beatings. A new, less gruesome, but potentially quite as effective method has been devised to put the screws on Negro leadership which opposes segregation.

Chicago Ill.

Two national officers of the NAACP on recent trips to that state have encountered enough instances of economic pressures being put upon local and state NAACP leaders to indicate there is a concerted state-wide plan

Evidences of these pressures began to crop up in various parts of the state following announcement of the organization of County Citizen's Councils to maintain segregation.

Earlier, 100 Negro leaders, summoned to the Capitol by Governor Hugh White, astounded the governor by rejecting his invitation to join in the support of a "voluntary" school segregation plan. Following that meeting, Governor White said: "I am stunned! I had believed that a certain element representing a vast majority of the Negroes would go along. Now, I'm definitely of the conclusion that you can't put any faith in any one of them on this proposition."

Failing to cajole Negroes into acceptance of segregation, white supremacy elements in the state have undertaken to make it even

more difficult for Negroes to secure money or credit. In this way, they hope to scare off or starve the leadership into submission.

Upon return from a recent trip to the state, Clarence Mitchell, the NAACP's able Washington representative, reported several instances of these pressures.

The automobile liability insurance, required by the state, of one NAACP leader was suddenly cancelled. Banks and other creditors who formerly allowed plenty of time for payment are now demanding prompt payment of outstanding bills. His income tax returns are being investigated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This man and his wife have taken precautions to avoid the fate of Harry and Harriet Moore in Mims, Fla., on Christmas Night, 1951.

The president of a recently organized branch, a small businessman, was recenty called in by the local banker and asked to show the books of the NAACP. In reply, the Negro leader asked the banker to cite the law which would require him to show the association's books. The banker then threatened to "tie up" the man's business and run him out of town. Whereupon the businessman promptly prepaid a small note owed the bank.

A veteran of World War I, leader of another Mississippi branch, reported attempts made to intimidate Negroes who petitioned the local school board to end segregation.

Despite these threats, pressures and reprisals Negro leadership in Mississippi has not taken to cover, Mr. Mitchell reports. They are prepared to make sacrifices to end segregation.

However, as these pressures grow greater there is need for more powerful moral and financial support for the victims of these economic purges. There is need for a substantial fund to help finance militant Negro leadership in Mississippi when local resources are denied to them.

Walter WHITE

During the illness of Mr. White, friends are pinchhitting by writing his column. This week's author is Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations for the NAACP.

Defender

By HENRY LEE MOON

Director P.9

(Public Relations NAACP)

Suddenly we were silent — strangely silent and serious.

Less than an hour ago we had been gay, almost frivolous, as we released balloon after balloon, each laden with messages of hope for the peoples of the satellite countries. It had been fun feeling the tug of the hydrogen-filled ballrooms seemingly eager to get on their way across the nearby border.

Chicago, Ill.

We watched them as they soared upward and out of sight, drifting steadily eastward towards the communist-dominated lands.

At the launching site we had picnicked on knockwurst, sauerkraut, rye bread and huge steins of the best German beer. It had all been great fun.

Sat. 11-27-54

But now it was different. We were standing directly in front of the Iron Curtain. There was no laughter now, no gaiety as we listened intently to the hushed voices of the security agents who had accompanied us. Our instructions had been explicit:

"Do not leave the rest of the party, please follow the instructions and warnings of those guiding you." This was no place to stray from the group.

We were on a crest overlooking a valley through which ran the border separating Germany and the West from Czechoslovakia, the beginning of the Communist-dominated land mass extending from the point eastward some 5,000 miles to the Pacific Ocean.

There was, of course, no "curtain" neither metal nor textile. But the separation was no less position, the barrier no more penetrable, our guides explained.

It was just before dusk when we arrived. The sun, which had been unseasonably warm and bright, was settling gently behind us. From where we stood we could see the long shadows in the valley and on the slopes beyond. At this point the border is a field-stone fence of the type common in upstate New York and in New England.

Immediately in front of the fence, stands a modest sign in German indicating the frontier. On the far side lie barren fields bordered with a ploughed strip, possibly 30 feet wide. It was explained to us that this strip is kept freshly ploughed so that the Czech patrols could tell from the footprints if anyone had crossed.

In sight also were an observation tower and a former school building which had been converted into headquarters for the border guard. Through field glasses we could see the frontier militiamen Barely visible in the dimming light of early evening were the barbed wire fences which, our guide told us. were electrified.

And beyond these lay the five-mile no man's strip in which residence is forbidden and into which entry is permitted only to authorized persons.

This, then, was the reality of the Iron Curtain which we had come a long way to see under auspices of the Crusade for Freedom. There it was before us —a grim barrier erected to shut off half the peoples of the world from the other half.

Behind the curtain, millions of people yearned for freedom from toalitarian rule. Through it, a few persons still manage to escape despite the precautions of their prison guards.

Twilight departed and darkness descended over the scene as we back toward Munich.

It was not until hours later that gaiety returned to our party when we stopped for dinner at a lovely inn in the peaceful town of Passau overlooking Austria across the blue Danube. Even then we could not forget the grim reality of the Iron Curtain and the many peoples who live in despair in that vast land.

Walter WHITE

Friends Inquire About Life After Death, And Promised Land

How does it feel, several persons have asked me, to be so close to death that pulse, blood pressure and breath were apparently ended and then returned to life? Does one feel any differently about life itself? Did one see or feel any new experiences which alter the pattern of one's thinking?

Defender

Having gone through such an experience recently, I wish I were able to report some exciting visions of whatever world there is after death. Unhappily, I cannot.

P.9

After a short period of unconsciousness in an oxygen tent I did not learn until many days later how close the end had been. The only deep emotion I can report is that of unlimited joy that at so exciting a period of human history I have been allowed time to witness and participate in this rapidly changing world of ours.

Some friends with the utmost sincerity wrote warm and moving letters which drew an analogy to Moses who was permitted to see but not allowed to enter the Promised Land.

Sat. 12-25-54

I have already seen much of the Promised Land and expect to see more of it in the years to come as segregation in all of its phases continues to crumble.

Other friends have chided me, saying that it is my own fault that I suffered a heart attack because of the years I had not worked at a more temperate pace. Possibly there is some truth in the accusation. But had not a host of Americans, living and dead, been willing to work without compromise or thought of self over the years the status of democracy would not be what it is today. There are many less fortunate than myself who have given their lives for the cause of freedom, ranging from the days of Frederick Douglass to Harry Moore.

What more can I say than to express gratitude that a crisis has passed and "many more years of participation in the struggle for human freedom" are now promised me by the doctors.

To each and all of you who have sent, by one means or another, your good wishes and prayers, I am deeply grateful.

Walter WHITE

Journalism's Top Hatchet Men Out To Aid Segregated Schools

Other methods of intimidation having failed, a propaganda campaign aimed at Negro teachers has been somewhat belatedly launched in anticipation of the Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation.

An avalanche of soberly written and lengthy editorials from Southern newspapers increasingly stress the fact—or, more accurately, the allegation and speculation that integrated schools may mean the loss of jobs by many Negro teachers. Not only is this being pointed out in the South as an ominous consequence of the Negro's fight against segregation but Southern newspapermen like W. D. Workman, jr., of the Charleston, S. C. News and Courier are writing articles for Northern papers in the same vein.

Workman, for example, wrote in the New York Herald Tribune on January 10 that "thousands" of the 113,000 Negro teachers in the South "are likely to lose their jobs . . . if the Southern states were to follow the example set by the non-segregated states of the North, East and West."

He then attempts to bulwalk his thesis with statements that New York with a population of 918,000 Negroes in 1950 employed fewer than 3,000 of them as teachers while South Carolina with 322,000 Negroes listed 8,845 or three times as many.

How sound is Workman's argument? In the first place, so far as New York is concerned, no one knows how many Negro teachers there are because a state law forbids classification by race. Thus Workman's figure of "fewer than 3,000" is wholly a guess.

In New York City and other large cities and towns colored instructors are now so readily accepted that a few pay any attention to race while the acute shortage of teachers during recent years has made qualified teachers the object of search to fill vacancies created by resignation, death or new schools.

Even if one accepts Workman's estimate as approximately accurate, why haven't more Negroes in places like New York gone into teaching? The answer for them is exactly the one for whites—they make more money in other occupations. Only the other day, headlines were made by the resignation in New Jersey of a white high school science teacher with a master's degree because he could earn much more money driving a truck.

Garment and needle trades workers in many Northern cities, protected as to job security, upgrading and wages through union collective bargaining, today earn more than many teachers, white as well as colored in Mississippi. Automobile and steel workers as well as many Federal, state and municipal employees enjoy larger salaries than many high school principals.

Dan Temple Graves of the Birmingham Post-Herald gleefully quotes Workman in support of his argument that "segregation assures employment to thousands of Negro teachers who will have no such assurance if it is abolished" and adds that "The NAACP answer to that will be an FEPC." As to the latter, he might conceivably be right for once. Fights for laws against racial discrimination are an absolute necessity and the NAACP will not cease fighting for them until they are achieved.

But what Southerners like Workman and Graves carefully ignore is the fact that America's appalling and irremediable shortage of teachers estimated by the National Education Association to be a minimum of 160,000, makes it utterly impossible for America to refuse to utilize every qualified teacher regardless of race or color. It may take a little time to establish this. But such is the American passion for education of its children, neither race nor color will stand in the path of progress, despite the bleatings of men like Workman and Graves.

Walter WHITE

Ex-Ambassador Chester Bowles' Book Pictures Democracy At Its Very Best

If you can possibly spare four dollars, may I suggest —no, that's too namby pamby a word—insist that you invest it forthwith in a book which will pay you dividends many times the value of your initial investment.

The book is AMBASSADOR'S REPORT by Chester Bowles who, until the recent change of administration, was our ambassador to India. Harper's publishes it. It reads as easily as an excellent novel.

It gives you the feeling or having travelled with the Ambassador and Steb, who is Mrs. Bowles, Cynthia, aged as to years thirteen when the family went to India but understanding as much as one twice her years and the two younger Bowles.

Theirs was a presentation of democracy at its very best.

The reason this was true is that the Bowles family dared to be themselves. They did not calculatedly ignore protocol and the excruciating stuffiness which makes the life of diplomats a horrible regimen of formality.

(I well remember how the United National representative of a certain country who was a warm and human being in New York carefully left at our hotel five calling cards with the upper left corners folded downward to signify his recognition of our arrival in his country.)

The Bowles refused to live in the grandiloquent American embassy, renting a modest house instead. The children rebelled against attending the very proper school for the children of diplomats, choosing a public school. They pedalled their bicycles to school instead of riding an embassy automobile.

At first, these and other non-conventional behaviors were attributed by a skeptical Indian government and people as being skilled American public relation paganda.

That is, until everybody Pandit Nehru to the most lo village dweller discovered that wasn't a pose but exactly what the Bowles family had done in Essex, Connecticut, USA.

What makes AMBASSADOR'S REPORT one of the most important books of our time is that Chester Bowles integrated himself into the life of the people of Asia as naturally and completely as his family did without ever once losing either the perspective or the responsibility which was his as ambassador of the United States.

Pandit Nehru immediately recognized in him an entirely new type of representative of the West. He soon abandoned his skepticism and accepted the new envoy with full faith as another human being of intgrity who, like himself, held unshakable faith in the democratic process but also repudiated superiority and colonialism.

He tells of how the United states, passionately anti-colonial in theory although its financial interest are not so pure of either motive or practice, has replaced Great Britain in the minds of Asians as the chief protector and expander of colonialism in Asia and Africa. He makes clear as well how convinced as well as distorted is Asian opinion of the race problem in the United States.

I could imagine no more instructive nor valuable course in contemporary history than AMBASSADOR'S REPORT. If you can't afford to buy it or are unwilling to make the necessary sacrifice of something else, go to the library and get it. You'll learn more about what is going on in Asia and the world—and what may happen tomorrow—than in any other way.

Walter WHITE

Segregation Subject Put In Background As The Walter Whites Sample Teas

Are you, like me, one of those to whom tea is tea? Or who go into the grocer's and take whatever brand he recommends or whichever you have heard extolled on radio and television or in newspaper advertisements? If you are, you probably haven't gone wrong because tea experts declare that most of the popular brands are good values. They have to be or they wouldn't stay at the top very long.

But if you have the time and inclination—or happen to be married to one who has the latter along with a modicum of expert knowledge — there are exciting fields of exploration into the lore and variety of teas from all over the world. So for this once will you allow me to write about tea instead of segregation?

It all started when my wife asked me what I thought of tea as a Christmas present for friends we love. I was dubious until we arrived at the office in lower Manhattan of one of New York's most famous importers of tea and coffee.

It was a rather small office. From one window one looked at a gray wall and clouded skies which could have been London; out of another at lower Manhattan's towers which was unmistakably the New World.

In the center of the room was a largish table, high in the middle with a delicately balanced apothecary's scales located in its exact center. Around its lower edge were placed a dozen wafer-thin porcelain cups without handles.

My wife and I joined the professionals at the revolving table to suggest the blends which would combine to form the tea we wished for our friends. Minutes stretched into hours. But such was the distinctive aroma of each tea from Assam or Malaya, from Ceylon and those parts of China still free from the Communists or those from which previous and dwindling quality.

The table revolved like a Lazy Susan as two experts—one a gay, greying, gangling American and the other a quiet Englishman—sat hunched over the circling table. From small tin boxes bearing the fabulous names of plantations in India, Ceylon, China and Malaya, teas were carefully lifted and weighed on the scales down to the last leaf. Close by was an ornate copper and brass heater with two intricately shaped kettles of boiling water. Also a three-foot high copper object shaped like a very proper and angular hourglass which might be vulgarly called a spitoon. Into it each tea taster spat each teaspoonful of tea after he had rolled it around his mouth to determine its flavor and quality.

stocks had come to the United States before 1950, time was forgotten.

Over each collection of leaves was poured boiling water. We emulated the experts in gently stirring the brew to inhale the heavenly but varied perfume which rose to caress the nostrils. And then each of us lifted a teaspoonful of tea from each of the dozen cups to swirl it around one's palate for comparison with the others.

Eventually we miraculously decided on one combination as best of the scores we had tested. With gracious condescension, the two experts—kept long past their dinner hour—leaned over again to sniff the brew and sample its bouquet. Startled, they raised their eyes in recognition of my wife's selection.

"That is a good choice. One of the best we've ever tasted," they exclaimed in ungrudging acceptance of a new member of the clan. Forgotten seemed to be the quite frank suggestions of earlier in the evening that we go elsewhere to buy beautifully canistered cans of another tea which relies more on packing than quality.

We were glad that we had answered our hosts' question as we departed of whether there was anything else they could do for us. Our reply had been, "Yes, we'd like a cup of tea—to drink!"

Walter WHITE

Uncle Tomism Of College President Arouses Ire

For the time being the name of the college president and the school over which he presides will not be divulged. But one of the most incredible and vicious examples of Uncle Tomism of recent or even of remote years has recently come to light in a southern state.

In that state Herbert Wright, youth seretary of the NAACP, had been welcomed in numerous white colleges, universities and high schools. The student bodies in those shools had manifested keen interest in an approval of the NAACP's fight against segregation in education.

But here is what happened in one of the Negro state colleges. Its president, as well as the principals of several Negro high schools, were terrified lest permitting an NAACP spokesman to talk to the students get them in difficulties with prejudiced members of the state legislature, particularly when appropriations for those schools were pending.

Pat 2-20-54

But despite the opposition of the president, Herbert Wright did talk at a meeting of the students who received him warmly and with none of the fear which paralyzed their president.

As soon as Wright had departed, the college president called in the local Federal Bureau of Investigation to request that all students who had been present at the meeting be investigated for presumably "subversive" thoughts and activities.

The strategem, relevant of McCarthyism at its worst, was temporarily successful. Being hauled on the carpet by FBI agents during trying times like these is a painful experience even for those completely innocent.

To be presumably accused of disloyalty and to have it on reord in FBI files that one has been investigated do not augur well for the future of any American citizen.

Should he read this column the college president will know who is being written about. But he is either ignorant or forgetful of the fact that many leading Americans are on written record endorsing the work of the NAACP.

Among these is the famed J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, who decared that "Equality, freedom, and tolerance are essential in a democratic government. The NAACP has done much to preserve these principles and to perpetuate the desires of our founding fathers." P. 11

In due course the identity of the college president, who went further than even the late Senator Bilbo or Gov. Herman Talmadge, who knew better than to impugn the loyalty of the NAACP will be made known.

His thoroughly despicable action is one of the most convincing arguments yet produced as to the harm done by segregation. The sooner such educators are retired to pasture and thereby deprived of the power to intimidate students entrusted to their care the better it is going to be for all concerned.

Walter WHITE

Washington Newsman Writes Book On Service Integration

Lee Nichols is a quiet affable, pipe smoking, bespectacled United Press correspondent in Washington. By some strange strength he has resisted the malady which infects far too many Northerners who go to the nation's capital to live and work—the sickness of Jim Crow and surrender to the manifold pressures which the silent as well as the vocal Dixiecrats have inflicted until quite recently in social, political and other ways.

Neither a crusader or conformist, Lee has quietly and perceptively watched and recorded the ebb and flow of racial patterns and, somewhat amazingly has found in Washington's sometimes fetid racial atmosphere, a deeper devotion to his Quaker and democratic principles that all men are equal and should be treated as equals.

Possibly more remarkable is that Lee has never permitted his deep convictions to distort his equally strong reportorial objectivity.

Pat 2-27-54

For this reason his exciting story of how segregation in the Armed Services has been almost wholly eliminated during the past decade, BREAKTHROUGH ON THE COLOR FRONT, just published by Random House in New York, is one of the most important books not only of 1954 but of this era.

In 235 fact-packed pages he relates how years of unremitting, often apparently hopeless, but uncompromising opposition to segregation has inexorably forced the total reversal of national opinion on the issue.

BREAKTHROUGH ON THE COLOR FRONT won't, unfortunately, make the same size headlines in Russia, Asia, Africa, Latin America or even Europe which bloody fights between and Negro American troops during the first and second World Wars caused.

Journalism today always plays up conflict over agreement — unhappily, a group of men beating up or otherwise maltreating another man makes more exciting news than their treating him as a fellow human being. Dulles and Vishinsky agreeing on an issue today is a dull and unnewsworthy item; calling each other crooks makes headlines.

So will Lee Nichols' account of how the United States armed services' really democratic transformation make no headlines.

But the book can and possibly will do an enormous good in reporting how not only the services themselves but even communities such as Brownsville, Texas (where the notorious 24th Infantry explosion occurred) and Biloxi, Miss., are reshaping their racial policies.

Certain heroic names stand out in Lee Nichols' book while some are missing. Among the former are Franklin D. Roosevelt, James V. Forrestal, Stuart Symington, William H. Hastie, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman.

Among the latter are many others like Admiral Chester Nimitz, Robert C. Weaver, Clarence Mitchell, Harold Ickes, Oscar Chapman and a host of others never known to the public—white and Negro—who learned through grim experience as well as rational thought that race prejudice in times either of peace or war is a stupid, unnecessary, divisive and expensive contradiction of democracy and Christianity.

President Eisenhower comes off much better in BREAKTHROUGH ON THE COLOR FRONT than would have been the case in 1948 when he testified before a Senate committee that segregation could never be ended except through the "slow processes of education." In the miraculously brief period of five years courageous and affirmative action had done the job.

To his credit he had moved the clock forward after entering the White House. Lee Nichols has written one of the most gallant and hopeful reports of how democracy can be impremented which has yet been done.

31a 1954

(Negro) Walter White

Walter WHITE

Primary Elections In N. C. And Alabama May Prove Historic Events

It is natural that the phenomenal eleven Supreme Court decisions undergirding and expanding civil rights in eight days command the headlines of the world.

But two other contemporary events may be proved by time as being as significant of fundamental change as the Court's decrees.

These happenings are, of course, the primary elections which have just taken place in North Carolina and Alabama.

The most decisive is the one in North Carolina where former Governor W. Kerr Scott decisively defeated Senator Alton A. Lennon who was running for the term after having been appointed last July to fill the uncompleted term of the late Senator Willis Smith.

Lennon was a mediocre legislator who faithfully voted straight down the line as a conservative Southerner and enemy of civil rights.

As governor, Mr. Scott followed a liberal course as far as the exigencies of North Carolina politics permit.

To the surprise of almost everybody, including Frank Graham, at the time president of the enlightened University of North Carolina he named the courageous educator United States Senator.

Gov. Scott publicly welcomed Marian Anderson to the state, recognized Negroes in every possible fashion as full-fledged citizens of the state, fought for the nomination at Chicago in 1952 of Adlai Stevenson

As was expected, some of the same below-the-belt tactics on the race issue which defeated Frank Graham were used against Kerr Scott.

The final tally showed Scott winning by a margin of 25,966 over Lennon and by 11,812 votes over the combined total of Lennon and five other candidates. Thus no runoff will be necessary.

Of major significance is the fact that both the North Carolina and the recent Alabama primaries demonstrated that Negro citizens are using their ballots as well as legal weapons to win more freedom.

For the past two years, the North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches, led by Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, and Charl McLean of Winston-Salem, have conducted an unremitting campaign of registration and voting. The successful campaign was aided measurably by contributions of two New Yorkers, who insists on remaining anonymous, which were made to the NAACP.

This campaign which was aided by ministers, teachers, businessmen and others resulted in close to 200,000 Negro registered voters in North Carolina who supported Scott over Lennon.

Shortly before the North Carolina primary Kelly Alexander told me that close to 200,000 Negroes are now registered voters in that state. How many of them voted in the May 29 primary is not yet known.

For sometime to come it is probable that both Negroes and white voters in the South will have to choose between candidates whose records on civil rights are far from perfect.

But the U. S. Supreme Court decisions against segregation in education, housing and recreation will never be fully implemented unless and until enlightened voters of both races make it politically unhealthy for candidates to flout or attempt to circumvent the Court's decisions.

It is highly significant that a national news magazine reported recently that the reason so few Southern members of Congress commented on the epoch-making decisions is the fact that the number of Negro voters in their states is steadily increasing.

As practical politicians, these legislators, whatever their inner fury at the Court for its decisions, decided they had best keep their mouths shut.

Bunche Probe Is Example Of Attempt To Suppress Independent Thinking

What is it like to appear before a loyalty board?

Like millions of other Americans I have read accounts, many of them violently opposed in content and treatment, about hearings before such boards. Also, like millions of Americans, I had watched with fascination the objective and orderly probings of crime by the Kefauver Committee and the quite different approach of the current McCarthy-Army shenanigans in Washington.

But it wasn't until Ralph Bunche was attacked by two ex-Communists that I had opportunity to see such a board in action.

My appearance was at my own request after I had characterized any aspersions on Dr. Bunche's complete loyalty as "shocking" and "an unseemly farce."

So far as the International Organizations Employes Loyalty Board is concerned I found it to be made up of able, serious-minded Americans who were passionately devoted to the highly difficult responsibility which had been placed upon them. I was assured repeatedly that the same careful protection of rights of the individual which was given to Dr. Bunche was given equally to the most humble and menial American employee of the United Nations.

The current nationwide criticism of the tactics of men like Senator McCarthy, it seems to me, made the Board even more conscientious in the performance of its duties. As is known all over the world, the Board promptly and unequivocally dismissed the fantastic charges against America's most distinguished diplomat.

But what troubled me as I left the hearings were these circumstances.

How far can democracy, however strong, permit professional ex-Communists to fling charges against Dr. Bunche? How close is the United States coming to a police state when individuals whose only claim to recognition is that of willing acceptance of Communist doctrine and discipline can make a career and livelihood of appearing on a per diem basis as professional witnesses against Americans who have contributed at great sacrifice as much as Dr. Bunche has towards preservation of democracy?

As I looked at the six members of the Board who had been separated from their professions and businesses to pass judgements on other Americans I wondered how far the process will eventually go.

Are we in danger of half of the population of America sitting in judgement on the other half?

Again, with no criticism of the International Organizations Employes Loyalty Board, which was merely doing the job assigned to it, I wondered how much of the attack on Dr. Bunche was motivated by determination of the nonothings to suppress all independent thinging and waken those who speak of human and civil rights.

American Negroes not long ago wisely and unequivocally denounced and declined to participate in a Communist-front "defense of Negro leadership."

It would have been most absurb to have been sucked into such an obvious attempt to save skins of frightened Communists. But the time may be close when Negroes who have spoken out and worked against racial bigotry on the basis of American principle and not as stooges of the Communists will need to take concerted action against those who would destroy them for speaking out.

There are those — both white and Negro — who would gladly destroy those who have been the strongest bulwark of democracy by their sacrificial efforts to cleanse democracy of its racial sins.

Walter WHITE

Ike's Backing of Meek For Illinois Senator Puzzling

"Blessed are the Meek" may have been made a potent campaign slogan in this year's Illinois senatorial race through the inexplicable endorsement by Mr. Eisenhower of the isolationist pro-McCarthy Republican candidate, Joseph T. Meek. Meek's smug acceptance of the President's blessing, given only one week after the Citizens-for-Eisenhower committee bluntly refused to endorse Meek or contribute to his campaign, was of a piece with McCarthy's comment of March 10th on the President's first open criticism of the Wisconsin senator.

McCarthy, it will be remembered, acidly remarked that at last the President had come around to agreement with himself. Informed of the President's letter stating that Mr. Eisenhower "looked forward with anticipation to greeting you on January third as the Junior Senator from Illinois," Meek followed the example of his Wisconsin mentor by observing that the Eisenhower message now means that the party is "united" and had "closed ranks from top to bottom."

In more explicit detail, the G. O. P. candidate appears to believe that President Eisenhower now agrees with Meek's opposition to foreign aid, amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, support of the United Nations, orderly procedure in congressional hearings, broader trade, housing, social security and health programs as well as Meek's ardent support of the Bricker amendment which would have greatly restricted the President's treaty making powers.

What utterly puzzles this commentator is how a man of such unquestioned integrity as President Eisenhower could permit certain of his Republican associates to persuade him to sign such a letter.

Even when the realities of politics are recognized one wonders himself to a scheme which can only tighten the iron bands of the arch conservative wing of the G.O.P. on party policy which is diametrically opposed to every one of the principles for which Mr. Eisenhower believes in with his whole heart.

When one remembers the decisive manner with which General Eisenhower directed strategy during World War II, it is hard to believe that the same man, hating as he does the amoral tactics of McCarthy, should have welcomed the certainly not anti-McCarthy candidate into the inner circle of White House-approved candidates on the very day that Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont, a loyal supporter of Eisenhower, brought up his measure in the Senate to censure the Wisconsin Junior Senator.

One obvious facet of G. O. P. strategy is seen in the developing optimism of Republicans that they may be able to hold on to control of the Senate and even possibly the House in next November's elections. The tragic suicide of Senator Lester Hunt of Wyoming, who was virtually certain of re-election, the untimely death of Blair Moody of Michigan, who was believed almost certain to defeat Senator Homer Ferguson, and the refusal to run again of Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado put the three senatorships at least in the doubtful column and probably in the Republican column.

This shift of the political scene has obviously strengthened the hand and hopes of the Republican rightwingers and brought such pressures on the unhappy Eisenhower that he believes himself forced to go along with the Dirksens, Capeharts, Brickers and even the McCarthys.

Endorsement of a candidate with a record and philosophy like that of Meek of Illinois argurs ill for liberalism in the Republican Party and for enlightened leadership for the nation at a time of the gravest peril it has ever known.

Walter WHITE

Says U. S. Still Blundering Way Through Asian Dilemma

Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature recently spoke with characteristic knowledge and sound judgement as a guest on my radio program regarding the reasons for the precipitous decline of American and European prestige and influence in Asia during the past 18 months.

Cousins has made five trips to that part of the world during the past three years. He knows — and is known by — Asians ranging from Prime Minister Nehru to peasants in remote villages.

For these reasons Cousins' opinions are highly important. He expressed strong belief that the white Western world is losing the battle for the minds of Asians — and possibly of Africans tomorrow — because of immaturity of judgment and lack of perspective more than because of the accusations of capitalist support of colonialism and white rule which Moscow dins into the ears of Asians interminably.

In its efforts to build a European Defense community, the United States supported France's war to hold on to her colonial possessions in Indo-China, believing and hoping that France in return would join the EDC. France's recent rejection of EDC crushed those hopes.

Now the United States is seeking in desperation to forge a South Eastern Asia Treaty Organization with, of all nations, France as a participant. SEATO is another attempt at another military alliance made up primarily of white colonial powers which Asia, except Thailand and the Phillipines, with Pakistan as an "observer," refuses to have any part.

Cousins does not believe that all is lost in Asia yet. But he does believe that the swift deterioration of white prestige during the past few years in that strategic area of the world poses the gravest crisis of recent world history. This commentator would like to append two comments to Cousins' far more experienced opinion.

Every visitor to Asia in recent years knows how belligerently race-conscious Asia is. In his magnificent Ambassador's Report Chester Bowles tells of his discovery as soon as he arrived in India that "almost invariably (it is) the case in any Asian press conference or forum, the number one question was, 'What about America's treatment of the Negro?' "

But Secretary of State John Foster Dulles took an all-white staff with him to Manila to create a SEATO. This omission, which Communist and non-communist Asians will be sure to notice, is not altogether Dulles' fault.

Until quite recently the State Department did nothing to recruit competent Negroes in dealing with a world which is two-thirds colored. And it isn't doing too much now.

The second comment is this. In 1949 President Truman asked this commentator to give him a report and recommendations after an around the world tour with Town Meeting of the Air, especially about the deteriorating situation in Asia.

One of the recommendations was that the United States give encouragement and aid but in no manner attempt to dictate an economic — not a military — alliance between the non-Communist countries and peoples of Asia.

Maybe the plan might not have worked, such was the three-century long suspicion of the white world. But there was also a possibility that it might at least have lessened the suspicions and tensions which the fiasco of the Indo-China war settlement and other developments in Asia have created.

It may well prove true that lack of vision over the years in permitting foreign policy to be formed by career diplomats and political appointees instead of by Americans like Norman Cousins, Ralph Bunche and Chester Bowles may turn out to be the Achilles' heel which could lose Asia and Africa to the free world.

Walter WHITE

Near Violence Marks Opening Of Schools

The threatened mob violence of some of the white parents of school children in White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, West Va., inevitably caused headlines while the peaceful integration of the schools in many other counties of the state went comparatively unnoticed.

But out of the welter of emotions and prejudices which have exploded in Greenbrier Co. certain patterns of what appears to be deliberate fomented trouble begin to emerge.

T. G. Nutter, veteran and beloved West Virginia lawyer who is president of the state conference of NAACP branches, and Willard Brown, Harvard Law School graduate and president of the Charleston, West Va., branch of the NAACP, went to White Sulphor Springs shortly after the threats of white parents to throw Negro students bodily from the non-segregated school to which the Board of Education had ordered them admitted.

They reported great tension in the town similar to that when two Negroes were lynched there in 1931. They also reported the presence of a number of persons who were strangers to the residents of White Sulphur Springs, who were engaging in acts of vandalism against the property of some Negroes.

But the Negroes of the town, Mr Nutter reports, were angry, not afraid, which is in marked contrast with 1931. A few of them were about to ask for repairs to the Bolling School, located at Lewisburg, nine miles away from White Sulphur Springs from which Negroes had formerly been restricted. But the overwhelming majority wanted no patched-up Jim Crow schools.

In marked contrast with Greenbrier County—whose resort hotels may find that the recent episode may cost them dearly—integration proceeded without incident and in complete peace in many other parts of West Virginia including such towns and counties as Franklin, Taylor, Flemington, Brooks, Barbour, Wood, Wheeling, Wellsburg, Fairmont, Webster, Pendleton, Grafton and West Grafton.

The outbreak at White Sulphur Springs poses a very grave problem for both the state and federal governments. Deliberate efforts to prevent compliance with the Supreme Court decision constitute as subversive an act as that of a Communist spy seeking to undermine and overthrow the government.

It will result, unless handled swiftly and courageously, in causing other lawbreakers to attempt the same tactics.

Finally, as Walter Carrington of the Harvard Law School who has just returned from the World Assembly of Youth meeting in Singapore pointed on his return, faith in American democracy zoomed to an all-time high when the Court's decision was handed down on May 17; it began to plummet downward when Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and now White Sulphur Springs, West Va., blared defiance at the U. S. Supreme Court.

He is convinced that acts like those of the mobbists in West Virginia who inspired their children to protest can utterly destroy the benefits which America has gained from its great strides forward towards human equality.

But there is hope from the rest of West Virginia and from other parts of the nation including the deep South that such incidents will prove the exception instead of the rule.

Walter WHITE

Oratorical Proficiency Will Not Be Deciding Factor In N. Y. Race

Since the days of the Franklin Roosevelt oratory has been considered a political asset essential to success of candidates to a degree which in 1954 begins to appear to be all out of proportion.

Even Adlai Stevenson's defeat in 1952, despite his superlative command of the English language and oratorical skill did not puncture the myth that the politician with the greatest ability to charm an audience is the one who wins. This is strikingly illustrated by New York's gubernatorial and New Jersey's senatorial elections where four candidates of proven ability are being weighed by political writers not so much on their records as on the circumstance that none of them possesses the oratorical gifts of a Franklin Roosevelt, an Adlai Stevenson or a William Jennings Bryan.

Speaking skill has unquestionably been an asset to public leaders from the days of Demosthenes in Greece and Cicero in Rome down through Disraeli, Parnell, Daniel Webster, Winston Churchill, Adolph Hitler and Huey Long.

But in contrast to these who used words for good or ill is an equally distinguished and successful list.

A list which proves that content instead of delivery has as often caused voters to elect to public office such men as Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower.

New York's and New Jersey's voters in November will choose a governor and a senator for reasons other than oratory.

This fact makes the repetitive emphasis on Averell Harriman's alleged inability to rouse an audience to emotional heights somewhat dubious.

Senator Irving Ives has a voice somewhat more vigorous than quiet, introspective Harriman. He drives home his points with greater assurance.

But neither Senator Ives nor his most ardent supporters could call him an irresistible speaker either on the platform or radio and television.

He is more of an extrovert while Harriman ponders each question before him with painful care, often giving the appearance of unconsciously talking aloud as he probes for the most informed and accurate answer.

In New Jersey the crucial senatorial race will depend for decision on calm and quiet presentation of facts by two honest can-
cision on calm and quiet presen-
publican, talks with restraint, the impact of his words coming not from purple prose but from the patent integrity and scholarly presenation of his material.

The vicious attacks which have been made upon him by the extreme right wing of his own party and the McCarthyites have added fire to Case's voice and speeches.

But his ingrained gentleness is such that he is incapable of doing a Billy Sunday on his audiences.

Charles R. Howell, the Democratic Senate candidate, lacks Case's polish but possesses a homey, down-to-earth approach to his record. Each has voted according to his conscience on controversial issues and refused to follow slavishly his party's leaders when he believed those leaders to be wrong.

Facts, therefore, and spellbinding will determine the outcome of New Jersey's paper-thin close race for senator.

Mellifluous phrases fade quickly from memory, but what the elected official does after he takes office is what counts.

Walter

WHITE

In Congressional Elections Anything Can Happen—And Will

Recent objective nonpartisan surveys of the trend of political thinking as of October — less than a month to 1954's crucial congressional elections — seem to indicate that almost anything can happen — and probably will — on Nov. 2.

William Luben, who is famous for the accuracy of his political prognostications, reports in a series for the Scripps-Howard papers that although a very high percenage of those who voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 would do so again today, many of them do not transfer that admiration to other Republicans.

Possibly most startling of his reports is that the important farm vote is reaching in 1954 the position which the Negro vote began taking at the urging of the NAACP around 1924 — voting for men and measures and not for political labels.

Another very significant survey has been made by the New York Times which reports that Democrats were counted sure winners of eleven Senate seats in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina; that Republicans are believed almost certain to win in New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

As for the 20 other senatorial contests the Times reports that Democrats are believed to be ahead in fourteen races and Republicans in six.

For the purposes of this column I would like to concentrate on those states in which the Negro vote holds the potential balance of power, provided he goes to the polls on November 2 to exercise it.

These states include Massachusetts where the very close race between Senator Leverett H. Saltonstall, Republican and Foster Furcolo, Democrat, is reported by the Times to be exceedingly close; New Jersey where a bitter internal factional fight in the Republican Party between those who supported Senator Taft for the Republican nomination in 1952 and those who today favor Senator McCarthy.

What seemed like a certain victory for Liberal Clifford P. Case now is reported to be a very close race between him and Charles R. Howell, Democratic candidate.

Unemployment problems and dissatisfaction of farmers with administration policies are reported to be crucial issues in Ohio; polls in Michigan indicate that what looked like a shoo-in victory for Senator Homer Ferguson is not so certain; while the outcome in Illinois between Liberal Senator Paul Douglas and anti-FEPC Joseph T. Meek, who is backed by the Chicago Tribune, is reported to be so close that the Negro vote could be the decisive factor in that state.

The Times reports that in California, with its increasingly large Negro vote, the race between Republican Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and Representative Sam Yorty grows closer as the campaign progresses.

In addition to the above states, Rhode Island, Delaware, West Va., Minnesota, Kansas and Oklahoma where the Negro vote may be decisive.

The choice afforded to the Negro by both parties is a difficult one to make.

President Eisenhower personally has courageously gone forward against various forms of racial segregation and discrimination. But both the Republicans and Democrats have been incredibly derelict so far as the 83rd Congress is concerned on these issues.

Walter

WHITE

Here's The Inside Backstage View Of "Person To Person"

Would you like to know what precedes appearance on Edward R. Murrow's famous and popular Person to Person television program?

Until one has been through the experience it is hard for him, as he sits before his television set Friday nights, to comprehend the immense amount of thought and technical preparation which goes into such a program.

There is the first immense amount of research done by Mr. Murrow and his staff even before a guest is tapped.

This seems to include reading whatever has been written by or about the guest, interviews with those who know him, and numerous conferences on what phases of his career would give within the space of thirteen and a half minutes a picture which would justify his selection.

A week or so before the program engineers visit the home or apartment of the guest. Many hours are spent in selection of the best camera angles, location of cameras, lights and loudspeakers and other details of that sort.

Two days before the broadcast the engineers virtually take over, installing extra heavy cables to handle the enormous amount of electric power needed for television cameras and lights, telephone linesmen install the necessary wires while a flock of workmen affix scores of extra lights.

On the day of the broadcast the guest has luncheon with Mr. Murrow and members of his staff to discuss content of the program. It is a very relaxed occasion.

Around five o'clock in the afternoon a tentative script of the program is brought to one's home by one of Mr. Murrow's top associates.

After discussion he leaves to return shortly afterwards with a finished script which is the basis of rehearsals and instructions as to where one sits and what one does once the program is on the air.

As you probably know, there are two guests on Person to Person each Friday evening. But one never knows whether he will be first or second.

Thus both guests have to be ready at 10:25 p.m. to proceed with the program on the basis of the clearness of the signal.

There is little time in such a schedule for make-up, supper or for relaxation. But once the program starts it goes so swiftly under Ed Murrow's skilled guidance and wonderfully warm personality that the show seems to be over almost as soon as it begins.

After the klieg lights are turned off and one has opportunity to mop some of the perspiration and make-up from his face Mr. Morrow chats with his guest over the loudspeaker which is now in truth a person to person arrangement.

On the night my family appeared Mr. Murrow was relaxed, gay and apparently satisfied with the evening's performance. But there wasn't much time for conversation because of the telephones.

It was one of the most gratifying and revealing experiences of the evening to learn how many Americans listen to such a program.

With all the talk about the obsession of American viewers to television programs dealing with crime, sex and soap opera, it was startling to receive telephone calls, telegrams and letters from all parts of the United States after an appearance on Person to Person.

So if Ed Murrow ever invites you to be on Person to Person, I recommend that you accept.

Walter

WHITE

Inferiority Causes Whites to Rebel Against Integration

The outlook was alarming for the time being — and, not having heard very much of the deep South as yet, it is still too early to relax vigilance. But both published reports and on-the-spot investigations by NAACP investigators indicate that the back of rebellion against the Supreme Court's decision is crack[illegible] if not broken.

One of the contributory factors is exposure of the criminal record of Bryant Bowles, Florida-born-ex-Marine who founded the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Whatever weaknesses American have, they are offset in the long run by a deep sense of moral rectitude. Just as the late and unlamented Ku Klux Klan had within itself the seeds of destruction in the alcoholism of William Joseph Simmons and the moral turpitude of Edward Young Clark in Georgia, Americans insist on at least minimum compliance with basic moral principle among those who aspire to leadership.

Delaware's Attorney General H. Albert Young's action to revoke the charter of the NAAWP and to exact a financial accounting of the five dollar membership fee (three dollars more than the NAACP membership) may eliminate the rabble-rousing Bowles from his "racket."

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York whose basic contention that segregation does harm to both Negro and white children, has made a detailed report on what he found at Milford, Del. Once again it has been made clear that it was not white superiority but inferiority which caused the trouble there.

Two stories, simultaneously amusing and significant, came out of Milford. One was a vehement protest by the young daughter of the superintendent of schools to her father because there were no Negro children in her class. The other dealt with a white student who asked his mother what would happen to the eleven colored students after they were returned to the colored high school 18 miles away at Dover. When his mother told him that she had heard the students would refuse to attend, the segregated school and thereby not have to go to school, the child complained, "Mother, why wasn't I born colored?"

It is now quite apparent that the conflict in Delaware, West Virginia, Baltimore and Washington was not altogether accidental but instead it was part of an organized plan to create trouble in the upper Southern and border states to "demonstrate" that the entire country, and not only the deep South, was opposed to integration.

It is also clear now that these outbreaks were designed to influence the U. S. Supreme Court in its deliberation of the nature and extent of the decree which will be handed down following arguments scheduled to begin on December 6.

But out of these episodes come increasing evidence that much needs to be done to activate white and Negro public opinion which, as Baltimore, Washington, Milford and White Sulphur Springs have demonstrated, is more ready for the abolition of segregation than anyone would have believed [illegible]

Walter WHITE

Lionel Hampton Turns Reporter; Gets An Encouraging Story On The South

If there is any human being in the world who brings with him more enthusiasm and atmosphere like a fresh breath of air than Lionel Hampton, I don't know him.

Hamp, as all the world knows him, has just completed two of the most phenomenally successful tours of any musician in recent history — one through Europe and one through the Deep South.

For the past two days I have been regaled and given new strength and courage by the hilarious stories he has been telling me about the new spirit of fighting for freedom which he has found throughout the South often in most unexpected places.

The story began in Houston, Texas in 1941, when Hamp and I talked far into the night after all-day sessions of the 12nd Annual Conference of the NAACP. Hamp assures me that he was a bit skeptical when I told him then that Negroes would be attending the University of Texas within our lifetime.

He tells me now that he was willing to go along with such a concept and do everything he could to achieve it but that he felt I was somewhat on the impractical and over-optimistic side as to the time it would take to do the job.

The next episode occurred just before Hamp began his recent southern tour. He invited my wife and me to be his guests at New York's Apollo Theater.

"I want the real down cats to know more about the NAACP," he gave as one of the reasons for the invitation. That night even Hamp outdid himself. His introduction and his warm welcome vouched for us with the audience, and we had the best time we ever remember having had. I made some remark to the audience about Hamp's interracial, international orchestra making "more harmony than the U. N. General Assembly" which Hamp tells me was used by some of the promoters in the South. I am proud they did so.

What raised Hamp's enthusiasm to an all-time high was the spirit of both Negroes and whites throughout the South for the finishing of the job of emancipation. When one spends many hours at a desk piled high with appeals against barbarity, discrimination and segregation it is inevitable that moments of bewilderment and discouragement should occur. But when one with Hamp's intelligence and enthusiasm — "I covered everything from college professors to the pool halls," he told us — brings back such a report which affirms one's o w n experiences, one knows that a new wind is rising and will not be stayed.

One of the most interesting and amusing of Hamp's stories deals with the commanding officer of a southern military installation. Two Negro officers went to the commanding general of the camp to report a case of discrimination.

The brigadier general listened attentively and then hastily told the officers, "Now, don't go writing to Walter White — we'll straighten this out." Two days later the case was straightened out.

Hamp is lining up top figures in the entertainment world to help raise the modest budget of one million dollars a year — and, much more important, to get the story over to every American — to complete by January 1, 1963, the centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the job of wiping out color prejudice in the United States. You will be hearing more from him and from the rest of us about this later. With Hamp's unbounded determination and enthusiasm, we know the job will be done.

Walter WHITE

Sees New Threat To Housing In FHA Profiteering Scandal

The most tragic consequence of the expose of scandalous profiteering in the FHA is that the little American as always, will suffer most.

Particularly will this be true of Negro Americans who need decent housing most.

It took years of constant effort during the Roosevelt administration by the NAACP and others to force the FHA to remove from its manual a provision requiring lending and mortgaging agencies to comply with restrictive convenants.

Since the provision was removed and the United States Supreme Court outlawed any action by governmental agencies to enforce covenants, the FHA has notoriously played ball with banks, strict Negro homeowners to ghettoes.

What may prove to be most hurtful is that the real estate lobby, which has fought Federal aid to housing and profited most from such assistance, may benefit most from the thievery which is now being revealed.

Even more ironic, as the New York Herald Tribune points out, "it took a government 'selling' program to get the builders interested" in the legitimate, as well as the illegitimate, profits they could make in construction of desperately needed postwar apartment buildings and to help families repair and improve their homes.

The government selling drive, of course, was directed only at honest profits; chiseling building contractors, banks, mortgage companies and real estate dealers, assisted by bribed FHA officials, needed no urging or direction to the loot.

FHA approval of 90 per cent of the cost under Section 608 enabled such theft as this case which apparently has been duplicated many times.

Approval by the FHA would be gained for an apartment house to cost one million dollars, of which some $900,000 would be borrowed from a bank, mortgage company, or insurance company at the 90 per cent rate guaranteed by the FHA.

Then the building would be constructed at a cost of $600,000; the builder pocketing the balance of $400,000, after he had "taken care of" the bank of FHA representative who had approved the project.

It appears that in many if not most cases even that the profit wasn't enough. The loot was entered as "capital gains" instead of income on income tax returns, the tax on the former being about half the latter.

On top of that, tenants in the new building were charged rent on the basis of a cost of one million dollars instead of the $600,000 actually spent.

Mind you, these real estate dealers, contractors and lending agencies were those who bitterly assailed public housing as "socialistic."

They are the ones who have financed the powerful lobby which had all but whittled the Federal aid to housing program down to a pale carbon copy of the program which has given American citizens, but not enough of them, decent homes for the first times in their lives.

Not only was heartless profiteering practiced in new construction but thousands — maybe many thousands — of homeowners were high pressured by unscrupulous salesmen of building supplies, contractors and other chiselers to borrow money under Title I for repairs, some of them needed, others not.

Under this section a homeowner was permitted to borrow up to $2,500 on single family dwellings and up to $10,000 on multiple family houses. Some contractors, FHA agents and banks were of course, honest. Many were not.

Because their needs were more acute, minorities and especially Negroes, were particular targets of such crooks. Provided, of course their homes were located in all-Negro neighborhoods. In many cases the cheapest of materials were used to provide the maximum of profit to the chiselers.

But what is most evil and dangerous of all is the fact that the exposure of such scandals may enable the enemies of all public aid to housing to kill even the inadequate program of housing proposed by the Eisenhower administration.

All the good which Federal, state and municipal aid to housing has done will be forgotten in the welter of charges and countercharges which will fill the newspapers during the next few weeks.

That is, if we the people fail to let our Senators and congressmen know in no uncertain terms that we want stealing stopped and housing continued.

Walter WHITE

Writer Credits Those Who Helped In School Battle

I am still breathless from the Supreme Court decision. My first reaction on learning that we had not only won but won unanimously was to quote Joe Louis' famous phrase "I glad I won." Whatever Joe's remark lacks in grammar, it gains in effectiveness.

The greatness of the victory permits an ample portion of credit to everybody concerned. The top credit of course goes to Thurgood Marshall, Spottswood Robinson, James M. Nabrit, Robert L. Carter, Charles L. Black, Elwood Chisolm, William T. Coleman, Charles T. Duncan, George Hayes, Loren Miller, W. Robert Ming, Constance Baker Motley, David E. Pinsky, Frank Reeves, John Scott, Jack Weinstein, Harold Boulware, Jack Greenberg, Oliver Hill, Louis Redding and Charles Scott — the attorneys of record who fought the long, brilliant and successful

battle.

All of these men and women are united in tribute to two other great lawyers who carved the beginnings of the path which has been widened straight through to the Supreme Court of the United States.

One of the two lawyers is Arthur B. Spingarn, veteran and modest president of the NAACP who for 27 years served without compensation or much recognition as the one-man legal committee of the NAACP.

The other, of course, is the late Charles H. Houston, predecessor of Thurgood Marshall as special counsel of the NAACP, who died long before he should have because of overwork in the first of the cases attacking segregation and discrimination in education, which included the Gaines case in Missouri and the Donald Murray case against the University of Maryland law school.

Major credit goes also to the courageous parents and pupils who risked death, arson, economic retribution and mob violence in both the towns and rural areas like Clarendon county, South Carolina and Prince Edwards county, Virginia.

One of the greatest factors was the leadership of the late Louis T. Wright and of Channing H. Tobias as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAACP who resolutely resisted all of the pressures from innumerable sources to pull punches and to compromise on this basic issue.

And then there were the NAACP Branches which raised funds, carried on an incessant campaign of public education and refused to be deterred or intimidated by those, both white and Negro, who declared, "The time ain't ripe."

Next come the thousands of Americans of both races who gave the money, dimes to dollars, to $250,000 for the five cases and of countless other legal and other steps against segregation, disfranchisement and the ghetto.

Closely cooperating with these NAACP Branches — especially during the past few years — are the labor, church, fraternal, business, press, radio and television groups.

An assist should be given, and is hereby given, to the pressure from within and outside of the United States created by the denial of justice based on color.

All of these helped to create a new climate of opinion to permit the court to reverse the iniquitous decision of its predecessors in the 1896 "Separate but Equal" decision in Plessy versus Ferguson.

I do hope I haven't overlooked anyone to whom credit is due. If I have I extend my apologies. We have together moved the horizons of democracy immeasurably forward and, as a result, we live in a better and cleaner world.

Walter WHITE

Memo To Vice President Robert Nixon, Chairman Government Contracts Committee

My dear Mr. Vice President:

May I take this means of calling your attention and that of the committee you chair which was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on August 13, 1953 to note and take corrective action to wipe out job discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin.

Here is a verbatim advertisement which appeared in the Washington Post and Times-Herald of Monday, April 26, 1954 in which there is not only glaring discrimination but racial segregation as well. I don't remember having seen anywhere so glaring and devastating an example of differentials based on race both in jobs which are available and salaries or wages paid.

HELP, MEN

ACCOUNTANTS TO $500

Service station trainees...	$250
Radio mechs...	$4300
Aircraft mechs..	$4500
Printer, Kluge exp.....	$4900
Electrician D.C. jnymn...	$4200
Precision machinist...	$4900
Sheet metal layout... ...	$4400
Assembly-wiremen Chassis	$2600
Appliance repair...	$60
Installer, air-cond.....	$2.50 hr.
Trainee, Office mach rpr....	$260

COLORED MEN

Janitor (Md.)... ...qtrs &	$1.30
Waiter, French serv....	Top
Laborer, S.E..	90 hr
Janitor. live out. Ch. Ch....	$35
Tire changer D.C. permit..	$50
Porter (bicycle)NW...	$35
Shoe repair. Va....	$50
Presser, wool, Va.....	$50
Engr. 5th & 6th cl. qtrs...	$300

ABBEY

You will note that the Abbey Employment Agency lists openings for whites up to $7,800 per year; while under the heading COLORED MEN the only jobs listed are for janitors, laborers, porters and tire changers with only one exception.

From the statements which you have made since returning from your world tour, it is unnecessary for us to point out to you that the publication in the newspapers of the nation's capital of such evidence of racial discrimination is fodder for the Communist propaganda mills.

We believe that the existence of such painful differentials and the publication that they exist should be a matter of concern irrespective of what critics of American democracy may say.

There are many highly trained Negroes in Washington who have been educated not only in the public schools of that city but at many of the nation's leading technological and other schools.

We believe that no greater service could be rendered by your committee than to direct its vigorous and continuing efforts to the elimination of these differentials to the limit of the power

We recognize that your committee is limited in its functions to those employers who hold federal contracts or subcontracts. We believe that this kind of evidence warrants more vigorous action than your committee has yet shown and also puts a solemn obligation upon the Congress to enact an FEPC law with genuine enforcement powers. — Respectfully, Walter White.

Walter WHITE

White Says There Should Be Checkup On Who Gets Credit For What In Politics

But it is now clear and even

No American who has had even slight contact with politics is surprised at the exuberant claims of political national committees to blow up accomplishments somewhat out of proportion to the actual truth.

Thus it is routine to expect propaganda — even this far ahead of the 1954 congressional elections or the 1956 presidential one — from the Republican National Committee.

If one has no other knowledge of the facts, he would believe from the GOP handout that the Republican Party initiated and was wholly responsible for the famous Thompson Restaurant decision and the commendable abolition of discrimination in Washington restaurants.

The fact of the matter, as every informed person knows, is that this case was initiated in 1950 and, such being the time it takes for litigation, happened to be decided after the Eisenhower administration came into power.

A brief as friend of the Court was filed by the Justice Department under Attorney General James McGranery in 1952.

As a glaring example of the vast gap between both the intentions and the promises of the Republican Party and those of President Eisenhower, the attitude of the GOP leadership in Congress is unashamedly exposed by the assurances given by the Senate Republican leadership to Southern Democrats that Republican senators will join in tabling the Lehman-Ives anti-discrimination amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The bipartisan amendment is almost an irreducible minimum in fulfillment of Republican pledges to abolish racial and religious discrimination in employment. It is most emphatically not a substitute for a strong FEPC with enforcement powers, hearings on which were inexplicably postponed by Republican Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

shamelessly admitted that Republican Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland of California and others who share his views are determined, unless public opinion forces them to change their views, to join Dixiecrat senators in killing the anti-discrimination amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

What adds insult to injury is the assertion that Senate liberals of both parties are using this anti-discrimination amendment to force Southern senators to oppose other proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley law. This is a vicious insult to Senators Ives, Lehman and other stalwart champions of civil rights.

To return to the Republican propaganda sheet, another effort to blind Negro and other voters to the failures of the 83rd Congress is the boast that Archibald Alexander, Governor of the Virgin Islands, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, former head of Tuskegee Institute, have been invited to the White House for dinner. The claim is made that "this is the first time that Negroes have eaten in the White House as guests of the President since the administration of Theodore Roosevelt."

Simple inquiry would have revealed that a number of Negroes, among them Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and this commentator, were guests at the White House during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The editorial from the weekly newspaper accurately states that "colored voters are more alert, intelligent and numerous than ever before and they are learning by deeds the difference between promises and performances." It is suggested that the Republican propagandists might clip this statement and keep it constantly before them in the writing of future campaign material.

They need also to remember that President Eisenhower is not running in 1954 and may not run in 1956.

Walter WHITE

President Eisenhower Tells His Stand On Human Equality At NAACP Meeting

One of the great things about democracy is that often when the skies seem darkest determined fight for principle brings a break in the gloom. In exactly one month one of the most inspiring meetings which has ever been held in Washington — matched possibly only by the Easter Sunday concert in 1939 of Marian Anderson at Lincoln Memorial—was organized.

President Eisenhower by his presence and his off-the-cuff speech made unmistakably clear where he as President and as an individual stands on the issue of human equality. He thereby made clear to the anti-civil rights wing of his own party as well as the Dixiecrats that he has no intention of retreating but instead is going to move forward until every vestige of discrimination and segregation based on race which he has power to eradicate is eradicated.

Longer and more specific speeches were made by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; the veteran fighter for human equality, Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who conceived the idea of a ten-year concentrated fight for freedom.

But as Dr. Tobias himself pointed out in his eloquent closing words, the most important speeches were the concise ones made by delegates to the conference from all over the United States. One after another they told in quiet but determined language what each is doing and what he proposes to do in his own community.

Their earnest resolution to do the job was further manifested by the fact that the conference was organized within a period of a single month. Although it was held in mid-week, a time difficult and expensive for most of the delegates to leave their jobs, they came to share in a great rededication of human freedom.

I was privileged to escort President Eisenhower back to his automobile. He expressed in warm—almost emotional — — terms his gratitude for being invited and permitted to share in the meeting. His one regret was that the most blinding television lights he or I had ever faced prevented him from seeing beyond the first few rows of the Departmental Auditorium so that he was unable to see the faces of the attentive audience.

One of the highlights was Dr. Bunche's deviation from his prepared speech when he told of his many encounters with race prejudice dating back to the time when as a boy of four or five he visited Knoxville, Tenn. Having been born in Detroit, he innocently entered a city park near the home in which he was staying only to be ejected angrily by a white policeman.

Many of the delegates told me afterwards that they had always thought of Dr. Bunche as an austere professor and diplomat but that his warm and engaging recital of how he had battled race prejudice with courage, wisdom and humor gave them a new picture of the man.

The most concrete manifestion of the determination of those who attended the meeting was the pledge by four of the seven NAACP regions to raise along with others a total of $500,651 towards the one-million-dollar annual goal for the next decade.

Walter WHITE

Spot Check Reveals End Approaching For Segregation

The Greenville, South Carolina PIEDMONT has been conducting door-to-door spotcheck of opinion on a possible U. S. Supreme Court decision banning school segregation.

While the results can hardly be classified as revolutionary, some of the answers must have startled the editors and the South Carolina population, particularly the whites.

But even those opinions which follow the traditional Southern pattern are more temperate than would be imagined in the light of the incessant attempts of Governor Byrnes to stir up resistance to a decision against segregation.

One housewife voiced a hope which she obviously does not believe will be fulfilled that "some way should be found to keep segregation."

A man in Dacusville, a suburb of Greenville, brought up the hoary old Biblical justification of inferior status for Negroes by asking, "What can we do? If God meant for us to live together, he would have made us one color."

Governor Byrnes' propaganda has found root in some quarters because one Greenvillean declared that South Carolina should "abandon the public school system and give state aid to private schools, then everybody send their children to whatever private school they prefer." Quite manifestly the gentleman is no lawyer since he does not realize that the court would never permit any such use of state funds.

Enough white and Negro South Carolinians have thought the matter through and reached the conclusion that segregation is near its end and there is no way of averting such termination of separate schools. Harold McGee, for example, is quoted as believing that the Supreme Court will rule against segregation and declared that elimination of segregation in schools "is coming in our generation." In a guarded refutation of the validity of the Byrnes argument another white citizen declared that "the state cannot give up its moral responsibility for education of the children, despite political manipulation of the laws of the state."

Negro citizens had thought the matter through more clearly and spoke with greater courage. One mother declared unequivocally that "I think my children would get a better education in a non-segregated school" while another stated that "I've been to both segregated and non-segregated schools, and I think I learned more and got along better in the non-segregated one. Non-segregation will insure equal facilities."

Inevitably, there were a few who possibly fearing repercussions on their jobs or elsewhere, voiced such sentiments as, "Leave the schools as they are. They're getting along allright." Or. "If the facilities were equalized I would be satisfied. There are many things that our schools need more books, classrooms, better teachers." Or, "Let things stay as they are. There might be too much trouble if things were changed."

But the majority of the Negro parents, even though they were talking to white reporters in South Carolina, were not to be intimidated.

Mrs. J. G. Adair, for example, unequivocally declared, "The schools can't be equal as long as they are separate. Mixing the children is the only way to get equality."

Possibly one of the greatest and most significant changes is the fact that Southerners of both races are daring to speak out more thoughtfully and courageously than any of us would have dreamed possible even five years ago. As President Truman once remarked "In a few years we'll wonder what all the shooting was about."

Walter WHITE

Columnist Gives Full Impressions Of 45 Negro Organizations In Texas

"I would appreciate any comments you might want to make," A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas writes me, "on the statement which has been drawn up and released by 45 Negro organizations in Texas."

Because the statement represents one of the most complete an detailed breaks with the past which has come out of the South, I am giving Maceo my comments via the printed instead of the typed word.

To understand the importance of the statement of principle of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations, a brief glimpse at the not too distant past is necessary.

It was only a very few years ago that some powerful — and sincere — Negro leader in Texas believed that the ultimate and most desirable goal of the fight against educational inequality was securing deluxe segregated grammar school through graduate school.

Such was the influence of some of these individuals that those who repudiated the separate but equal doctrine encountered tough going in advancing that principle.

There is no trace whatever of the separate but equal philosophy in the TCONO statement. "We are opposed to segregation in education, and we believe and insist that this applies to private schools as well as public education," the statement asserts.

"We further believe that the principles of non-segregation apply to pupils assignments, teacher assignments, appointment of supervising officers, and the governing boards of all schools, colleges and universities in the state of Texas. We oppose gerrymandering, transferring or any other device that may be used to maintain or promote segregation in public schools."

This is the unequivocal position taken by the 45 business, church, teachers', political, fraternal, agricultural and educational organizations whose membership includes the overwhelming majority of the Negroes of Texas.

The statement is far more than a mere affirmation or re-affirmation of abstract principle. It is a model of specific recommendations of what the church, educators, businessmen and public officials can and should do in implementation, however, the U. S. Supreme Court may rule, of full integration.

It gives sage advice to both Negroes and whites that "public behavior be tempered to accept the forthcoming decision peacefully and in good faith."

One of the implementing procedures which is spelled out in excellent detail is the increase of registration and voting along with the integration of qualified Negroes throughout the governmental structure of Texas.

It urges appointment by the governor of a commission on human rights armed with the authority of the state government to promote respect for and observance of civil rights of all citizens

of Texas.

Especially specific procedures are itemized in the fields of housing, health, welfare, labor, employment, legislation, business and economics. I have read the document carefully several times. I can find no addition which is necessary.

There, Maceo, is your answer.

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Walter WHITE

Columnist Shares Letters With 'Twisted' Southerner

Please let me share with you an exchange of letters which may possibly explain the psychopathology of some of the people who form the following of certain overpublicized "leaders" of today's American public opinion. I wish it were possible to reproduce the semi-literate, meandering handwriting of the first letter which cold type can not convey. Please accept my word for it that this is a scrupulously exact copy of the letter. Written in pencil from Charleston, S. C., and dated March 26, 1954 it reads :

"Walter White
NAACP

Say Walter, I am writing you these few lines to tell you I think you are repulsive. When you speak of McCarthy you are speaking about Joe; you are talking of a gentleman. First of all he is white and your race is black. . .that picture of you and that other Negro with the President is laughable. Our President sure has lost his value. That man with you is under 17 counts. You are very frindy with, Rosevelt and Harriman, the old goats. So Hurrah for Byrnes.

Miss Frances Fleming
84 Cannon St"

So help me, that's what the girl said!

Here is my reply. I am quite certain it will do no good whatever but may possibly cause intelligent Americans to understand what sectional hatred and inferiority can do to human beings.

My dear Miss Fleming:

Because my parents schooled me in the old fashioned but still sound tradition that a civilized person does not address another person whom he does not k n o w by his first name, I am obliged to decline your offer of familiarity and friendship (please note that there is an "e" in friend) so that I cannot so soon achieve a first name basis. Furthermore, I would not want you to risk physical danger in South Carolina by making written overtures to one "whose race is black."

I fear also I cannot agree with your quite subversive and disloyal assertion that President Eisenhower "sure has lost his value" by voicing at the Washington Freedom Fulfillment Conference unequivocal support of the Federal Constitution and being photographed with Dr. Channing H. Tobias and myself. While it is true that the President consorted during the campaign with your embittered and superannuated governor, Mr. Byrnes today writhes with frustration and fury because he has learned that President Eisenhower is not a bought puppet of himself and other Dixiecrats.

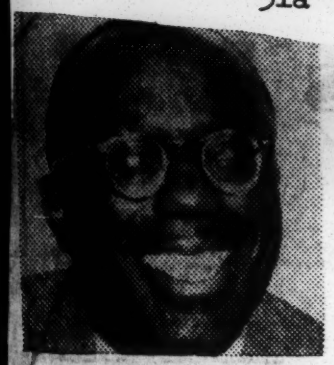
As for Senator McCarthy being a "gentleman," permit me to suggest that you read. . .or have someone read to you. . .the report of the United States Senate Committee on the weird activities — financial and otherwise—of the junior Senator from Wisconsin. If the revelations in that report and others regarding Mr. McCarthy's official and private behavior are correct, I greatly fear that your definition of a gentleman and mine are widely disparate.

I note you conspicuously affix a "Miss" to your signature. Since you did not send me a photostat of your birth certificate. . .if they were issuing them in South Carolina when you were born, I am unable to determine your age. But whatever your age may I recommend in friendly fashion (please note I again include an "e") that you continue to worship Messrs. McCarthy and Byrnes from afar.

Finally, your reference to "Rosevelt" (the name is spelled with two "o's" not one) and Harriman" as "old goats" seems to suggest certain Freudian aberrations in yourself which require the services of a psychiatrist. Is there one in Charleston? He would discover an interesting pair of patients in you and Governor Byrnes.

I am proud to have been 'frindly' with the late President "Rosevelt" and to be "frindly" with another great American, Averell Harriman.

Respectfully (but not too much so)
Walter White



Down on Beale

31a Omega

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

Mister, it don't pay
To be too "shoo" . . .
An' r'r back and say
You know the Negro!
—SWIMPII

* * *

There Now!

MEMPHIS—"It's jes' like ah allus says," cracked Cat Eye as he lolled in the shadow of a Beale Street building, seeking shelter from the sapping heat of the late noon sun, "Heap sees, but few knows."

"Now you take them white folks down there in Mississippi . . . couldn't nobody told them that them cullud folks they call "their Negroes" would have upped and openly taken a stand against segregation."

Cat Eye was referring to a Mississippi occurrence which rocked the Avenue of the Blues to its foundations when it was announced.

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The thing came out in the wash when the Governor of Mississippi sought to get the Negro leaders of the state to announce acceptance of a program of voluntary segregation in the schools . . . thus setting a pattern for other Southern states and showing the easy way to defy the U. S. Supreme Court's attempt to make democracy work.

With traditional blandishments, one hundred acceptedly representative Negroes were summoned to a meeting. They were given a rather high-sounding group name, with the word "Advisory" very conspicuously placed. The Mississippi Governor who issued the invitation, through advance press releases and other indications, gave the impression of a man who had it made.

Then, he was given a rude awakening. It takes Cat Eye to tell it.

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'They believe all us Negroes crave fried chicken and cat-fish all the time, and that all they got to do to get us to something is say 'Let's,' and we'll say 'Where?' They expect Negroes . . . all Negroes to go to 'grenada" (start grinning) every time they grunt . . . and say 'yas-suh' to ever'thing they's fer, and 'nawsuh' to ever'thing they's erginst.

"An' some of 'em go so far as to expect a cullud man to say fire won't burn him if a white man don't want it to . . . and that water won't drown him if the white man says it can't . . . right now.

"It's jes' like that cullud newspaper lady down there on Beale said, 'No matter how long you has to endure it, you jes' can't get used to a tack in your shoe . . . even if you do have to grin and bear it.' But it don't make sense fer a man to see the tack stickin' in your foot, and then expect to say, 'Naw-suh, it's all right . . . Ah'm used to it . . . Ah wuz raised with it there . . . an' ah' wants to keep it . . . even though the doctor says it ought to come out and that he'll take steps to get it out . . . yas-suh, ah'll vote to ask the doctor to stay 'way fum mah doah'."

Educating White Folk

The Governor of Mississippi was quoted as saying he was "stunned" by the refusal of the Negro leaders to accept his suggestion to take a stand for "voluntary segregation."

Instead they suggested "voluntary integration." Like a petulant child, the Governor has subsequently announced that he is calling on the police powers of the state to enforce segregation, and that he's not inclined to continue his program of "equalization" of Negro school faciliities supported by the state.

Cat Eye opines, "That Governor, now . . . Ah got er idea how he feels. He's jes' like a white man what's done offered one of his cullud "hands" a suit of his half wornout clothes. He goes and has the suit sewed up, cleaned and pressed . . . an' puts it on a hanger. Then he calls the cullud brother back of the store 'an announced that he has a gift for him. When Sat'day night rolls aroun' and the store is crowded, the whtie man calls out for the cullud man to come up to the front of the store and see the fine suit he's got for him.

"All the other cullud folk gather 'round. The white man unwraps the hand-me-down suit. Ever'body sorts of grunts to theirselves . . . and stands back and wait to see what the favorite cullud man is go' do.

They know he's 'sposed to make a speech at the camp-meetin' the next Sunday morning. An' they knows he's 'sposed to be outstandin' and serve as an example to the rest of 'em.

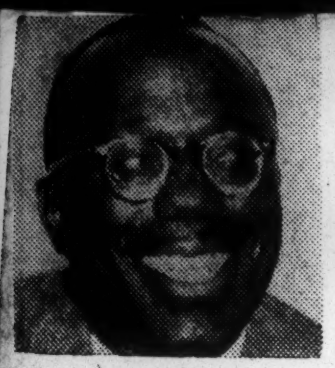
"An' he knows that they don't have no respect for no preacher who wears hand-me-down clothes in public . . . specially when his congregation done held a shower for him, and made arrangements to dress him up in the latest.

"So, there he stands . . . lookin' at this white man's hand-me down suit. His work is cut out for him. Either he takes the old suit and brings himself down in the eyesight of his own folks . . . or he turns the suit down and gives the white man a little education on how Negroes today feel about being played 'cheap.'

"Y'see, what most white folks need to be educated erbout is that cullud folks ain't no differt from them. We want the same things they want.

"An' we got the same feelings they got. An' any Negro is less than a man an' is tellin' a lie when he says he's content to take the bones the white folks throw him . . . no matter how much the bone is polished and dressed up . . . an' no matter it it's a little higher bone. As long as enybody else is eatin' meat, the cullud man craves meat too."

With these words of ebony wisdom, Cat Eye shifted his position in the shade of the building and took up another topic. In the meantime, the Governor of Mississippi is still "stunned" by the realization that Negro leaders say one thing in the kitchen, but entirely another thing at the Big Gate . . . they have to . . . or other cullud folk won't listen to 'em.



Down on Beale

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31a 1954

NEGRO (NAT D. WILLIAMS)

Down on Beale

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

The Mississippy River is
Long, deep and wide.
But I ain't in no dither
To get on the other side.
Jes' leave me here on Beale Street,
An' everything'll be all reet!

—SWILLY.

Courier P. 5 Pittsburgh, Pa

Gabriel's Last Note

A blind and aging atomic-age Gabriel blew a couple of colored notes from a golden trumpet in the hearing of Beale Street the other night, and the blues stood still.

William Christopher Handy, world-famed "Daddy of the Blues," had returned again to the place where the indigo tunes were born, Beale Street, where other blind men also used to sing, "I'd ruther be here than any place I know."

It was the occasion of the seventeenth annual Beale Street Elks Blues Bowl Game—a combination, triple-decker extravaganza of color, charity, and colored high school football.

Conceived and executed since its inception by Lt. George W. Lee, the Blues Bowl Game is now "a Memphis institution," so said Mayor Frank Tobey, as he presented the keys to the city to Mr. Handy, while thousands of white, black, brown and beige dwellers in the vicinity of "Blues Ground" (Beale Street) looked on and smiled with something like a tearful mist in their eyes.

Sat. 12-18

TEARFULNESS was especially noticeable among the white spectators. To them the occasion was tinged with sadness. To them the 81-year-old Handy, sick now and blind, was an enfeebled but grand symbol of bygone days, redolent with the colorful pageantry of a place and a people writhing in the process of growth.

The vast concourse of white folk present at the game came primarily as a tribute to Handy, the composer-musician who had captured the spirit of a great folk expression, set it to music, and handed to Memphis and the Mid-South a solid chunk of fame in which everybody could share.

The white spectators felt something of the gloomy premonition of the blues, as they listened to the goldenly sad notes which leaped skyward from the mouth of Handy's trumpet—they wondered if this was Mr. Handy's last visit to the low grounds of the blues.

* * *

THEIR NEWSPAPERS had played it up that way. So, the white folk came to the game and brought their children—they wanted them to share the sight of living history. They wanted their offspring to see an earthly Gabriel before he shuffled off the mortal coil and moved into another region to give hints to that other Gabriel, whose trumpet sound would also shake the world.

The white spectators went to the seventeenth annual Blues Bowl Game out of appreciation for a great personality.

SAM, THE CLAM

But, Sam-n-Them (cullud folks to you, Mr. Jackson) didn't seem to be moved by similar sentiments.

Except in a few conspicuously noticeable exceptions most of the cullud folks present appeared to have the reaction of a small, rainbow-hued kid spectator who wanted to know, "Whyn't they get on with the football game? I didn't come out-chere to listen to all this ole talkin' and goin' on—and furthermore that ole cat don't blow enough horn for me."

The youngster spoke out of the depths of the abysmal ignorance in which the vast majority of God's chillun are wallowing when it comes to an enlightened appreciation of W. C. Handy's significance and contribution to American culture and glorification of Negro group expression.

* * *

WERE IT NOT for Lt. George W. Lee, novelist, essayist, businessman, politician, and Beale Street's greatest intellect, most of Mr. Handy's greatness would have been lost completely to Memphis, the city he gave international fame.

Mr. Lee was one of the skimpy handful of Memphis Negroes who had the historical knowledge, the social insight for the present, and the spiritual feeling for the past, who could see the desirability of seeking to preserve something important in the local environment and build a worthwhile tradition.

Except for this skimpy handful, the vast majority of "your folks" in these parts, as Cat Eye would call them, are as silent as clams when it comes to showing appreciation for the man who froze the blues on paper.

* * *

AS CAT EYE puts it, "You cain't 'spec' no 'preciation fer Mr. Handy outta your folks.

"They's dumb to the facts 'bout the man. Ef they's got some book-learnin', they scorns the blues and ever'body connected with 'em. Ef they ain't eddicated they jes' sings the blues theirselves, and wonders howcomes the white folks wants to take-on so over jes' anuther Negro who's been singin' 'em a long time.

"They don't know an' won't believe that the blues represents anything important in the life of cullud folks. They don't know that the only main way cullud folks used to talk wuz thru singin'—that when the ole time cullud man sang, "Ah hates to see that evening sun go down," he was lettin' his soul git some relief fum bein' skeered o' the dark o' night—fum bein' troubled in mind over a black an' uncertain future an' expectation of tomorrow—fum bein' worried erbout keepin' things sorta under control in the onliest places where a cullud man's got a little freedom—with his woman an' with his play. These here new Negroes ain't hepped to the real happenings in the hearts of their own folks. So, they has to wait fer the white folks and one or two smart fellas like George Lee to make 'em even listen a little to facts erbout somebody like Mr. Handy, or somethin' like the blues."

31a 1954

NEGRO (NAT D. WILLIAMS)

Down on Beale

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

Some folk think they're thinkin'
When their minds are only stinkin'
With the festerin' sores
Of prejudice in their pores!
—SWIMPH

* * *

Everybody's Doing It . . .

"Man, don't it burn you up to hear some white man [illegible]-talkin' er-bout he ain't got no prejudice 'gainst us [illegible] folks, an' then see him turn right 'round an' get [illegible] mad when he hears that some cullud folks is [illegible] next door to him?"

[illegible] Eye, long-accepted Beale [illegible] uncle and judge advo- [illegible] interracial matters, [illegible] penetratingly at his pal, [illegible].

Cat Eye was somewhat sur- [illegible] to hear this outburst [illegible] from his usually [illegible] friend.

[illegible] was, as a rule, [illegible] or too high to [illegible] himself of any sneak- [illegible] suspicious he might har- [illegible] concerning white and [illegible] relations. That was [illegible] Cat Eye's province.

[illegible] was wine-sapped [illegible] running with the [illegible] in the middle [illegible] nearly a full minute [illegible] silence Cat Eye [illegible] to a reply. [illegible] chunked a [illegible] hard [illegible] the outside of the [illegible].

[illegible] All don' know whether [illegible] man like that is any [illegible] than one of your folks [illegible] stans' here at the back [illegible] with a lot of other black [illegible] and swears that he hates [illegible] white folks . . . an' then goes [illegible] to Mister Charlie's place [illegible] grins his guts out all the [illegible] the man is looking at him."

Continuing, the Eye waxed [illegible] with "Cullud folks have got jes' 'bout as much prejudice under their skins as white folks got under their's. They's jes' mos' time steered to let Mister Charlie know it. Negroes ain't no little pieces o' God broke off without no prejudice.

"But they got the advantage of havin' the white folks' meanness played up so much, till ain't much notice give to what they's hidin.' You'd be surprised how many Negroes don't want to mingle with white folks 'cause they don' lak 'em.

"An' the thing that knocks me out 'bout cullud folks' prejudice mos' is that they's more prejudiced 'gainst each other than white folks is. An' to prove it . . . look how mad the average Sam gits when one of his own friends gits a little better break than he gits on the job . . . or when he seems to be gittin' 'long better with the white folks than other cullud folks . . . or when he figgers some other cullud man is making a better showin' than he is.

* * *

"**FIRST THING** you hear him say is 'Look at that hincty son-of-a-so-and-so, actin' lak he's so muchin' much . . . he ain't no more'n me . . . he's still er Sambo jes' lak ah is.' We even gits prejudiced at each other 'cause one's feet's is too big, er his mouth is too wide . . . er his hair is nappy . . . er his skin is too dark."

Cat Eye was making the trenchant observation that all God's chillun, white, black, blue or grisly, are just about the same under the skin.

He was pointing out something that the sociologists have long noted . . . minority groups tend to display the same prejudices against each other that the majority harbors toward the minority representatives.

In short, Cat Eye was saying, Negroes look at each other through white folks' eyes.

* * *

ANOTHER KEEN point he aimed at the Bird Breast was: "There ain't no diffrunce 'twix white folks and cullud folks 'cep tin' a diffrunce in position.

"One's up and the other'n down. Switch places an' cullud chillun would be marchin' to keep white kids outta their schools. Only the cullud young'ns would be worse . . . 'cause they's more ignunt. The more ignunt a man er woman is, the more liable they is to kill you in the name o' God, and go up to the Judgment Seat singin' 'Halleluyuh,' an' swearin' they wuz right. They goes thru life so narrow-minded till if they fell on a pin, it would blind 'em in both eyes. An' that goes for black as well as white eyes.

They's lak cockroaches what think kitchens wuz made fer their personal convenience. Some folks think the world wuz made fer them alone . . . an' you find most folks of all colors feelin' that-away . . . now, what chubet!

Down on Beale

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

We've all got to die;
So, they's no use to clown.
It's all right to sigh;
But let death die down!
—Swilly

LET DEATH DIE DOWN

Cat Eye stood at the entrance to the Beale Street poolroom, and let his ebony-tinged countenance register deep disdain.

He had been listening to the more or less guarded remarks of varied and sundry Beale Streeters, as they voiced their reactions to the death of "Mister Crump."

Fabled and fabulous Edward Hull Crump was an unmistakably Southern white man of the old school traditions of the New South, who had done more to cut the modern pattern for the urban Negro of the Mid-South than any other single individual. He did it in the course of building a bigger and better place of "good abode" out of the once rough little river-town known as "Memphis on the Mississippi." In the process of cleaning up the city, Mr. Crump had of necessity dropped a liberal quantity of his cleaning fluid upon the black, brown and beige segment of the populace.

Result: the birth of the blues and the fixation of a pale personality to dominate every tar-brushed waking moment under Beale Street's indigo skies for almost half a century.

It was Mr. Crump who inspired the sire of the blues, W. C. Handy. It was Mr. Crump who supervised the rearing of those indigo offsprings, the blues, until they were grown and had travelled around the world . . . bringing Beale Street a questionable, but solid fame, and leaving the remainder of colored America to conjure with the name . . . "Mister Crump"!

Cat Eye was looking at some of his associates with disgust this day—the day of the long-expected, but still numbing announcement that Mister Crump had shuffled off the mortal coil, and gone the way of all flesh. Cat Eye, Beale Street historian, interpreter, poet, Greeter, and outstanding "man about the Avenoo," was of the firm conclusion that too many of the street's habitues were "talkin' nothin' but trash," as they plunged into nebulous personal reminiscences about real or fancied impressions of Mister Crump.

Cat Eye summed up virtually all the stated reactions with: "These fly Cats kill me with all this after-dark-talk 'bout what they say they know 'bout Mister Crump. Most of 'em don't know nothin' but what they heard. An' ever'body knows that 'I Heard' and 'They Said' are two of the biggest liars in the world. And now that the 'Man' is dead, a lot of these dumb blokes talks like they thinks it's er second 'mancipation. Never heard so much back-gate talk 'bout one man's death, since Roosevelt died. What they oughtta do is let death die down.

HE DONE DONE IT

"Mister Crump done done his wuk here in Memfus. An' you can't take it 'way fum him, he done a good job. He stopped Beale Street from bein' the killin'est street in the world, and made it half-way decent. 'Course in the process a lot of half-slick cats and chicks had to go, but the place's er whole lots better since Mister Crump 'nounced that he wuzn't gonna have 'no easy riders here.'

"No that don't mean that a lot of otherwise pretty good folks didn't get their feathers sorta ruffled at times 'bout the way Mister Crump handled things. But all in all can't nobody say the 'Man with the walking-cane and the bushy brows' didn't 'bout give Memfus all the law allows in the way of a clean town—a healthy town—a quiet town—and a pretty peaceful town. Cain't no right-minded man or woman deny that. He bribed the town with good government. An' Ah don't know nobody who didn't want to be bribed with that 'ceptin' folks who wanted to eat high on the hawg without gittin' up off their own haunches.

"An' all this talk 'bout Memfus is gonna be er wide open town ergin—an' let the crap-shooters, easy-riders, an' other kinds of hustlers come outta their holes and take over ergin—is jes' so much stuff, hatched out by a bunch of chumps who don't know they never had it so good already.

"One thing is certain, Mister Crump's good reputation ain't gonna be killed by the 'mouth-pills' of too many back-alley doctors—they oughtta let death die down—and play it cool. Now whatchubet!"

Down on Beale

Courier P. 7

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

It's all right to call me "Mister";
But in living here's the twister,
A warm house and some meat to eat,
And some solid ground to hold my feet.
—SWIMPH.

The Welfare Blues

Cat Eye was disturbed. He put down the newspaper he had been reading and looked off into space. He didn't like that big headline at all. It read: "Welfare Funds Bring Hardships . . . Commissioner Says Economy Cuts Necessary."

Now, Car Eye wasn't himself in need of any welfare funds. He was doing pretty well. Beale Street afforded him a couple of legal hustles that kept him in spending change. In fact, he usually had enough left over to drop a little bit right regularly here and there.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR INSURANCE, there was "Bear" Wilson's widow. She had been left with a houseful of little kids when "Bear" got messed up in a car accident. And there was the Eye's old, unmarried aunt, who after working as a cook and wash-woman for some of the town's white families, had managed to buy herself a litle three-room shotgun house down in Happy Hollow community, but had to have welfare help to eat and otherwise meet her simple needs.

Sat. 11-22-58

Cat Eye usually supplemented her funds with small contributions . . . he gave her the "church dues" she said she had to have. He remembered too a couple of Beale Street blind men, who managed to make it, when passersby dropped their small change into their cups on Saturdays.

Those headlines in the paper about the cutback in Welfare funds which the Welfare Department was putting into effect meant something personal to Cat Eye. As the symbol of the real Beale Streeter . . . the habitue of the black, brown, and beige ghetto who had managed to work out a way of life that provided at least the minimum essentials for survival in a raw competitive struggle colored by deep tints which Beale Street piquantly calls the blues, Cat Eye had a fairly sneaking suspicion of the import of those ominous headlines.

* * *

IT FILLED him with apprehension and a nagging sense of a special brand of deep blues. Driven by a need for expression, the Eye, in order to strike up a conversation, showed the headline to Bird Breast who was dozing his way out of a hangover on the barber shop shoe shine stand . . . and had to be nudged a couple of times before he was partly conscious.

"What you think that means?" asked Cat Eye. Without waiting for an answer, he went on: "It's sho' a whole lot 'o folks gonna be messed up with this kind of carryin' on. A lot 'o po' folks who can't he'p theirselves is gonna be put out to beg right here in the beginning of a hard winter.

"Now, ah knows there's a lot 'o shif'less jivers on them welfare an' relief rolls. An' some'n oughta be done 'bout 'em. But, Ah bet they won't be huet none much. Cause they's hustlers. An' they ain't gon' do nothin' but act like rats and scuttle to some other fat field fur hostlin'. But it's the po', ignunt, helpless folks what's gonna be really huet. They ain't got no hustle. They's the ones what's been worked to death for nothin' an' when they got ole, sick, down, an' couldn't git jobs, they had to turn to welfare. They never had no chance to save nothin' fur no rainy day." 'Cause ever day of their lives is been a rainy day. They wuz struck out 'fore they picked up the bat. They's jes' victims of the system.

* * *

"AN' WHEN Ah says "system," Ah'm talkin' 'bout the set up fur po' folks in genrul. An' that goes fur po' white folks as well as po' cullud folks. The "system" is geared so as to let 'em git jes' so much an' no more. Don' keer how good times git in genrul, some folks jes' cain't git ahead fur 'nuff to look out fur theirselves complete. They's allus gonna be hard times fur some folks.

"Don't mek no diffrunce how they tries to trim them welfare rolls . . . no diffrunce how hard they tries to run down an' corral them eidge colt papas (men who desert their families or fail to support dependent children) . . . no diffrunce how they argues that the welfare folks don' have the money to pay the bills, they's still gonna be them welfare blues.

"An' ef the Welfare folks shifts 'em outta the way, then other po' folks is gonna have to skimp even more to keep their kinfolks and friends from starvin' and freezin' all at once. An' even with that a lot of 'em is gonna end up in the workhouse fur stealin' and knockin' folks in the head . . . or fur drinkin' canned heat or liniment an' fallin' out in the street. 'Course, a lot uv 'em is figgerin' on gittin' in the workhouse or jail as soon as possible.

* * *

"AN' WHAT'S rough erbout is, a lot uv them folks on welfare would he'p theirselves ef somebody would give 'em a job. That's what Ah says 'bout these here Republicans . . . an' all that talk 'bout "individual enterprise" and stuff. They fergits there's a whole passel 'o folks been too busy tryin' to "prize" some groceries frum under the rock 'o the system to indulge in any other enterprise. Hunh-h-h'."

Cat Eye shook his head dolefully, as he looked at Birdbreast dozing off into another session of deep slumber . . . and murmured, "A little sleep . . . a little slumber . . . a little foldin' of the hands . . . that Bible was right."

Editorial Writers Study Political and Race Issues in Dixie

Star, p. A-3
Washington, D.C.
Oct 10 1954

By the Associated Press

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 9.—The National Conference of Editorial Writers, completing a one-day study of the South's economy, today turned its attention to the region's political and racial problems.

Coming here to explain the many sides to the complex regional problem were Senator Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas; a Louisiana Republican leader, John Minor Wisdom; and a political scientist, Dr. Alexander Herd of the University of North Carolina. They are scheduled to discuss: "The Two-Party South—Fact or Fable?"

Billed for the racial discussion were Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and George Mitchell, executive director for the Southern Regional Council.

Tonight, George V. Allen, Ambassador to India, will close the conference with an address on "The South in World Affairs."

Two Democratic Governors, Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Robert Meyner of New Jersey, touched on the racial issue yesterday with a discussion on the Supreme Court school segregation ruling.

Gov. Talmadge, declaring the court had overstepped its constitutional bounds in the decision, asserted it would mean the end of Georgia's public school system, which he said is founded on a constitutional provision requiring segregation.

Gov. Meyner, defending the decision, predicted the courts would not demand overnight action in the Southern States in changing the racial pattern in schools.

He reported New Jersey was confronted with the same problem in 1947 when it adopted a new constitution and he said it has completely eliminated segregation since then.

What Other Newspapers Say

31a

The Negro In America

(From the Lynchburg News)

ONE FACT has stood out as indisputable in recent years when the Communists have made every attempt to appeal to the American Negro for support on the ground of racial prejudice. The appeal has been almost wholly without effect in this country. There have been individual Negroes who were embittered to the point of disaffection, but they have been so few and so without general influence on their fellows as hardly to be on the national scene. If the arguments of the Communists have had any effect it has only been in some international body and chiefly on theoretical grounds or as a result of distorted information, and then not on the Negro.

Dr. Ernest E. Neal, director of the Rural Life Council at Tuskegee, not only confirms his view, but goes much further. Dr. Neal was one of nine Negroes in a United States delegation to a social study conference that was held in India. Russian propaganda had, he remarks, convinced some Indians that the educated American Negro would easily be induced to accept almost any role offered him outside of the United States. The Negro members of the United States delegation demonstrated the falsity of such a claim. They acted and spoke like any other loyal Americans. They were in fact, "America's best example of what human beings can become when they in a country which is dedicated ti the proposition that all men are created equal."

DR. NEAL points out that there are 82,000 Negro college students in the United States. They are not the "wards of a government to serve the purpose of the government. They elected to go to college to develop their own careers." Like any other Americans, if they feel they they are being denied their rights, they can bring suit in a Federal or local court to recover them. The government, Dr. Neal believes, does not appreciate the use it could make of the Negro "as a foil for Communist propaganda." The world should learn that the American Negro "has tried his future and the future of his children to the American creed." Negroes are not only willing, they are eager to tell the world what the "basic meaning of democracy as it has developed in the United States' is and what it has meant to them. They represent something that the Communists do not have to export — a group of people who have learned through years of experience and struggle the meaning of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual."

It has been widely held that the Negro is our greatest liability from the point of view of Communist propaganda. Dr. Neal holds the opposite opinion — that he is our greatest propadanda asset, only we have not made use of him extensively for that purpose. The conduct of the American Negro whenever he has been sent abroad as our representative bears him out in his statement. The American Negro has confounded Communist claims and expectations everywhere — on the battle field or in the international negotiations. He has fully proved his loyalty and his patriotism.

What Other Newspapers Say

31a

Georgia vs. Klan

(From the Atlanta Constitution)

Georgia has a "loyalty oath" requirement, and all who belong to subversive organizations must answer up or take the risk of being caught and exposed.

The list of such organizations which Georgia will use is the one prepared by the attorney general of the United States, with the aid of the FBI. All organizations on it are listed as un-American and as being hostile to the American system of government. Some are under the heading "subversive." Others are listed as un-American outfits which "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States." 2-20-54

Under this heading comes the Ku Klux Klan and its imitators.

Officials who will administer the new loyalty oath say they will not ask employes about Klan membership. They will limit the inquiry to the subversive, and let the un-American slide.

We can understand. It might be embarrassing.

But, for the record, let us note that the State of Georgia did revoke the Klan's charter. And the State of Georgia did unmask the Klan.

So, on the record, Georgia, too, admits the Klan is un-American.

A lot of people join organizations in their youth, or in a fit of political fever, and are afterward sorry and wish very much to be forgiven and to forget it all. Right now we think highly of Communists, such as Bentley and Chambers, who have recanted and said they are sorry for having been Communists. They've become heroes of a sort.

But, anyhow, the Klan is listed with the attorney general's un-American organizations — along with the Commies and others of such low degree.

We just wanted to make this note of it.

* * *

The Military's Example

(From St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Since segregation has been banned from the ranks of the armed services, it was logical for Defense Sec. Wilson — with President Eisenhower's support — to order an end of segregation in all schools on military posts by Sept. 1, 1955.

These schools are on 21 Army, Navy and Air Force establishments in Southern and Border states. Most of them are conducted by local school boards. If these boards cannot continue this function as agents of the Federal government, regardless of state laws on segregated schools, then the United States Office of Education is ready to move in.

It would be heartening if all of the local boards could continue their service to the military establishments—especially as the example of the Defense Department and their experience under the new rule might induce second thoughts about the increased democracy, efficiency and economy which a similar policy could bring to their own civilian schools.

* * *

Slaps Gov. Talmadge

(From Macon, Ga. Telegraph)

GOV. HERMAN Talmadge's assertion that he will call into use the state militia and state police to enforce segregation, should the Supreme Court rule adversely, is one of the more unfortunate statements of the entire issue.

It cannot be expected to have any favorable influence upon the thinking of the nine justices now considering the case.

Nor can it be expected to provide any assurance to the people of Georgia who want to see segregation continued that a practical, peaceful, workable, legal means will be found to continue it.

Such statements can only be calculated to incite bitterness, miscontent, and misunderstanding — all of which will make the ultimate solving of this problem more difficult, if not nearly impossible.

Suppose, for exampe, in an effort to counteract Governor Talmadge's threat, President Eisenhower issued a statement that he would employ Federal troops to see that any anti-segregation ruling wer enforced in all states which refused to abide by the Supreme Court's decision.

President Eisenhower will not be so unwise as to threaten federal force, although some states may defy the highest court of the land.

But it is equally unwise that the chief executive of any state threaten the use of his own military forces.

Views and Interviews

31a by Hal Fisher

What an industry employing 150 men would mean to your community is graphically shown in an article on file with the Tuskegee Chamber of Commerce.

The benefits include:

A plant investment of $200,000.

An annual payroll of $500,000.

33 retail stores.

The support of a thousand people.

A 22 room school house and 18 teachers.

Public investments.

Sales and service for 400 cars.

$100,000 annually for the railroads.

Opportunity for 24 professional men.

A taxable valuation of $2,500,000.

Yearly Markets for $350,000 in agricultural products.

An annual expenditure in trade of $1.5 million.

The heart of the matter is that a new factory, be it large, small or average, is the surest and quickest way to absorb surplus labor and raise community income.

All payroll and profit will not be spent in the immediate community in which it is produced, but it can be safely figured that not less than 75 per cent of payroll will be spent at retail, 6 per cent for consumer utilities, 7 per cent for rent, insurance and other finance items, and 10 per cent for professional and personal service.

Profits may or may not be spent in the community depending upon the headquarters and type of business.

And if there is anyone who does not believe that an average payroll of $200,000 per year works miracles in any man's community, just let such person visit any one of some 200 Southern urban centers that have made one or more such acquisition since the last war.

There it will be learned that by this method, and by no other, can Southern income be materially raised above its current subnormal level.

* * *

"Jimmy Faulkner's Talkathon was enthusiastically received by the people of Macon County when it came to Tuskegee last week," said James Braswell, Jr. "About $292 was contributed to the campaign here and about 250 to 300 questions were sent in. We were well pleased by the results."

* * *

Recently we were reading an article whcih revealed how momentous has been the month of April in American history. George Washington was inaugurated as our first President, April 30, 1789. Abraham Lincoln was mortally wounded by an assassin, April 14, 1865, and died the next day. We entered four wars in April. The Revolutionary War began in that month with the battle of Concord and Lexington; the Civil War began with the firing on Fort Sumter in April; the Spanish-American War began in that month with the ultimatum to Spain, and our declaration of war against Germany was in April, 1917.

* * *

This week we are publishing the supplementary list of qualified voters in Macon County. . . which reminds us that a typographical error in the story of the original list two weeks ago made it appear there were many fewer voters in the county than is really the case. The original list was slightly more than 3,600. The list this week brings the total for the county up to near 3,800.

* * *

ONE-SECOND SERMONS—Religion is like a lamp, not much good unless it can be observed. . . The straight and narrow path wouldn't be so narrow if more people walked on it. . . One man prays to get what he wants, another to know what God wants. . . Conscience doesn't stop you from sinning—it keeps you from fully enjoying it. . . The most uncomfortable person is one who has just enough faith to make him uneasy.

This Morning

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse. . . ."

* * *

The price was higher in slavery times, but not much.

One of Birmingham's leading citizens has come on an old record of sales from the wind-up of his great grandfather's estate in North Carolina in 1858.

There are items from 10 cents up. Some wheat was sold at 97 cents a bushel, some land at $13.50 an acre, a gun for $200, 14 sheep at $1.33 each, six hogs at $6.55, a cow and calf for $17.60, a bay mare for $157.88.

The human beings came higher. A Negro "man Peter" sold for $599, a "boy James" for $290, a "boy Bob" for $470. The women brought less.

One Negro woman and two children, "Angelina, Dolly and Moses," sold together for $168.60. That was a little more than the bay mare brought but less than the gun.

Time — and the advancement of colored people — march on.

* * *

What would Thomas Jefferson, the liberal Democrat, be thinking of the desegregation decision?

He was for a much more extreme segregation than Southerners want today.

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate," he is quoted on page 91 of Prof. Bernard Mayo's "Jefferson Himself" (Houghton Mifflin), "than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, peaceably and in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly and their place be, pari passu, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect."

* * *

This Jefferson quote couldn't get itself printed in New York. The sage was not only a segregationist but extreme. He thought there would need to be deportation.

That is impossible now, but certainly you can say Jefferson would side with the South against the public school desegregation decision.

I am obliged to my long-time friend C. B. Hewes, widely-liked Washingtonian and diplomat, a University of Virginia graduate, for pointing out the Jefferson words.

* * *

Speaking of the achievements in Sewanee's Class of 1954, add E. L. Scruggs, of that class, who entered in 1908. Mr. Scruggs, from Lancaster, S. C., was interrupted after junior year but with home work was able to go back 43 years later and receive his B. S. degree. He says it was pretty nice to listen to the commencement speaker's beautiful words of warning and inspiration without having to worry himself in the slightest about the "challenge to youth."

* * *

"Pale warriors, death-pale were they all,
Who cried—'La belle Dame sans Merci
Hath thee in thrall!' "

Does it humiliate Miss Ava Gardner, who is featured in the current Collier's, that her one-times seem to be so amiable about it, so nobly reconciled, not the least death-pale? Apparently not, but it humiliates lusty Americans that Hollywood takes its love so lightly. The belles dames have no mercy but the pale warriors don't want any, being otherwise engaged, and palely, like the dames.

* * *

Good fortune had me on a plane for Dallas only a few hours after seeing "The High and the Mighty." Given longer to let the plot sink in, I might never again have got up in one of them there airplanes. Even so, I had trouble getting down at Love Field. The plane was all right but my nerves had lost an engine and half a wing and were practically out of gas.

* * *

"Left me with the palsied heart,
Left me with the jaundiced eye. . . ."

The world-weariness of Arthur Godfrey is having a bad psychological effect on the nation. His "we've-been-through-all-this-before" manner may be attractive in so attractive a personality but it takes all the dog out of the rest of us gay dogs. Life is worth living and Arthur oughtn't to be prejudicing us against the idea.

* * *

A reader calls this writer a "pathetic figure out of the past."

What is this anachronistic young-and-gay feeling I have?

Whence these oats?

* * *

"The more secret you make it, the quicker it will get around," says the philosopher of Phenix, J. Hoyt Shepherd.

A brave man was murdered. Votes were stolen, maybe elections. Quickly or not, secrets may come out that beggar those thus far. There is no power big enough to stop those who are after the very biggest secrets now. Not all brave and determined men died when Albert Patterson did.

This Morning

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye. . . ."

One who keeps great silence as the South struggles with the fateful desegregation decision is James E. Folsom.

Mr. Folsom's eagerness to have his henchman, Senator Todd, made commissioner of

agriculture and thereby, through control of the County Boards of Registrars, to say who votes in Alabama, especially what Negroes vote, is understandable in a man who dreams of new Constitutions and eternal powers.

* * *

It is understandable but not endurable. Not by States' Righters and anti-Folsomites on the State Democratic Executive Committee, and not—if their wits are about them — by Hill-Sparkman people. They may be duty-bound to love Mr. Folsom now but they don't have to love him forever.

There's no room for Hill and Sparkman in what Mr. Folsom may be planning.

* * *

Is it the Supreme Court's business or the Department of Justice's to say how the desegregation decision is to operate?

The Daily Oklahoman wonders? "Certainly the court is privileged to interpret the law," it says, "but is it privileged also to provide for the implementation of its decrees, or is that a responsibility outside the powers of the judiciary?"

* * *

Doesn't The Oklahoman understand that nothing is outside the powers of the Court left us by the Fair Deal-New Deal? It can gambol through legislative fields and cut-up in executive ones, too.

* * *

Crack Hanna's guardsmen are finding things in Phenix City for all the world as if nobody had ever looked before. It is of men, not machines, however, that the final clean-up must be composed, as this indicates.

Dixie Editor Says New Day Dawning For Southern Negroes

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A new day is dawning for the Negro in the South, a Southern editor predicted here last week.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, made that prediction in an address before leaders of the Methodist Church.

Addressing the denomination's new board of social and economic relations meeting in the Allerton hotel, McGill warned that there "may be sordid incidents of violence" before the Negro wins complete first-class citizenship.

"The Negro who expects a favorable Supreme court decision to bring about an end to all discrimination and prejudice is, of course, due for a rude awakening" he said.

Resistance to equal rights for Negroes remains strongest in areas where the "old plantation economy remains, and in rice and cotton areas."

(The plantation states were Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. The cotton and rice states are Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina.)

The liberal editor denounced a Georgia plan to abolish public schools as "preposterous in extreme." He pointed out it would place a financial and educational burden on the state which would be costly for a long time.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Ga. has vowed he will abolish the schools if the U. S. Supreme court outlaws segregation. Five cases challenging segregation now are before the high tribunal.

RALPH

McGILL

Before Lincoln's Log Cabin

On his way back to rest and home in Georgia, the President of the United States paused at Hodgenville, Kentucky. There he made a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

It is a place that quickens the mind and stirs the heart of every American who sees it.

One looks there at the primitive log cabin, mud-chinked, small and pitifully bleak. It stands there beneath the great canopy of carved and pillared marble. In the cabin there is a bunk built into a corner. Skins of animals were its only coverings.

There on that rude bunk, in the deep of a frontier Kentucky winter, with a log fire burning in the mud and stone chimney, that great and patient woman, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, came to the greatest drama the world and mankind know—the birth of a child.

One may go there and look at the cabin and feel the presence of history pressing in on one's heart like a weight. The eyes sting with the salt of tears.

So it is no wonder the President was moved.

Words

Standing there before it, seeing the gleaming marble and the ancient logs, the man who lives in the great White House which knew the tread of the man who was born in that cabin; who knows, now, some of the loneliness and sorrow which the child born there on the animal skins was to know; who sees as he walks down the upstairs corridor of that White House the room and the long, ugly bed where the gaunt Lincoln slept and worried and sought to know what was right . . .

Standing there the thirty-third President of the United States said of the sixteenth president—who had come out of that bleak cabin, made habitable only because love was there: "You can find in no instance when he stood up in public and excoriated another American. He never pounded the table, or struck a pose as pseudo-dictator."

Mr. Eisenhower described Lincoln as a great leader who never fell into the false habit of "striking a Napoleonic attitude at any time or under any provocation."

Those are the words that came to Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He was warning the nation about Joe McCarthy.

He was saying to his party that its leaders should not follow the McCarthy line and excoriate other Americans as members of "The Democratic Party of treason."

It is a pity he lacks Lincoln's great gift of puncturing his opposition with a jest or a well-turned phrase. But, even so, we can be grateful for the fact that he warns the nation of the dangers of accusation and of fear; of the evils which result when an army is made into a political force and the necessity of opposing those who pound tables and pose as a pseudo-dictator.

All the while, paradoxically, the GOP leaders are preparing a fall campaign of movie shorts and slides on "the party of treason."

Traitors?

It has been, of course, the Democrats who saved the President from the Bricker amendment. That's pretty good for traitors.

It was the Democrats who enabled him to pass two-thirds of his legislation last year. That's pretty fair for traitors.

It is the Democrats who have saved the foreign policy thus far and who will save him again if war comes. That's rather good for traitors.

It is the McCarthy sickness which has made this great powerful nation, victor in two world wars and producers of the atom and hydrogen bomb, afraid of its shadow and distrustful of its government and of one another.

This is, it so happens, Confederate Memorial Day.

That was a war the people didn't want. It came because extremists and fanatics, of both sides, putting their own ambitions above all else, made Americans hate and fear one another.

This is not a time for hate or fear.

And it is a time to be strong, not afraid.

Lincoln and Robert E. Lee both have left us a lesson to learn.

RALPH

McGILL

The Lie Loses In Alabama!

Alabama has given us a national story.

In a time when "the lie" seems to have so much strength, with many preferring it to truth, the news from the Alabama Democratic primary which gave United States Sen. John Sparkman a clear marjority over all his opponents is like a hand under the heart.

Voters of the state repudiated vicious and false campaign methods thrown against Sparkman. In the eyes of the race-baiters, in the minds of the old hard core of Dixiecrats, who in 1948 took over the political machinery of Alabama and had the Fascist-like effrontery to refuse to place the names of the party's nominees on the ballot, Sparkman had committed the unpardonable sin. He had not only accepted the second highest honor within the gift of his party, the vice presidential nomination, he had agreed to a reasonable, compromise platform. Because he did not join them in hate they hated him.

History

To be sure, not all those who opposed Sparkman were Dixiecrats. But it was this distorted mentality which was most articulate with the smear, the lie and the cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" And this force did not need to stint financially.

There was spent for Sparkman's opponent, say Alabama newspapermen of character, a tremendous sum of money. They point to an almost unprecedented use of the most expensive television time and to other obvious costly procedures.

They don't know where the money came from. They believe it came "from Texas." There are men of wealth in this country, and seemingly most of this type seem to hail from the Lone Star State, who did not learn anything from Hitler. Their counterparts in Germany helped Hitler to power because he helped them get rid of some things they didn't like. They believed they could control him. Once in power, he made them captive and, eventually, destroyed them.

History, like lightning, rarely strikes twice in the same place, but, again like lightning, it often repeats itself in devastating manner. These "Texas millionaires," who are legendary in our time, might well look at history.

Alabama repudiated them, refusing to be bought.

Jim Folsom

There was another half to the Alabama primary which also has national implications.

"Kissing Jim" Folsom, who went out of office four years ago with so many charges of corruption against his administration that political soothsayers said he was forever dead, led the ticket for nomination to the governorship.

It is a story with national implications because his large lead over the field indicated discontent. His vote was a protest vote. It was a protest against the state government, against the national government, and against all the vague and undefined forces which the faceless voters feel, but cannot see.

Folsom's opposition showed photostatic copies of letters which they said he had written while governor in which, they charged, he was asking for a kick-back from those persons doing business with the state. Thousands of voters ignored these. I asked a Birmingham News man why. He, strongly opposed to Folsom, said, cynically:

"I guess they thought they might as well vote for a fellow who was open about it

who covered it up."

This hardly explains it, but there was evidence in the campaign that there was resentment against the special interests which for so long have been privileged and which have dominated the state's politics in most elections.

Certainly none can deny the Folsom vote was revealing of a state of discontent with government and conditions.

So, out of Alabama, we have evidence that the old smear tactics, the cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" and the lie do not always succeed. A fine and able senator was renominated against strong opposition. And, in addition, we have evidence of discontent.

Is it confined to Alabama?

RALPH McGILL

Getting Down To the Bananas

Abraham Lincoln, a much quoted man, had a saying, when confronted with a complex problem: "Let's try to get down to the bananas."

It grew out of one of his stories about a small boy who went to the circus. He first ate bananas. He then had peanuts and popcorn. He drank pink lemonade. He consumed pork sandwiches and had more pink lemonade. He then became very sick.

After a while he lifted a tear-stained face and said to his anxious father:

"Papa, I guess I'm about down to the bananas."

The Supreme Court's segregation decision was made more than a week ago. The nation hasn't yet got down to the bananas. In fact, the present climate was best spelled out by a Georgia editor who wrote, "There are almost hysterical appeals for calmness."

It will be some time, because of the political agitation and the deliberate activities of those who do not wish the issue to be met calmly, before we get down to the bananas.

The Bananas

There are certain obvious conclusions.

In some areas the problem posed by the court's decision cannot, in the foreseeable future, be worked out to satisfy both races.

This fact may as well be accepted along with the fact that in the Southern border states there will be many areas of almost immediate compliance.

New policies will be needed to make the school systems meet the court decision, and the decisions which are at least a year away.

The court has not "ordered" anything. It has laid down a broad principle of interpreting the 14th amendment. Not until a year or more will we have a complete decision.

There is now a rush to hold meetings, to investigate—to plan. Is it not now obvious, to our shame, that such meetings, such investigations, such planning should have been made months ago? But they were not. So we must, by all means, have them. And we must hold to our historic goal of building a public school system which will give our children as good an education as that received by children in other areas.

Policies

When we do get down to the bananas—when we do begin to shape policies—we can do so only on a local and community basis.

This means that segregation of the races will continue for many years in many communities in the South. This will be so because of litigation, and also because in a great many—most of the rural areas—there will be a voluntary acceptance of segregation now that the law does not require it. In most of these areas the NAACP will have difficulty in carrying out its announced and unfortunately timed plan of finding "at least one" to challenge such voluntary acceptance.

They still do not quite understand the South or the Southern people, white and colored. For many of these the basic objection was not to the separate school itself, but to the law requiring separation. Legal separation implied a stigma.

An important "banana" to "get down to" is the fact that the South itself does not know, because it did not plan and investigate ahead, what its problem is.

The reason for this is the tremendous out-migration of Negroes in recent years.

For example, more than 40 per cent of all Southern counties have less than 10 per cent Negro population. Obviously then, in almost half the South there is almost no real segregation problem.

Less than 10 per cent of the Southern counties have more than 50 per cent, and this usually runs around 51 and 52 per cent. Here, of course, the problem is real and acute and in these counties there will be segregation for a good many years to come.

The impact of the ruling, when finally applied, will, as we can see quite plainly, not be felt evenly throughout the South.

There is every reason for calm planning and an attempt to know what each local problem is. And we have time to learn it.

RALPH McGILL

Ike's 'Put Out,' With Reason

Searing, sapping dry winds of a long, hot, hard-dying summer are producing a little bit of hell on earth for most of the nation's farmers, more especially the corn, dairy and beef cattle men.

The plaintive cry for help goes up, North, East, South and West.

And, like a lot of Moslem muezzins in their towers calling on the faithful to look toward Mecca and pray, the governors of the afflicted states are looking toward Washington and calling for aid.

In Washington a muchly harassed President of the United States is reported to be somewhat out of humor — not with the farmers, who he knows should, and must, have aid, but with the governors.

The governors are the ones who, during the campaign of 1952, demanded for Ike that he get the Federal Government out of their hair. They talked about states rights and the sovereignty of states.

"Let us alone," they said, "and we'll take care of ourselves. Let's get rid of all this socialism and all this spoon-feeding of the people."

The President, who is a trusting man, liked the sound of this.

Jolts 8-13-54

The President had not been in the White House long enough to wear the shine off the leather seat of his office chair before the Texans were bellowing at him to help . . . with subsidies from all our pockets . . . to maintain meat prices. It had been the Texans who had demanded loudest of all to be let alone.

Now come the state pleas for aid to the drought-afflicted farmers.

What reportedly has the President a bit miffed is that not a single state has, in any manner, offered to assume the responsibility to its own people.

Not one governor has asked the legislature to meet and raise extra sums of money to provide relief for the farmers of his state.

Nor is there any report of any one state which has diverted surplus funds in the treasury to its own distressed farmers.

Not One

Not only this, but nowhere has any state leader said, "This is our own affair, and our own people. It will be creeping socialism, which we have so strongly condemned, to take federal relief money from all the people for our own. And since we have said we don't believe in that, we will take care of our own."

To a man, they who talked so much about what they called the "socialistic practices" of the Truman and Roosevelt administrations have come forward with loud pleas for federal aid. Not one has suggested local government act in the emergency.

The farmers must have aid. And here we have a perfect picture of our problem. Federal aid of this sort is, of course, socialistic in principle. But, it is even better capitalism. The real strength of the Democratic Party has been that it recognized that when any portion of the people of this country were in poverty or distress it was a national problem. And it was mighty good capitalism, sustaining the profit system, to take federal funds, collected from all the people, and remove what was a drag on the operation of an efficient capitalist system.

That's what we shall and must now do with the nation's farmers. But, Ike would have felt better if just one teeny-weeny governor, who talked so big in 1952, had stood and said, "The farmers of this state are in trouble and this state will take care of its own."

Instead, they all hollered to Washington.

It's a fine illustration of why local state government, the real mudsill of the nation, isn't as strong as it might be.

"States' Rights" in our time have come to mean little more than loud political demands at the national conventions. "Rights" also require the states to assume responsibilities. It is most significant that now when the farmers are in distress all the governors have thought of is "Washington," and no state action whatever.

RALPH McGILL

Postmortem Political Essay

Late returns of Thursday from ballots cast the day before in Georgia's Democratic primary continued to add to the triumph achieved by Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin in the nine-candidate campaign waged for the gubernatorial nomination.

In a very real sense it was even more of a triumph for Gov. Herman Talmadge whose strategy and organizational strategy are etched deeply as the political hallmark of the Griffin victory. Since he was the political force most responsible for the achievement, it requires analysis. It means, first of all, that Gov. Talmadge has a state organization and influence much greater than any ever attained by his late father, Eugene Talmadge.

Nominee Marvin Griffin thus becomes the first major product of the governor's state organization. Tactics and strategy were directed with great skill, with the governor himself tirelessly on the job.

Constitution 8-10-54

Comparison

A comparison of the political skills of Gov. Herman Talmadge and his late father is unavoidable. It reveals the greater shrewdness and adroitness of the present governor.

When Eugene Talmadge sought to select and elect a governor of his choice, he did so openly and with planned fanfare. It reacted as such moves generally do. When Herman Talmadge determined, with a certain ruthlessness, to by-pass a closer and more loyal friend and support Mr. Griffin, he did so with great astuteness. While his friends publicly insisted, and he refused to deny or confirm, that he was backing Griffin, he himself went privately and energetically to work.

He had one basic objective. It was that M. E. Thompson was not a strong candidate and could be defeated with ease if the race could be reduced to a two-man contest . . . Griffin vs. Thompson. The race was so reduced. And it revealed Thompson as one of those hollow shells we used to hear about in the old days of the prize ring.

Because of the large field of entries in the race for governor, there was a cloud of uncertainty over it. The Griffin forces were clearly alarmed as the final day neared. The strength of Tom Linder, commissioner of agriculture, seemed to be mounting at their expense. It now is obvious the Griffin headquarters did not know what, exactly, Gov. Talmadge was doing. With proper sagacity, since the organization was his, he alone managed it, knifing Linder.

When the votes were counted, it became apparent the Thompson vs. Griffin idea had been sold to the exclusion of all else.

Substantial

Nominee Griffin's popular vote margin over M. E. Thompson was substantial, but not nearly so great as was his unit vote majority. Here we come upon a second factor. Candidate Charlie Gowen disemboweled M. E. Thompson in a substantial number of counties. In evaluating the results, it is only fair to say that even had this not been true Marvin Griffin would have been the victor. The effectiveness of Gov. Talmadge's organization, untested until this race, would have brought its first gubernatorial candidate home in front, regardless of Gowen.

It is an organization which crushed out what little was left of the old Ed Rivers set-up. Nominee Griffin is a product of the Talmadge political mechanism as Ellis Arnall was of that of former Gov. Rivers. Nominee Griffin has no organization, and it will be interesting to see if he attempts to create one. The governor can, if he wishes, prevent it. He has ahead of him a U.S. Senate campaign and a good guess would be he will hold all the reins.

All major candidates stood on a similar platform . . . for segregation and retention of the county unit system.

Fred Hand, though deserving, was unable to obtain any support from the organization. He thought he had a promise of hands-off. He and the others were destroyed by the successful sale of the idea that only Griffin could defeat Thompson.

Gov. Talmadge's organization stands, presently, in complete control. How it proceeds with its first major protege will be interesting to watch.

RALPH

McGILL

Willie Mays, Tris Speaker

When the amazing Willie Mays went back to the center field wall in the eighth inning of the first World Series game, his back to the ball all the way, and caught Vic Wertz' terrific smash, I remembered a quiet table and a talk with a gray-haired man — Tris Speaker.

Tris Speaker was maybe the greatest natural outfielder of yesterday—as the versatile Mays is one of the better ones today. (Poets, philosophers and baseball fans always talk of yesterday and tomorrow).

He could do what Mays did—start with the crack of the bat, run with great speed, and at the right moment turn and catch the ball. Mays was off when Wertz' bat smashed into the ball. Millions of television fans could see what the frantic fanatics in the Polo Grounds could see—namely, that Mays never took a look to judge the ball. He simply started running. At the wall, with his back still to the ball, he turned his head, leaped and hauled down the ball. But, and this seemed largely to have been overlooked, he threw the ball and was able to hold a Cleveland runner at first base. A great run, a tremendous catch and a quick, remarkable throw.

Greatness

Here was a perfect example of why some competitive athletes are superlatively great and others simply good, routine performers. The superlatives have that mysterious synchronization of reflexes which enables them to do two things at once—to see and to act. In fact, for the great ones possessing this instinctive timing of brain, eye and body, to see IS to act.

How could Willie Mays turn his back to the ball with the crack of Wertz' bat—and go to the far reaches of center field and there judge the ball so perfectly if it were not for this?

Tris Speaker is named on all the great teams of yesterday. They called him the "Gray Eagle" and he had some of the eagle's swiftness of wing and eye.

Once in New York I talked with Tris Speaker, then out of the game, and asked him if he could explain how it was he could start running with the crack of the bat and never look around until it was time to turn and pluck the ball out of the air.

"I don't know," he said. "The sound of it maybe, and then, too, you generally study the batters until you know about where they will hit. I guess it's experience."

The Best

It was that, of course, but it was more than that. Other outfielders studied batters, too, but they were not Tris Speakers. In his time he was the paragon of perfection. Willie Mays was not able to make his headlong flight with his back to the playing field merely because of the sound of the bat, which indicated it was a solid smash. He has what Speaker had—that split-second advantage—that perfection of coordination which enables him instinctively to act. He could run to a far distant point and turn and not merely catch the ball, but also get the ball away and hold a runner on first.

The baseball philosophers long ago determined that the all-time outfield would be Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker and Babe Ruth.

What they will do tomorrow remains for the morrow. But if the amazing Mays continues on his merry way he will be a difficult man to keep off the great all-time teams of the future or the past.

The Giants have been midgets for a good many years. The legend of the old Giants lives on —of John McGraw, the Little Napoleon, who called every pitch his pitchers made and every move by the hitters, and who made the Giants as fabulous in their time as the Yankees in our own.

Now, something of the old legend comes back. There is a lot of series left, and tomorrow, as they say, it may rain. But the Willie Mays boy made a catch which was in the old manner when there were Giants in the earth and McGraw was their manager.

RALPH

McGILL

'Oyez! Oyez! Draw Nigh and—'

At high noon on the first Monday in October, as is the custom, page boys in the nation's great temple of justice which houses the Supreme Court drew apart deeply crimson velvet hangings.

Then appeared the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, and following him the eight Associate Justices.

Hardly were they settled in their seats before the court bailiff called in almost ritualistic language which has come down to us from the ancient courts of Britain in which justice for man and his property was established:

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All persons having business before the honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw nigh and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court."

Included, too, in this traditional proclamation is a borrowing by the early British pleaders from the French . . . Oyez, (hear ye) coming from the old French "Oyer," to hear.

The "October term" has now begun. It will not adjourn until June, 1955.

The Court

There are those who do not "like" this court. This has always been true. It always will be so. The court makes decisions. In all decisions there are losers . . . the plaintiffs, the defendants . . . someone is disappointed, angry or resentful.

Even presidents have fought with the court. Most historic of such battles, though there have been many, was that of Andrew Jackson. His dislike for the Chief Justice John Marshall was great, and bitterly vindictive. Half the lawyers in America joined Jackson in hatred. Yet today's American bar reveres Marshall and history does well by him. (Let today's partisans, including the bar, remember history. When a court deals with great change in a nation's development, the future will write the real decision. And it often reverses contemporary popular opinion.)

"First Day" was, as is customary, routine.

But "First Day" was the only easy, brief session the October term will know. A most diverse set of legal problems will come before the court. Let's look at a few. One involves a dead Indian. . . . Another must determine the fine point of whether dressed poultry in New York is a manufactured product or an agricultural commodity. Trivial? Not at all.

Indian

The "dead Indian" case is one of pathos and importance. He was a much-decorated hero of the fighting in Korea, bearing the name John Rice. His widow sought to bury him in the Iowa metropolis bearing the Indian name—Sioux City. The cemetery refused because John Rice was an Indian and not white. The widow sued, contending the restrictive clause violated the 14th Amendment.

There are cases with more important sounds to them. Does Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government have immunity from suit without its consent? I think so. The court will determine. There are anti-trust cases, one of sedition, fair trade, and so on.

And, of course, there are the segregation cases on which arguments will be heard in December. So far the court merely has laid down a broad principle. It has said it is not constitutional to segregate on the basis of color. Some time next year it will hand down directional opinions in the cases before it. There is a great hope the court will not attempt to fix any specific number of years, for nationwide compliance, since this obviously will require longer periods in some areas than others. There is a hope the court will recognize good faith and the need for time in which it may work.

But no matter what the emotions, or the likes or dislikes, whatever the states do eventually must come within the constitutional directives. There is only one alternative and that is secession by armed force. Therefore, every state should be seeking to avoid violence in word or deed and to find a way to live within the Constitution.

RALPH

McGILL

J. Edgar Hoover On Communism

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI), sends me a copy of his analysis of "Where Do We Stand Today With Communism in the United States?" That thorough analysis in question and answer form, made at the request of the American Legion Magazine, contains these points:

"Has there been a decline in recent years in the number of Communists in the United States?"

"Yes. In January, 1947, there were approximately 74,000 members in the Communist Party in the United States. In July, 1948, the top 12 Communist Party leaders were indicted on charges of violation of the Smith Act. . . . On Oct. 14, 1949, the Communist Party leaders were found guilty. . . . By January, 1952, party membership totaled less than 32,000 and as of Sept. 30, 1953, it numbered approximately 24,000."

Blow

"Has there been a corresponding decline in Communist influence . . .?"

"I would not say . . . it had declined in direct ratio to the decrease in members. . . . On the other hand, prosecution and incarceration of leading functionaries . . . (and) public exposure have neutralized the influence of many members . . . these factors have been a damaging blow to the over-all influence of the party."

"Do you think the public has been getting a fair picture of the danger from Communists within this country?"

"I feel the press, radio, television and congressional investigating committees have done much in recent years to educate the public as to the nature, operations and objectives of Communism. . . .

"Is it not true, however, most Americans are hazy when it comes to Communist fronts . . . ?"

" . . . Communist fronts are organizations of disguised character which the Communist party uses to further its aims. They would appear on the surface not to be under Communist control and their ostensible objectives would seem entirely legitimate. . . . It is highly important that any person 'Stop, Look and Listen' before he allows his name to be used."

"How can communism be fought most effectively in America today?"

Spotlight

"I have always felt that an alert, informed citizenry is our most potent weapon against communism. The vast majority of Americans are patriotic, loyal citizens. They abhor treachery, deceit and any forces which would deprive us of our freedom and democratic liberties. . . . through the schools, churches, press and radio, the public should be given the facts about communism. NOT THROUGH DEMAGOGUERY OR APPEAL TO THEIR PREJUDICES AND FEARS, BUT THROUGH A CLEAR, FACTUAL, TRUTHFUL PRESENTATION, THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE INFORMED OF THE REAL PURPOSES, OBJECTIVES, LOYALTIES AND METHODS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. (Capitals our own.) Because Communist strategy is based on deceit . . . communism cannot flourish under the spotlight of truth. . . . "

" . . . What ways are open to the lone individuals?"

" . . . These are some of the things an individual can do . . . Learn the facts about communism. . . . Through such media as the press and radio keep up with Russia's stand on matters of foreign policy. The Communist Party in America will take the same position. Sudden reverses in Soviet policy will cause members of the party to make sudden similar reversals. . . . CONDUCT NO PRIVATE INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPICIOUS PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS. LEAVE THAT TO TRAINED INVESTIGATORS WHO ARE AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM SUCH INVESTIGATIONS.(Capitals our own.) Learn as much as possible about America—its history.

(Copies of the complete analysis may be obtained by writing the FBI in Washington.)

RALPH

McGILL

Barren Area For Commies

There goes on in New Orleans, La., a Senate investigation of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., to determine whether or not it is a Communist front.

The average person in the South never heard of the organization.

It is, and has been, entirely ineffectual.

Almost certainly it includes in its small membership fellow travelers, if not actual well-concealed Communists. It is some sort of carry-over from the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare which, after an honorable and worthy beginning, was subjected to slow infiltration by the Communists of the thirties and, in its latter years, did in fact become a Communist front.

It began well and with a first-rate membership of outstanding patriotic Southerners. The idea was to examine Southern problems and to develop a direction directed toward analysis and solution of them. Communists in Birmingham used its first session to agitate the race problem. During the war years camouflaged Communists managed to infiltrate it. Other members, disgusted, gave up the fight and withdrew and finally there was good and sound reason for the Attorney General of the United States to list the organization as subversive.

Southern newspapers led the fight which at last brought about its dissolution. The whole story is an excellent and typical one of how Communists inflitrated many decent organizations and took them over when other members threw up their hands and withdrew, leaving the organization name to those who wanted it for Communist propaganda.

Resistance

But, the story also illustrates how effectively the South, including its Negro citizenship, refused to be deceived or drawn into the net. Once the fellow-traveling front men had control of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare "name" they made an intensive drive for Negro membership. They did not get it.

At last, under heavy fire, and unable to attract membership, the Communist party itself seems to have withdrawn its encouragement, and the organization folded in dishonor.

There is a second chapter, and a likely tie-in.

Homer Chase, of New Hampshire, who for a number of years was a Southern Communist organizer, this week has been subpoenaed for a hearing in Washington. Chase was in the South during the last years of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and attempted to co-ordinate a drive for Negro membership in the party itself. He had the assistance of several of the fellow-travelers of that organization, but he, too, registered a failure.

Wallace

Last gasp of the fellow travelers directing the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was during the Henry Wallace Progressive Party campaign in 1948.

Wallace had become a dupe and his party had become the captive of the Communist apparatus in New York. Inspired and urged on by this leadership, the guileless Wallace made a Southern tour, well surrounded by fellow travelers and worse. Their whole hope was to agitate the race problem.

To effect this, helpers were sent in. A Negro dentist was sent into the South and set up practice in Atlanta, Georgia. He at once became active in the Progressive campaign. Paul Robeson, notorious follower of the Communist line, was given a Southern speaking schedule.

The tour and the campaign was a failure.

The Southern Negro, and his leadership, refused to be taken in.

Homer Chase remained around for some time, always known to and watched by, the FBI and local newspapers. He was not too intelligent and his efforts soon took on an almost burlesque, cloak-and-dagger-like atmosphere. He set up a Karl Marx study club conducted by a young woman. It was exposed. Soon the Commies higher up called in Chase and apparently put him on the shelf in New Hampshire where his mother, also an avowed Communist, is resident.

The South had proved an almost barren field of operation. Whatever the Southern Conference Educational Fund is proved to be, it has never been more than it now is, a skeleton, unknown organization of no known effectiveness. Even New Orleans was but occasionally aware of its existence.

Never Doubt Democracy, Says McGill

31a w-white

We must never allow our frustrations to make us doubt the democratic way of life and we must have enough faith to believe in our government which gives so much and allows so much freedom even to those who would destroy that freedom, Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, told the students of Spelman College on Tuesday.

In this country there is a failure to realize that since we are in a position of leadership whatever we do is an international matter, McGill went on. It is of utmost folly and blind stupidity for some of our leaders, local as well as national, to attack the Supreme Court decision which is coming up on segregation in education and beyond education. He declared it to be a frustrating experience to run into a stubborn and willful person without vision to see what the future means and what it demands in these very trying days.

He called attention to the fact that never before have we been in the position that we now find ourselves because for nearly 700 centuries there was a balance of power in Europe so that we never had to worry about that, but now with the balance of power dissipated, we stand with two great ideologies face to face and our only hope lies in the act that we are a Christian nation.

According to McGill, we should get hope from the fact that the Russian press is launching a crusade against religion to remind members of the Communist Party that the Christian religion is not to be believed in and that Communism is anti-religious. He also told the students that it will be up to all of us to blend the right sort of Christianity with public opinion and determination to rout our frustrations if we are to get through this crisis in the right way.

McGill predicted that there is going to be either a temporary control of atomic weapons, a temporary cessation of fighting, or we are going to have another way. However, short we may fall of the Christian ideal, he said, "I am glad that we are a Christian nation, subscribing to Christian ethics.

RALPH

McGILL

With Ear to Patient's Chest

A diagnostician, putting his ear to the hairy chest of the South, can hear enough murmurs, burblings, wheezes and croakings to come up with a fairly confident political prognosis.

In the first place, the basic question no longer is whether the South, after a great surge for Gen. Eisenhower in 1952, will return "for good" to the Democratic Party in 1956, a sadder but wiser prodigal son.

As of now the answer to that question is, "Yes, it will return to what the party leaders refer to as the 'house of our fathers.' But it will not come to stay.' The prodigal will return sadder, perhaps wiser, but will sign no long-tenure lease."

Basic

The basic fact about Southern political leadership in the Deep South is that for a long and undetermined period it is going to be something like that ancient story of the shipwrecked Irishman who drifted to the shores of a land unknown to him.

"Is there a government here?" he asked as helpful natives assisted him to drier earth.

"There is," they said.

"I'm agin it," he said.

That's what it's going to be like in the Deep South for some time to come, insofar as the present articulate leadership, stirred by the Supreme Court decision on segregation and touchy over what it inordinately feels to be "interference" in general, is concerned.

This leadership did not like "that man" in the White House in the latter years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

It even more rabidly disliked "that man" in the White House when the occupant was Harry S. Truman.

Within a few months after Dwight D. Eisenhower was "that man in the White House," the Deep-South political leadership was in full cry against him. Appointment of former Gov. Earl Warren to be the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was denounced by the more demagogic as a plot against the South's segregation traditions. When the Georgia state Democratic convention was held in September to confirm the primary results, the condemnation of President Eisenhower as an enemy of the South was more bitter, crude and rude than that formerly reserved for FDR and HST.

More than ever before, this particular leadership will demand of the court and the party that they each show proper "respect" and make no compromises, while the leadership itself swears it will make no compromise whatever.

In Texas, Gov. Allen Shivers, while still protesting he is a Democrat, frankly advocates a policy which would destroy the two-party system if carried to its ultimate conclusion. (His plan is nominally that of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina). Gov. Shivers demanded the South play a "balance of power" role in each presidential election, abandoning any party affiliation, and bargaining with each for the best offer.

Chaos

If one region can do it, so can others. And if this should come to be the political formula in America, then the two-party system would go down the drain and regional politics would be substituted for national politics. That this would soon reduce itself to chaos and irreparably weaken the nation is beyond dispute.

Our time seems to be one when a great many political leaders are thinking not in terms of being Americans, but in terms of a state or a region. This is nothing new in American politics. Old political ghosts walk a long time as do old historical ghosts. Sometimes, to be sure, they are twins.

But history also shows that such thinking and such action, when carried from the field of threat to deed, has resulted either in disaster or dead-end stagnation of government and deterioration of those caught in it.

The question, which only the future can answer, is whether or not we can afford the luxury of substituting state or regional welfare for the national. In times past we have been able so to do. But never before in all our history have we been placed in such a position as now—with what is free in the world face to face with a powerful tyranny. And so, the question can't be answered save in the years — or generations ahead. Presently the answer seems to be "we can't afford it."

RALPH

McGILL

The Boss Sends For Mr. Crump

In 1909 in Memphis, Tenn., a Negro bandleader leaned against the cigar counter in Pee Wee's Beale Street Saloon, writing lyrics for a campaign song.

He and his band had been hired by a reform candidate. But wide-open Beale Street didn't want reform. At last William C. Handy finished the lyrics and called his band out of the back room, which was an unofficial "office" for unemployed musicians. His song was titled "Mister Crump." And it read:

"Mr. Crump won't 'low no easy riders here,
"Mr. Crump won't 'low no easy riders here;
"We don' care what Mr. Crump won't 'low
"We gon' to bar'l house anyhow,
"Mr. Crump can go catch his self some air . . ."

Late last Saturday Edward Hull Crump, 80 years old and for many long months sick and weary, did indeed go "catch his self some air" . . . the air which blows about that mysterious place called eternity.

Death came for the boss.

The Last

William C. Handy, once his tune and Beale Street votes had helped elect Mr. Crump mayor, was a mite embarrassed by the lyrics which suggested His Honor go catch some air. So, he wrote new ones, in Pee Wee's saloon, and they, with the old music, were called "Mr. Crump, or The Memphis Blues."

After 1909 no one in Shelby County or Memphis, Tenn., ever told Edward H. Crump to go catch any air. He was the boss. He had defeated an old-time, picturesque boss who rode a mule bare-backed to the city hall office every day. Ed Crump was more efficient. He moved into the county courthouse, where the new offices were, and from that time on his machine ran the county and the city.

It became a model which the bosses in other machine cities used to visit, admire and study. Ed Crump won some 27 personal campaigns for office. He elected every county and city candidate his organization put forth. In all his record was some 115 elections won against no defeats.

How efficient was he? Completely!

In 1922 two well-known men announced early for mayor, each hoping for Crump's support. He was silent until the night before election day. Then telephones began to ring in all the precincts and cars began to take men on hurried calls.

"Rowlett Paine is our man," was "the word."

The next day Paine was overwhelmingly elected.

Benevolent

Crump didn't stuff the boxes, although his men could have done so if needed. He produced the votes. He was the most benevolent of the city bosses—as he is the last. The day of the state, county and city machines is done. Shifts and growth of urban populations are one reason. Social service agencies obtain coal for the poor family; provide legal care, arrange for medical attention. These, and other favors, were used by ward bosses to win and hold votes.

Crump early in his political career went into the insurance business. (It is interesting to note how many politicians, in all states, once they are elected to office, find the insurance field attractive.) He did not allow any wholesale "inefficiency" in the handling of county and city money. Memphis' tax rate is the lowest in Tennessee and, for that matter, in the nation.

As a young political writer I twice had talks with him. Once, I remember, he asked me: "How many votes will we need to offset middle and east Tennessee?"

"Up there they told me they'd need about 50,000 majority, Mr. Crump," I said.

He nodded. "That's what they told me," he said.

I recall Shelby County turned out a majority of more than 53,000 in that race.

Advancing years, the death of his mother and a favorite son turned him more to religion. He did reform Memphis and Beale Street.

Now the real Boss has sent for him.

RALPH
Constitution
McGILL
Atlanta, Ga.
Of Desperation
And the GOP
Mon. 11-1-54

No one knows, of course, which party will win control of the [illegible] in tomorrow's voting. Politics, never an exact science, is the less so now because of the substantial increase in the independent vote. P. 1

But of one thing we may be sure—and a little ashamed for the President, and yet a little sorry for him, too, as President, being the head of the party, must support it. It is not surprising that Mr. Eisenhower had to retreat from the previously announced position—that he would not take an active part in the campaign and that neither he nor his administration would give a blanket endorsement to Republican candidates. That he would have to do this, should the Republican party and its campaign progress through him and his endorsement, was a foregone conclusion.

Never before in modern political history has a party so openly revealed its panic and distress as has the one now in power. For two weeks now the Republican leadership has been openly in a state of funk.

Some feels a sense of shame for the President in that he accepted the speech written for him which parrots what Vice President Nixon has been saying—that electing the Democrats would be to turn the Congress and the government over to left-wingers.

I prefer to do my own chores. But this position by the President and the Vice President is so shameful and false a thing that it needs answering. So, I think it might be well to let The Washington Star answer up. The Star was one of President Eisenhower's stanchest supporters. It has given him unstinted assistance and encouragement. But the Nixon line, adopted by the President (although he must have suffered inwardly), was too much to take.

So The Washington Star, an Eisenhower-Republican newspaper, reminds the Republicans of just what "radicals and left-wingers" it would be who would run the Congress if the Democrats win. The Star reply (a magnificent bit of satire) ran along these lines:

The 'Reds'

"Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, a well-known pair of Texas radicals, would take over as majority leader of the Senate and speaker of the House. Carl Hayden (of Arizona), a man to be watched if there ever was one, would become chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"The vitally important Armed Services Committee would fall into the hands of that suspected stooge of the Kremlin, Dick Russell of Georgia.

"The situation with respect to the Foreign Relations and Finance committees is positively frightening. For the ranking minority member of each of these is another pinkish gentleman from the Deep South—Senator Walter F. George of Georgia. And to make this picture even darker, or redder, Senator George presumably could move up as chairman of only one of these committees. If he should choose to stay with foreign relations, that would mean that the finance chairmanship would be taken over by that notorious leftwinger from Virginia, Senator Harry F. Byrd."

Editorially the paper went on to say that Mr. Nixon presumably would deny that he was referring to any of these Democrats and that it is nonsensical to attempt to put such words in his mouth. It added that "it is not much more nonsensical, however, than what he actually did say."

To continue in like vein:

Senator William J. Fulbright of Arkansas, a liberal but certainly no radical, would fall heir to the important banking and currency chairmanship.

One of the most conservative of all Senate Democrats, Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, would replace Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin as chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

Americans ought not to use McCarthy's tactics to make our citizens fear one another. That the President and Vice President should do so is a substantial shock.

RALPH
Constitution
McGILL
'The Old Man
Atlanta, Ga.
And the Sea'
Fri. 10-29-54

Far out at sea, bone weary, with even his soul seeming to be dry and tired within him, the old man sat in his tiny boat, his big fish hooked and lashed to it, and watched the first shark come, a huge killer, ravenous—a Mako.

He killed it, finally, getting a harpoon into its evil, ugly head. But he knew this was too good to last. Others came. He sat waiting, too worn to move, feeling the pain in his cruelly cut, raw-gashed hands.

"But man is not made for defeat," he said. "A man can be destroyed, but not defeated. . . . Now the bad time is coming and I do not even have the harpoon . . . don't think, old man," he said aloud. "Sail on this course and take it when it comes."

Soon "it" came. They were, he saw, "galanos," the scavenger sharks.

This scene, on which turns one of the masterpieces of our time, "The Old Man and the Sea," is the basic thesis of Ernest Hemingway's writings—which yesterday won for him the 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Immortality P. 1

He would have had it last year, said members of the Swedish Royal Academy of Literature, but for the fact of Sir Winston Churchill's tremendous series of wartime memoirs. The award comes to a man who, more than any other person, has influenced prose and fiction style in this, the 20th Century. It is perhaps significant that it is the same theme—man's immortality of spirit—which flows through the best books of William Faulkner. Faulkner's latest book, "The Fable," an allegory based on the Passion of Christ, closes with almost the same lines as Hemingway's old Cuban fisherman says out there in the lonely reaches of the sea when, at the moment of his life's greatest achievement, the scavengers and the fates begin to destroy it.

Hemingway and Faulkner tower above their American contemporaries as cathedrals rise above chapels. They qualify to stand with the great of other nations and with those of other bygone years.

"The Old Man and the Sea" is rich with symbolism. The best and most significant of it comes after the great fish is caught, after the great success of a humble life has been ruthlessly destroyed, with the scavenger pack coming in after the killer shark has struck first. It is so in the lives of men and nations. There always is the pack of jackals or scavengers.

Starved, cruelly used, half delirious, the old man, defiant and proud, managed somehow to bring his boat to shore and reach his bed. There the young boy, who worshipped him, brought him love and loyalty, and the strength these qualities provide. Together they planned to go out again when the old man was well—the symbolic new life replacing the old and taking with it the courage and integrity which the old man had expressed through his life—man can be destroyed—but not defeated. A man must express through his daily life what is within him—what sort of man he is.

Hemingway

Well, anyhow, it is good to have him win the Nobel Prize. And it is about time. Certainly, after "The Sun Also Rises," "A Farewell to Arms," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and "The Old Man and the Sea," and—

Assuredly after such short stories as "The Killers," "The Snows of Kilimanjaro," "Big Two-Hearted River," "The Undefeated," "A Pursuit Race," "Fifty Grand," "My Old Man"—and many others as fine, the prize is both merited and belated.

Hemingway is such a giant, in a time when there are many pygmies about, that those who envy him cannot do so quietly, but must become shrill and angry—and also revealing. (As they do about Faulkner.)

If he does not get himself killed in some exploit on sea or land, there will be other books to come. At 56 the juices in him have not dried up.

And so, we join in the salute to him—a really great writer.

RALPH
31a White
McGILL
Journal and
Ike Shoulders
Constitution
GOP Future
Atlanta, Ga.

Once, and only once, since the surrender at Appomattox and the ascendancy of the Republican Party in national politics has a President's party lost control of Congress in the midterm elections and yet won the next presidential election.

That once was, of course, 1948. After the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945, the split in Democratic ranks widened, and the Republicans won control of the Congress in 1946. Two years later, Harry S. Truman astonished not merely his opponents, but most of his own supporters, by winning handily over the "sure thing" candidate—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Therefore, while politics is not an exact science, and no generality is true (not even this one), the presumption remains that the party which next Tuesday elects a number of governors and obtains control of Congress will be in a much better position to win the White House in 1956. Jour. 10-31-54

This explains all the sound and fury; the heat and passion of the campaigning which, on the day after tomorrow, will determine control of the Congress.

The President

So great are the stakes that the Republican Party leaders have demanded, and obtained, presidential participation on a scale unprecedented for an off-year election. President Eisenhower has never wanted to associate his own personality and leadership with an outright partisan appeal. The President was not blind to the fact that while his own majority was more than six million, his party barely managed to win an edge in the Congress. It was not even a working majority. The non-Eisenhower Republicans openly have resented this comparison, but now, with the chips down, they have come, hat in hand, demanding that the President make a national campaign and that he give blanket endorsement to all GOP candidates.

This the President has done. He has done so despite the fact that he earlier made a public announcement that neither he nor the party would make an over-all partisan endorsement. Both he and the party, he said, would give public support only

to "good men" who would support administration programs. Unworthy Republicans would receive no official pat on the back. The President also had allowed himself to be quoted as saying he would not participate in the campaign on a personal basis.

Both these promises, sincerely made and reflecting the man's deepest feelings, have been abandoned as the campaign developed and Democratic strength began to rise.

Predicament

This has committed the President personally. Since he has embraced all the Republican candidates, some of whom he dislikes heartily and recognizes as charlatans who wish only to use his popularity for their own ends, he also has placed his own popularity and influence in the scales.

He is not alone in this predicament.

In Illinois the Democrats face a stark fact. If Senator Paul Douglas is defeated, Adlai Stevenson's influence in the 1956 convention will be greatly depreciated. (GOP Candidate Meek, in Illinois, has a public record of opposition to almost every single Eisenhower principle.)

In Ohio, Gov. Frank Lausche, who, being human has an interest in the 1956 Democratic convention, will have less influence there if his appointee, Senator Thomas A. Burke is defeated.

In New York, polls taken by Republican newspapers indicate Averell Harriman to be running well. He is not a favorite to win. But if he runs behind Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., who is campaigning to be attorney general, it will be FDR Jr. who will be dominant in New York party circles.

Franklin Roosevelt Sr. was able to "rub off" some of his own magic and popularity on Democratic candidates. No president before or since has been so able.

We will know more late Tuesday night.

31a 1954

WHITE (RALPH McGILL)

RALPH

McGILL

The Teacher's Proper Job

Some of us run away from life, as some run toward it. Some of us cannot face realities, but escape in alcohol, drugs, or nervous breakdowns.

The nation's psychiatrists and psychologists, in recent convention, state a melancholy fact—a third of all our people "don't feel well." No germ, virus, malignant or benign tumor, or infection of any kind lies at the root of their trouble. They simply "do not feel well."

That a third of a nation of almost 155,000,000 persons should be so classified is an appalling fact.

We must certainly assume that from these come most of the alcoholics; takers of drugs, and those who overcrowd the mental institutions.

Education

There are among these, to be sure, many who have been "educated." Indeed, some of the more spectacular cases are from the so-called "good homes" and from the "college graduate" class. That is, of course, precisely when they become spectacular cases when they publicly are involved in alcoholism or drugs, and are seen on page one of the newspapers. But, by and large, the great majority of this "don't-feel-good" one-third of our population is of high school or less educational level. But this "level" is not at all the answer, as presently we shall see.

In his address to the recently adjourned Public Education Assn., Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard, suggested that better use be made of liberal arts college graduates as public school teachers. In this connection he asked for "more sensible" handling of certification rules.

This recommendation received wide notice, as it deserved. At a time when the flood of elementary and high school pupils is increasing, giving due warning to our colleges, it is frightening to note the number of teachers is declining.

Also, in the Pusey address were passages which go more directly to our one-third of the nation which produces most of the expensive problems of alcoholism and mental care. He said:

"I am mindful of a woman teacher beside whom I once sat during a rather esoteric discussion of education. . . . The school in which she worked was in what we refer to euphemistically as a poorer district. It was desperately poor indeed. Furthermore, it was rent by the turmoil of a large migratory movement, fraught with dislocation, poverty, racial tension, and marred by almost every known kind of delinquency. . . . I remember her leaning to me . . . and saying quietly, with what must surely have been incredible understatement, 'This discussion does not have much to do with the situation where I live.' I shall never forget that woman's remark." The discussion had been of books.

Proper Job

But, though books were no wise at fault . . . the discussion was: Dr. Pusey continued:

"The teacher's proper job is not to engender familiarity with the commonplaces of life, but to quicken awareness of its finer reaches and possibilities. . . . Perhaps in the end what I am trying to say is only that poetry with its reach and with its concentration is as relevant in educational discussion as is psychology."

None can deny that. It will continue to be more true as our cities grow and as all of us become more directly dependent on the processes of industrialization.

Man tends to feel, and be, lost in the great urban jungles. More and more dependence on trade unions, manufacturing and trade organizations and governmental bureaus and services, national, state and local, is ahead of us. We don't like this trend, but it is inevitable. The individual will become more and more submerged and, therefore, more and more dependent on his inner self. He must be better prepared to live—to be able to rationalize himself with what happens about him. He must be able to have something more than a material life. Lacking it, man comes to "feel bad."

No only must we have more teachers, we must enable them to do their proper job.

RALPH

McGILL

The Crisis in U.S. Education

Problems of American education have not become less critical—there are no indications whatever they will be less difficult or less urgent in the years ahead.

First of all, there is the appalling problem of numbers.

Next year—just a few months away—our elementary school enrollment alone will be increased by at least a million more children. And as the birth-rate has continued to rise, an increase of at least 1 million more elementary pupils per year may be expected in the foreseeable future.

The four million births in 1953 set a new record for the United States. And, thus far in 1954, another record is being set which will be well ahead of 1953.

The effect of the rising birth rate in America is just now beginning to be felt at the high school level. By 1960, less than six years from now, there will be four high school students where there have been three now; by 1965 there will be five.

Crisis

These figures, sobering and provocative as they are, do not constitute the whole crisis:

While elementary and high school enrollments are going up, the number of persons preparing to teach is going down. Since 1950 enrollments in elementary and high schools have risen 24 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. In the same period the annual output of elementary and high school teachers has dropped 26 per cent.

That is the major portion of the crisis—an assured, substantial increase in pupils—a frightening decrease in the teacher supply.

This prospect of large increase in elementary school enrollment had long been apparent from the birth records of the past several years. Most school people saw it. They sought to get something done. But the people, the taxpayers, somehow insulated from the facts of life in their own country, surrounded though they were by the facts of growth in all the cities, towns and hamlets, were largely unwilling to pay the price in bonds and taxes. A few stop-gap moves were made here and there—but almost nowhere was a full job done. The physical plant problem is an integral part of the crisis.

We still have the opportunity to be prepared for the flood tide of students which soon will be at the doors of our high schools. It is already engulfing our elementary schools. But our school people now know that over the next 10 to 15 years the nation's capacity for educating high school students needs to be increased BY AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS. In the more rapidly growing communities the need for increased facilities is staggering.

Tide

Flood tide enrollments will begin to reach the colleges about 1960—less than six years from now. We already know—with no guesswork involved—that for every student in college today there will be at least two in 1970. In states where population increases are most rapid—Florida and California for example—there will be at least three college students in 1970 for every one today.

The problems of educational facilities thus presented—classrooms and teachers—are appalling. More alarming, however, is the prospect that, in our sometimes frantic efforts, the quality of education will be neglected. Some regions may be so short-sighted as to place upon their young people an educational handicap which will make them less able to compete with those of states or regions.

We have slowly but surely allowed the profession of teaching to become less attractive. Low pay is one thing. A second is that teachers no longer occupy the place in the community they should enjoy by virtue of their profession.

Politics, politicians, attacks on the public school system, which is the backbone of the American way of life, refusal of state, county and city residents to face the facts and pay the bill, all have served to drive teachers from the classrooms and teacher-training schools. We must face up and it grows late.

RALPH McGILL

3 a week

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-3-54

Confesses A GOP Past

As a very young boy I held my first and only political job. It is necessary to make a confession about it. It was a Republican appointment. I was hired to assist in bringing in voters who were too old or crippled to make the journey to the polls on foot.

P. 1

I was given a list of names and street addresses. Our vehicle was a surrey with the fringe on top. There was a Negro driver. It was my job to go to the designated house, ring the bell and notify the Republican voters therein that the carriage awaited without.

My instructions were to lend a hand to the arm of the more feeble. It was a pleasant job and no king on any throne was prouder than I, aged 10, riding on the front seat of the Republican surrey bringing in the sheaves. It was not until Woodrow Wilson came along that I learned the error of my ways and was, before voting age, confirmed as a Democrat.

Political procedures improve.

That assertion can be made with assurance. And also out of experience.

Women Voters

Bringing women to the ballot box has had an over-all good effect. By no means all of them vote as do their husbands or families. Indeed, a careful survey will show that the large increase in independent votes comes from the feminine registrants.

They bring, too, more idealism. It was the ladies who provided the great majority for Gen. Eisenhower in 1952. It will be they who turn against him if they decide he has failed them.

As a college student I was in the gallery of the Tennessee House of Representatives when it ratified the amendment permitting women to vote and provided the necessary majority to make this right the law of the land. Later I sat in on an interview with the famous "Suffragette," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. For her and other literally battle-scarred women it was a moment of great jubilation and victory.

Newspapers and speakers opposing the amendment had held up pious hands and said that dainty and fragile ladies should be protected from the coarse and crude atmosphere of the polls.

It is precisely this they have changed.

Again, the 10-year-old boy, who rode in the surrey and assisted ancient and garrulous Republican gaffers to the polls, can recall some of the coarseness. There was a miasmic fog of beer and bourbon and tobacco smoke which hung over the polls. Also, the floor was likely to be slippery here and there from tobacco juice. Most of the poll workers had bottles hid out behind convenient doors or in closets.

Voting Sites

Firehalls and empty storerooms were the usual precinct voting sites. In larger cities elections in some wards actually were held in saloons. I recall well my Calvinist father, who was, of course, a teetotaler, calling my critical attention to those men who were seen taking nips between voters or refreshing themselves during the dry hours of counting the votes.

Drunks were plentiful. It was, in truth, a man's business, but it was not being conducted in a manner of which thoughtful men could be proud.

The women have had a salutary effect. The voting places of today are not at all those which existed in the so-called "good old days."

There is less adherence to party labels by the ladies. They may lay great store by the label in their coats or dresses. But they will cross party lines because of the grocery prices, a war in Korea, or the threat of one anywhere else. There is no doubt whatever but that they constitute the hard core of the steadily increasing independent vote.

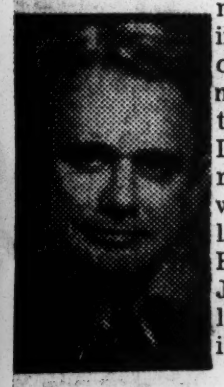
As America moves increasingly toward larger and larger urban communities, and as rural America, as we knew it 40 years ago, disappears by the increase in industry and the spreading network of highways, the women, God bless them, will become even more important politically.

RALPH

McGILL

The Tourists And Terrorists

On the day Puerto Rican terrorists from the festering, exploited slums of New York fired automatic pistols into the House chamber in the nation's capitol, the Miami Daily News carried a story with the headline: Tourist Boom Spreads Joy and Dollars in the Caribbean."



The greatest flood of winter visitors in history was at full tide, said the News, filling up hotels, aircraft, ships, and beaches in Nassau, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Trinidad, Cuba, to a lesser extent the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Panama. It was estimated that from Miami alone some 3,000 and more tourists departed by air each week for the islands which decorate the historic sea called after the Carib Indians which Columbus found there . . . which sea is to the new world what the Mediterranean was, and is, to the old.

In all these islands, and in some of the lands to the South, investors from this country, usually joining with local businessmen, have built hotels, resorts, and places of entertainment for tourists — the one crop verdant of spirit and money, which is never ruined by moth, weevil, or beetle.

Annual Harvest

With this annual harvest of the tourist crop, the islands which have no real natural resources, and those which are dependent on the speculative crops of coffee and sugar, are improving their economic status.

It is this fact which has caused the handful of fanatic nationalists to be stirred to greater measures of terror and fanaticism by the jailed leader, Pedro Albizu Campos. His gunmen have murdered Puerto Rican officials; his thugs sought to assassinate the Governor, Munoz Marin; his killers tried to blast their way into Blair House to slay President Truman. His crazed pistoleers have now made a bloody shambles of the House of Representatives, wounding five. Their plot to fire at President Eisenhower has been discovered . . . .

There are now many industries in the islands of Puerto Rico. There are lavish hotels and there are those of substantial size catering to the average tourist. All these, Pedro Albuzi Campos tells Puerto Rico, are "ours." It is typical rabble rousing.

Would-be-dictator Campos is, as aforesaid, in jail. So, for a time, was the late Adolph Hitler and the late Joe Stalin. But, there is a difference. Puerto Rico was a wretched outpost of Spain. The people were treated even worse than those in Cuba. Yellow fever, malaria and other diseases kept the population down to about 600,000. After the United States took over Puerto Rico, having in mind the Isthmus of Panama and a probable canal, the population climbed rapidly as health controls and medical care became effective. By 1920 the population was above 1,000,000. By 1950 it had climbed above 2,000,000. Until the last decade the culture and language of the island remained Spanish. That slowly has begun to change. Spanish, of course, is the dominant language. But more English is spoken and the people now feel more a part of America than of the Old World.

Nationalist Party

In March, 1952, the Nationalist party was even more impotent than in 1932 when the overwhelming defeat caused its neurotic psychopathic leader to resort to terrorism. The pro-United States party polled 82 per cent of the more than 500,000 votes cast last March. The Nationalists were just one of the ineffective splinter parties. It was this bitter blow which inspired Campos to more terror.

It is estimated that in New York the extremists do not total more than 100 to 200. They are in the form of a secret society and, as such, are a threat as murderers in ambush. Pedro Albuzi Campos does not seem, for all his skill at rabble rousing, to be another Hitler or Mussolini.

Huge projects are underway in Puerto Rico. Vocational schools do well. There is unemployment, but more industry and diversified crops are planned. In a space of 3,500 miles there are 327 varieties of soil. Luis Marin's program, "Bread, Land and Liberty," has a real hold. With any luck he will bring it off. The terrorists are not gaining in numbers. The tourists are.

RALPH

McGILL

Need for a Praying Man

Secretary of State Dulles is a praying man.

At Caracas, Venezuela, he likely is spending more time with his prayers.

There is reason.

He also must feel lonely and frustrated beyond measure. He is up against an almost impossible situation in Latin America. At best he can hope for a stalemate—such as he obtained in Berlin. At home senators from his own party nag at him and undermine his policy because it does not agree with their own.

And — worse — the people of North America, as a whole, have no slight idea of the problem.

Few North Americans are aware, for example, that Latin America is the world's fastest growing area. By 1950 its population passed that of the United States. It now equals that of this country and of Canada combined.

We in the United States, bedazzled by our own bigness and our burgeoning cities, almost never recognize the fact that four of the seven largest cities in the Western Hemisphere are in Latin America. After calling off New York and Chicago we must go south of the Rio Grande River and add Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and then back to North America again for Los Angeles.

All the world is growing.

Only the mentally blind, looking at the history of man's beginnings, fail to see that from the time primitive man first began to chip away at rocks to make better tools people have been changing their conditions.

The pressure of growth is doing things to all of us—everywhere.

Rate

Since the rate of population increase in Latin America is about 2.5 per cent each year, about twice the world average — the pressure there is greater.

Last year Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's favorite brother and confidant, returned from a mission to Latin America and made a report. One paragraph of it said:

"If this rate continues, Brazil's present population of 53,000,000—already more than that of the United Kingdom or of any Latin nations in Europe—will double in about 35 years. Within 50 years Latin America's population . . . may reach 500,000,000."

It is important to know which way Latin America, where population growth is so great, is going. There is not much reason to be concerned with the northern borders, save that hostile aircraft can reach us from bases in the Arctic. There is real cause for concern in the South.

Conspiracy

German Arciniegas, Latin America's able historian, notes in "The State of Latin America:" "A vast conspiracy against democracy, liberty, and respect for human rights has been set in motion in Latin America . . . it is in direct opposition to the history of a huge region that, like the United States, was conceived in freedom . . . this is one of the regions of the future . . . given education, well-being, and opportunity—three things they have been denied—the people of Latin America could play a major role in the world of tomorrow."

They will play a major role.

And Secretary Dulles, being an informed man, knows this. He knows, too, that in this century there has been little stability in that region. Republics have turned to dictatorships—and back again. They have gone from black shirts to red. At the meeting in Caracas most of those present represent military dictatorships. There is very little democracy there. Costa Rica did not send delegates because of this fact.

Guatemala's government is almost wholly Communist.

Through her Russia seeks to take over the economics of the region and drive out U.S. investments. These latter now total an estimated $6,000,000,000. Only Canada has more U.S. dollars in her industry and business.

Latin America's people, her mineral, metal and petroleum products are at stake.

Yet, few North Americans think of Latin America in any terms save those of cruise ships.

It is a further ironic fact that as we participate in Caracas to ask for unity of democracy against totalitarian encroachment, Europe and South America worry about our own problem of being able to beat down McCarthyism.

RALPH

McGILL

Background Of Assassins

Historian German Arciniegas described Puerto Rico as an "island of coffee and sugar hanging suspended between the world that was Spanish and the English world . . . with two major cities, San Juan and New York. . . ."

Today Puerto Rico and the assassins who shot up the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States overshadow the vital Inter-American Conference at Caracas . . . which was the purpose of the desperate demonstration, born of fanaticism.

On the day following the sound of gunfire and the sight of bleeding, wounded men in the House Chamber, Governor Luis Munoz-Marin flew to Washington personally to express his, and the Puerto Rican peoples' distress. He was sincere. So were most of the people. Puerto Rico has ceased to be merely a land of sugar and coffee, suspended between the Spanish and English world. The old Spanish culture slowly is receding before the magnificent new hotels, the new industries . . . but it is little more than a beginning.

In 1947 President Truman signed a bill giving Puerto Rico the right to choose her own governor. On November 2, 1948, Luis Munoz-Marin was elected governor and the islands attained a commonwealth status.

At the moment of victory he said of the defeated Nationalist wing:

"The proponents of nationalism prefer the despotic government of their own to the democratic rule of those removed from them."

Nationalist

The assassins who sprayed their automatics into the House Chamber demanded freedom for Puerto Rico and for the "martyred

Albizu Campos."

Not one North American in a thousand ever heard of the man whose mystic powers for rabble rousing are unmatched, even by the late Huey Long and others skilled in the trade of making raging fevers to burn in men's brains.

From men who know Puerto Rico and from writings concerning the islands and its problems comes a substantial picture of Albizu Campos.

At Harvard he studied law. Extremely sensitive and self-conscious, he left behind him a record of neurotic antagonism. At a university long used to students of color, and lacking in any discrimination, Albizu Campos was from the start belligerent and resentful, insisting on reading into almost every contact some slur against him. Highly intelligent, possessed of great powers to sway persons who feel a sense of injustice, as thousands of Puerto Rico's poor did feel, he became a ruthless and cynical demagogue.

Terror

He attired his followers in black shirts, insisted on a sort of military discipline, and secretly armed his most trusted members. He is not, himself, religious, yet he used the Catholic religion of his followers "more as a weapon of combat than of conviction." He began with high hopes of success. His first test was in 1932. His party put up candidates for election.

Even then, with the always depressed islanders feeling the pressure of world depression, he and his candidates polled only 10,000 votes.

He then turned unhesitatingly to terror.

Two of his fanatics shot down the chief of police of San Juan and were, themselves, killed. On October 30, 1950, five of his fanatics attempted to break into the residence of the governor and assassinate him. A month later, November 1, 1950, two members of the Albizu group attempted to shoot their way into Blair House to kill President Truman. Albizu was then jailed in Puerto Rico. He still is there. This has added intensity to the fanaticism of his followers.

In Puerto Rico the extremists number not more than 2,000 — perhaps less — in a population of more than two million. Most of the terrorists are in New York. San Juan has a population of about 275,000. But Puerto Ricans in New York's worst Harlem slums number more than 700,000. They are tragically the prey of rabble rousing politicians and Communists.

RALPH

McGILL

Since God Made the World,

A short time ago I was briefly in the Ozark mountains at Fayetteville, Ark., where is located the progressive and progressing university of that state.

It is one of the Southern states which has, for some years now, permitted Negroes to enter its graduate schools of law, medicine, education and so on. At the end of 1953 an even 142 had been graduated. On the evening of Jan. 31, 1954, at the midyear commencement, 61 graduates of this mixed group, including others in the processional, sat in the ordered rows by class, and came forward with the others to receive their diplomas. Most of them were in the school of education, and there were two in law and one in home economics.

"You notice the Negroes?" a trustee asked me, as the several hundred persons graduating moved across the stage.

I said I did.

"Four years ago," he said, "I was bitter and sure it wouldn't work. But, all I can say is there has been no incident. They have been well behaved. There has been none of the 'mingling of the races.'

"It still seems strange to me, but I have reached the conclusion it is better for a state to do it this way. If the state has something to award it should treat all its people alike."

I nodded, without comment. It was new to me. Arkansas could comment. It was their show. I just looked.

But, I could not help thinking of the many, many paradoxes in what is called "The South."

Arkansas

Arkansas is making great industrial progress. She has more raw materials than most of her sister states. To her has been given oil in quantity, and a great supply of bauxite ores to fill the melting pots of the huge aluminum plants of the nation. Coal is there, too, as are other minerals for mining.

Driving from the hill country, which begins at Little Rock, where the alluvial soil left centuries ago by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers begins, and stretches all the way to Memphis and down into Mississippi's great Delta country, one sees the slow revolution which is going on in the Southeast.

Once the hill country and the valleys and hollows of the ancient and still majestic Ozarks, were filled with the independent individualists, the subsistence farmers and their families who grew their corn and wheat, tanned hides, made shoes, sheared the sheep, carded and wove the wool.

Today they are like hill country — everywhere — turning to "broilers and layers," to beef cattle on the low hill pastures, and to maintaining small farms while members of the family drive to not-too-distant factories to work.

RALPH

McGILL

Eisenhower And Lincoln

There is no intent here to compare him with Lincoln . . . but there are parallels.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, talking with the press but a few hours ahead of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, suggested that political parties with small majorities speak softly and declared his need of the Democratic Party in the government.

This outraged Sen. Joe McCarthy, columnist David Lawrence and others who speak for, and represent, the extreme right wing, or "Old Guard," of the Republican Party.

Lincoln faced a similar problem.

The extremists in his Cabinet and in the Congress, as well as the hostile elements of the press, were saying that the Southern leaders should be tried and hanged or imprisoned. They were crying for a conquered province status.

Lincoln stood against it. He was saying the Union needed the South and its people and that they should be brought back into the Union without unnecessary humiliation or punishment.

Senators and congressmen, as well as Cabinet members, went about crying for the hangman's noose, for prison and for the most extreme and cruel forms of revenge.

Treason

Today, Sen. McCarthy's voice and, to a somewhat lesser extent, those of Jenner and Velde, along with some elements of the press, join in saying that the Democratic Party is "the party of treason."

"The party of treason . . . the party that sold out America . . . the party that brought in the Communists . . . the party of disloyalty. . . ."

It has a familiar ring. It sounds exactly like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner of 1865-75.

But the President, speaking over the heads of these men, said that the Republicans, in office with a small majority, should speak softly. He needed the loyal American faith of the Democrats. Without them and their loyalty the government, with a bare majority, cannot go on.

He knew, for example, that Sen. Walter George, who brought forth the Democratic compromise in the Bricker fight, was not a traitor because he stood there as a Democrat when he presented the compromise which saved the Republican Party from defeat.

The President, being a decent man, was trying, as did Lincoln, to deal with men driven by the lust of personal power. It was the excesses of Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens which drove the frustrated actor Booth to murder and thereby delivered the nation into the hands of the extremists. President Eisenhower obviously recognizes the danger of the extremists in his own party.

Loyalty

On the day the President so spoke, suggesting the extremists in his party cease their loud shoutings, it was revealed that of the 534 persons released by the State Department only 11 were in the security risk status. Yet, the extremists have been saying to the nation, "We have fired 2,200 for disloyalty." They were going out for their Lincoln Day speeches with this lie. It was a deliberate attempt to further their charges that the Democratic Party is the party of disloyalty and of treason.

An angry "security officer" shouts that the people aren't interested in why they were fired . . . they just wanted to be rid of them. Actually, most were fired for inefficiency, for drinking and for other causes. But the Thad Stevenses and the Charles Sumners of today are saying all had been fired for "security" risks. They sought to make the firing of a drunk appear as the discovery of a traitor.

It was, and is, a fascistlike lie—just as Thad Stevens and Charles Sumner used it to destroy the decent and reasonable policy of Lincoln.

The American people are loyal —Democrats and Republicans alike. They are confronted with men who would use, and foment, fear to attain unusual political powers for themselves. President Eisenhower sees it for what is.

RALPH

McGILL

31a White

33 Million More Babies!

We should have suspected it well before we did — the pressure for baby sitters being what it is. But, we didn't. We had to wait until the statistical boys put it before our eyes.

Postwar babies have changed our lives . . . and our markets.

And as the teen-age crop of the years ahead grows up, that change will be the more marked.

There are now 160,000,000 of us in the land of the free, and the home of the brave . . . and one is being added about every 12 seconds.

Since 1920 these are the figures:

1920 (July 1)	106 million
1930	123 million
1940	132 million
1945	140 million
1950	152 million
1954 (Jan. 1)	161 million

Fortune Magazine, in a bouncy article about what this means to markets, calls attention to the fact that the population of the United States has grown as much in the past three and a half years as it did in the entire 10 years of the thirties.

Meaning

In this brief span of less than four years the American market has been enlarged by populations the size of that of Texas and Nebraska. And we keep going up.

Admitting the possibility of error, Fortune peers into the statistical future and ventures, "with fair confidence," the following estimates:

1955 (July 1)	165 million
1960	175 million
1965	185 million
1970	195 million
1975	206 million

How far away is that? Well, look around. We now are beginning the year 1954. That means the population of 206 million, with all its staggering implications, is only 21 years away.

Politicians, merchants, manufacturers, editors, farmers—all of us had best be thinking on it. And all of us had best think about the farmer. He must feed all the great increase.

We haven't been thinking about the fact there are already 66 million more Americans than there were a few years ago. That's why state legislatures, Congress and cities are caught short today. That's why we need planning for that future . . . in streets, schools, parks and everything having to do with the lives of people.

Today there are still wistful old codgers, and moronic young ones who ape them, who keep batting around with the idea that taxes are too high merely because politicians wish them to be. The plain facts are, as the Eisenhower administration illustrates, there are millions more people and they must have services of schools, housing, sewers, roads, jobs, medical care and so on . . . and they must have an Army, Navy, Air Force, and carry on research in the arts of peace and war.

'A Bulge'

All that costs money. Now and then there are pundits who naively write in one column for a lowering of taxes and in the next for new roads, parks, and general governmental services. The Eisenhower administration is going to let 10 per cent income taxes drop, as the Democrats legislated, and then find the lost money somewhere else. The administration has cut jobs, practiced economy, and trimmed all possible fat. Maybe it has trimmed too much. The armed forces say our security is in decline.

But—they cannot really cut taxes. And this administration likely will have to borrow more in 1954 than any administration in recent years.

On the other side of the economy, the 33 million new babies born during the past nine years will affect every possible market—cotton for diapers, dresses, pants, cowboy suits, food, shoes . . . ask the papa with three or four kids what the bills come to. This stupendous increase which Fortune calls "a bulge" of 33 million, will grow up to buy houses, and so on.

RALPH

McGILL

31a White

Does Ike Plan Middle Party?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16—Those now close to White House sources say here that President Dwight D. Eisenhower has determined to create and lead what might be called a middle party which will, he hopes, attract the support not merely of the progressive wing of his own party, but the conservative members of the Democratic and, he believes, the votes of those who put him in office a year ago while at the same time giving the Republican Party the barest of majorities.

To be sure, the President largely has had the support of these elements in his first year in office. But now, these sources point out, he is cutting the cloth to fit the new concept of a middle party. This he did not do before.

He has, in a very real sense, gone to work on an Eisenhower platform. His State of the Union message was followed by a press conference on Wednesday in which he reaffirmed his determination to push his program. He was careful to make it his and did not identify it as Republican. The State of the Union message contained much which complimented the old New Deal policies so furiously and unreasonably opposed by the extreme right wing of the GOP.

On Security

Then on Thursday the President came strongly forth in another message asking for substantial increases in Social Security payments and an expansion of coverage.

This, it is felt, cuts the legs from under some Democratic comeback power, as there was a substantial fear on the part of millions of Americans that Republicans would like to weaken the system as, indeed, many would.

Sources citing the President's new determination to push the Eisenhower policy, with the unannounced additional purpose of creating a middle party which would have enough public opinion to influence the Congress, point out, too, that there has been no further talk of creeping socialism in the field of public power. There has been instead a seeming retreat from the policy announced a year ago which then was determined to sell all public power systems.

These same sources say that the Eisenhower plans in the making call for many, smaller instances of "creeping socialism" instead of the larger and more dramatic ones. Advisers now working with the President reportedly have pointed out that development of the many local watershed programs would give this form of government aid a much wider national distribution and would provide it with greater local and state appeal.

Watershed problems are many and include dams, reforestation, conservation, and other forms of "creeping socialism."

School Problem

Also reportedly ahead in this Eisenhower middle party plan is one in the touchy field of school aid, including a special, temporary one for the South in the event the Supreme Court rules out segregation but provides, as expected, a substantial transition period. This is all very hush, hush, but the story goes that the Congress possibly may be asked by the court to provide remedial assistance in the complex problem. The administration is thinking about proposing federal aid to the states involved, all of it to be handled by local school officials. Experts also are at work on plans for a national program.

These are just some of the plans talked about as being part of the planning. The President will not, of course, talk about or admit any middle party plan. But what he reportedly hopes to do is to create one by a combination policy which will attract the conservative-progressive support from both parties and thereby to construct by 1956 a very real middle party strength. He would like, they say, for the public itself soon to see and recognize the existence of this sort of party.

RALPH

31a White

McGILL

Since God Made the World!

A short time ago I was briefly in the Ozark mountains at Fayetteville, Ark., where is located the progressive and progressing university of that state.

It is one of the Southern states which has, for some years now, permitted Negroes to enter its graduate schools of law, medicine, education and so on. At the end of 1953 an even 142 had been graduated. On the evening of Jan. 31, 1954, at the midyear commencement, 61 graduates of this race marched in with others in the processional, sat in the ordered rows by class and came forward with others to receive their diplomas. Most of them were in the school of education, but there were two in law and one in home economics.

"You notice the Negroes?" a

trustee asked me, as the several hundred persons graduating moved across the stage.

I said I did.

"Four years ago," he said, "I was bitter and sure it wouldn't work. But, all I can say is there has been no incident. They have been well behaved. There has been none of the mingling of the races.

"It still seems strange to me, but I have reached the conclusion it is better for a state to do it this way. If the state has something to award it should treat all its people alike."

I nodded, without comment. It was new to me. Arkansas could comment. It was their show. I just looked.

But, I could not help thinking of the many, many paradoxes in what is called "The South."

Arkansas

Arkansas is making great industrial progress. She has more raw materials than most of her sister states. To her has been given oil in quantity, and a great supply of bauxite ores to fill the melting pots of the huge aluminum plants of the nation. Coal is there, too, as are other minerals for mining.

Driving from the hill country, which begins at Little Rock, where the alluvial soil left centuries ago by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers begins, and stretches all the way to Memphis and down into Mississippi's great Delta country, one sees the slow revolution which is going on in the Southeast.

Once the hill country and the valleys and hollows of the ancient and still majestic Ozarks, were filled with the independent individualists, the subsistence farmers and their families who grew their corn and wheat, tanned hides, made shoes, sheared the sheep, carded and wove the wool.

Today they are like hill country — everywhere — turning to "broilers and layers," to beef cattle on the low hill pastures, and to maintaining small farms while members of the family drive to not-too-distant factories to work.

Change

Only the blind cannot see, as they drive across the country, how we are moving swiftly toward an urban and a suburban nation with all the pressures on schools, social services and the mechanics of cities which they inevitably bring.

Arkansas, with more resources, and a mixed culture of the plantation and hill country economy, is a typical state in transition.

There are many tales in the Ozarks.

There was the census taker who found a mountain cabin in a cove and an old man rocking on the porch. He told his mission. "Go ahead, son, ask your questions."

"What is your name, sir?"

"James P. McLaughlin."

"How do you spell it, Mr. McLaughlin?"

"Spell it any way you please, son. I'm a non-scholar."

Out of the old plantation region comes an old song:

"The rooster's crowed,
The big bell's rung,
Git out'en this bed, old lady!
Go fry that side meat
What I done brung
And get my breakfast ready."

The old tunes linger—the old ways die slowly.

But change, which began when God completed the world and rested on the seventh day, has never ceased.

RALI

McGILL

The Tablets Of Ike Law

A lot of people these days seem to be waiting like the Israelites at the foot of the mountain called Sinai, impatiently waiting for Moses to come down, again, clothed in fire, to give them the tablets of law. They forget he has already come and that, anyhow, if he were to come again, it would not be possible to improve on the originals. But, still an increasing number of people wait patiently for someone to tell them what to do.

Every time there is a presidential message they gather their chairs about the television and radio screens and wait for the tablets of the law. And always they are disappointed. To be sure, during the great war Roosevelt and Churchill often seemed to be clothed with fire from Sinai. Their words rolled with thunder and forked lightning flashed from them. But, that was war.

Once the tides of the war turned, the people got a little tired of both Roosevelt and Churchill. The former died. The voters of Britain turned the latter out.

And, Now—

Now, the Republicans are revealing that not even they considered President Dwight D. Eisenhower's State of the Union and budget messages to be written on tablets of everlasting rock. There were 25 Democratic senators and 25 Republicans who joined to give him a smashing victory on the St. Lawrence Seaway bill. There were Republicans who quit him to foul up the Hawaiian statehood bill and link it with Alaska. We may see a complete shift on Alaska.

The budget message didn't please all the Republicans. The Grand Old Party chieftains by no means received it as the law from the White House Sinai. Some are after it in the manner of Master Shakespeare's Shylock, each demanding to be allowed to carve off his pound of financial savings. There will be more of the same.

The fight on the Bricker amendment is some of it. Some won't accept Ike's rejection of the bill.

What we are seeing is a working of the unique system of government, often invisible, called "federalism." The British are unkind enough to say that our system of government at times resembles nothing so much as a headless duck waddling all about the place. What they can never understand, with their unitary system in which the Prime Minister must resign every time he and his party fail to carry a measure, is the tug of war between the central and local powers.

Explanation

It is best explained by a simple fact.

Ike doesn't run this year.

But a third of all the senators and all the House members must go to the hustings and influence people. And so, when the White House hands down the tablets of stone they read them very carefully. Some go running away uttering war whoops of opposition. Others flee like the gentle gazelle. But each measures the law on the tablets of stone against what he thinks his state or congressional district will think about it when the electorate thereof goes to that little curtained booth to vote.

Since Ike doesn't run this year, the GOP candidates will be campaigning without his enormous prestige. Some of them already feel quite lonely and afraid.

Whenever they read about the railroad shops letting off 641 men in their district; about an obsolete mill closing; or learn the dismal intelligence that the farm implement business is off because farmers are waiting to see about prices, they get the political palsy and wake their spouses in the dead of night with nightmarish groans.

They, like a lot of plain citizens, keep calling on Moses to come down off some handy Sinai with plans to restore boom times and still keep peace in Korea. And the Democrats—well, they are like the Tarbaby Uncle Remus told about. They just keep sitting in the middle of the road — saying mighty little.

Don't Hand Segregation Issue to Radicals, McGill Asks

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, declared here today the South must not turn the issue of segregation over to radicals and firebrands as the destiny of the Negro in the South was placed in the hands of a few radical members of Congress during Reconstruction days.

The editor, in an address to the Augusta Women's Club, said he personally hoped the Supreme Court would rule in favor of leaving the separate school system just as it is today. But, he did advocate rational thinking about the case should the impending decision go against the Southern position.

McGill asserted the "problem will be troublesome for a while but let no person say the answer will be "blood in the streets" or violence.

"Segregation has now reached the point where no one gains anything by shouting likes and dislikes. It has gone past that."

McGill asked, "suppose the decision does go against the South?" "In the first place," he declared, "There will be no immediacy. Time will be given the various states to work out the matter of unified educational facilities."

ORGANIZATIONS

32a 1954

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

ANOTHER COLOR BAR LOWERED

BALTIMORE — The local chapter of the American Association of University Women lowered its color bar and admitted Dr. Gladyce H. Bradley, Morgan State College professor, as its first Negro member.

AKA's Support Civil Rights' Bills For City

Mrs. Marian Oldham, chairman of the American Council on Human Rights Committee of the Gamma Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, announced at last Saturday's meeting that her committee is putting forth every effort to make St. Louis citizens conscious of the important proposed ordinances to be voted on by the Board of Aldermen on November 19.

Mrs. Oldham urged every one of the 70 members present to contact the president of the board along with his own alderman and as many others as they can write, visit or phone so that they will vote favorably on Board Bills 13 and 14. During the week, the sorority membership agreed to concentrate on canvassing their own neighborhood and alerting other organized groups as to the importance of letting their aldermen know that they favor these ordinances and urge their adoption.

Delegates of the National Alpha Kappa Alpha Boule were elected Mrs. Thelma Sutton will represent the graduate chapter at the December Boule in Nashvil'e, Tenn., while Mrs. Vivian McField will be the delegate to the summer Boule in August, 1955, in San Francisco, Calif. It was announced that two members will be on the December nomination slate of officers, namely: Miss Evelyn H. Roberts, now Central Regional Director, will be a nominee for the office of Supreme Grammateus, and Mrs. McField will be among those seeking membership on the 1955 nominating committee.

Two Alpha Kappa Alpha women will appear on a panel at the Town Hall meeting on Sunday, November 21, at St. James AME Church at 4 p.m. Mrs. Valla Abbington, chairman of the NAACP Committee on Housing, will tell of the effect of Integration in Housing and Employment on the St. Louis Public Schools, and Dr. Ruth Harris, Director of Elementary Education, will present the Program of Integration in the Public Schools. This meeting is open to the public.

At the close of the meeting the sorority went on record of endorsing public housing integration.

Commission approves ACHR in 5-year evaluation report

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Human Rights released this week printed copies of the report of its commission on evaluation headed by Dr. Howard H. Long, Dean of Central State College in Xenia, Ohio.

The 123-page document represents an intensive analysis of the program and operation of the six year old Greek-letter project.

The ACHR is a cooperative program of six national fraternities and sororities: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

* * *

IT WAS CREATED to mobilize the resources of its six member organizations in a joint effort toward equality of justice and opportunity for all citizens.

The emphasis of the council's program has been in the field of National legislation by the United States Congress and executive action by the President and the departments and agencies of the Federal government.

The headquarters of the project is in Washington, D.C. Elmer W. Henderson is its national director.

The council has been in the forefront of efforts to obtain a national fair employment practices bill; safeguards for minorities in housing and other social segregation from the armed services and other important developments in recent years.

* * *

Numbers of the evaluation commission in addition to Dr. Long were: Enos S. Andrews of Philadelphia, Kappa Alpha Psi; Mrs. Vivian E. Cook of Baltimore, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Miss Patricia Roberts of Washington, Delta Sigma Theta; James N. Saunders, Washington, Alpha Phi Alpha; Mrs. Josephine C. Smith of Washington, Zeta Phi Beta and Mrs. Lorraine A. Williams of Washington, Sigma Gmma Rho.

Dr. Paul Cook of Miner Teachers College was the researcher for the study. Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright of Montclair, New Jersey, is president of the council.

The study covered the direct social action program of ACHR; detailed its activities in the field of housing; analysed its program in education and public relations and its local councils and included a chapter on its method of operations.

IN EVALUATING the work of the Council the Commission stated in conclusion:

"In summary, therefore, we find that ACHR has operated unusually effectively. One is a bit astonished at the record it has made and this record gains emphasis because it was established incidentally, to the operation rather than as a planned accumulation for an occasion such as this survey.

American Council Of Human Rights Releases Report

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FIGHT AGAINST BIAS

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SUMMARY OF WORK

In evaluating the work of the council the commission stated in conclusion:

"In summary, therefore, we find that ACHR has operated unusually effectively. One is a bit astonished at the record it has made and this record gains emphasis because it was established incidentally to the operation rather than as a planned accumulation for an occasion such as this survey. It would be difficult to find any organization that has done so much with so little, on the one hand; and it may be equally as difficult to find an organization with so much unused potentiality as resides in the 100,000 men and women who back the organization on the other. One is likely not to envisage what this potential really means in terms of getting things done. It follows then, that any notion of diminishing the work in any way would seem to be quite out of place. This is the time for new resolves to go forward to greater fruitfulness.

"Finally, there is every reason to be heartened. Since 1948 many things have happened that could not be anticipated at that time. Although ACHR cannot claim sole credit for what has transpired, certainly we think that no one can read what has gone before without appreciating that it has played a highly important role in what has taken place. We have noted several events such as the elimination of segregation in the railroad dining cars and the drive on housing in which the role of ACHR bulks so big that few would want to discredit any reasonable claim it might put forth. ACHR can afford to put aside distractions and in the idiom of the British: 'Go on with the job'."

DISCUSS SUPREME COURT RULE—Civic women leaders met in Washington recently to decide the best course of action with the Supreme Court's decision to integrate public schools. The conference was sponsored by the National Council of Women.

Rights Council urges integration of schools

Afro-American P-11 Baltimore

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The American Council on Human Rights, at its workshop on Planning for Integration in Education, held at the Willard Hotel, recently, unanimously went on record as approving "immediate integration" for all schools.

The group is composed of six Greek-letter organizations. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

It also resolved to cooperate on a local level with existing organizations interested in integration to: 10-30-54

1. Induce an attitude of acceptance of an integrated pattern on the part of colored persons;

2. Gather and spread information concerning positive values of integration and employment opportunities in an integrated pattern;

3. Stimulate alertness on the part of the public and provide direction as to patterns of action for groups and individuals."

ACHR agreed that it would expand its membership by inviting other Greek-letter organizations, irrespective of race but with similar orientation, to join the Council.

It also plans to prepare projects for undergraduates to help prepare them for an integrated society.

The ACHR's Workshop was held in conjunction with the Council's semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

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THE ALL-DAY workshop was divided into three groups:

1. Discussing ways in which college Greek-letter fraternities can help in the integration.

2. Effective steps for helping the transition from segregation to integration in local communities.

3. Ways in which the organization can assist future teachers and undergraduates in accepting integration.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the U.S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. Paul Cooke, Miner Teachers College; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University; and Dr. J. Rupert Picot, vice president of the National Education Association served as consultants.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, Delta Sigma Theta, New York served as chairman and Dr. Sadie Yancey, Delta Sigma Theta, Dean of Women at Howard University, summarized findings.

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GROUP NO. 1, was composed of Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., Alpha Phi Alpha, Washington convener. Miss Evelyn B. Pope, Zeta Phi Beta, Durham, N.C. recorder; Mrs. Dolores E. W. Powell, Zeta, Washington; Dr. W. Henry Greene, Kappa Alpha Psi, Washington;

Mrs. Dorothy Shaed Proctor, Washington, James E. Scott, Kappa Alpha Psi, Washington; Miss Madeline King, Zeta, Washington; with Dr. Paul Cooke, consultant.

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MRS. EDNA OVER GRAY, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Baltimore, served as convener for Group No. 2; with Mrs. Peggy Hedgepath, Washington, recorder. Other members were:

Miss Edna Douglas, Sigma Gamma Rho, Little Rock; Miss Esther C. Peyton, Zeta Phi Beta, Washington, Edwin Hatfield, Chicago Council ACHR; Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Knoxville, Tenn.;

Miss Josephine Smith, Zeta, Washington, Mrs. Emma Manning Carter, Sigma Gamma Rho, Washington, Miss M. Patricia Goins, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Washington; with Dr. Picot serving as consultant.

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GROUP NO. 3 was led by Mrs. Julia B. Craft, Zeta Phi Beta, Washington, with Miss Patricia Roberts, Delta Sigma Theta, Washington, serving as recorder. Other members were:

Miss Mary Anne Tuggle, Zeta, Washington; Miss Ethel Price, Future Teachers of America, Miner Teachers College; William H. Browne, Chicago Council ACHR; Mrs. Alma C. Hawkins, Sigma Gamma Rho, Washington;

Dr. Yancey; Dr. Walter Booker, Alpha Phi Alpha, Washington; William B. Butts, Kappa Alpha Psi, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. Elva Sowell, Sigma Gamma Rho, Washington; Miss Ruth Bannister, Future Teachers of America, Miner Teachers College;

Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Zeta Phi Beta, Hampton, Va.; Mrs Gertrude Barnes, Delta Sigma Theta, Philadelphia, Miss Letitia Johnson, Delta Sigma Theta, Washington; with Dr. Frazier serving as consultant.

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OTHERS ATTENDIN were:

Miss Shirley A. Spencer and Miss Geraldyne Baker, both AKA's of Washington; Mrs. Alma C. Hawkins and Mrs Evelyn O'Chase, both Sigmas of Washington; Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright, Delta, Montclair, N.J.;

Mrs. Lorraine Williams, Sigma Gamma Rho, Washington; Dr. Howard H. Long, Alpha Phi Alpha, Central State College in Ohio; Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights; and Mrs. Doretha Stewart, American Council on Human Rights secretary.

Human Rights Council Plans School Aid

WASHINGTON — The American Council on Human Rights will hold a workshop on Planning for Integration in Education during its semi-annual board of directors meeting on Saturday, October 16 at the Hotel Willard in Washington, it was announced today by Elmer W. Henderson, the Council's national director.

The Human Rights group is a cooperative project of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Frateruity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

The purpose of the workshop will be to develop a specific program whereby the Council, its members organizations and its local affiliates throughout the country can aid in implementing the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases and effect a smooth but rapid transition from segregation to integration in the affected areas. An intensive analysis of the recent disturbances in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Delaware, will be made.

Rights council lauds D.C.'s handling of school riots

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Human Rights last week, through its president Elmer W. Henderson, lauded Washington officials' handling of the recent school disturbances, stating that it "contributed greatly toward preventing a serious public conflagration."

The statement from the council said that five significant lessons were learned from the disturbances, caused by the controversy over integration of white and colored pupils in Washington schools. The lessons, it said, were:

Firmness on the part of Dr. Hobart Corning and the school board to submit to demands of striking pupils for a return to segregated classes; flexible handling of pupils, depending upon conditions in the different schools;

—o O o—

UNIFIED ACTION of the police department and district commissioners and school officials, all of which seemed to be in accord; balanced treatment by the press in that it avoided sensationalism which might hove fanned the flames of the disturbances;

Calmness on the part of colored pupils and parents. The refusal of parents and pupils to resort to retaliatory action helped uphold the dignity of the school authorities and the decision of the highest judicial tribunal, the statement said.

ACHR workshop on integration

p. 8

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Evening Star 10-23-54

The purpose of the workshop will be to develop a specific program to aid in implementing the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases and effect a smooth but rapid transition from segregation to integration in the affected areas. An intensive analysis of the recent disturbances in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Del., will be made.

Consultants to the board during its sessions, will include Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the U.S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology at Howard University; Dr. J. Rupert Picot, vice president of the National Education Association; Dr. Paul Cooke of Miner Teachers College and Dr. Sayde Yancey, dean of women at Howard.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, grand president of Delta Sigma Theta will be general chairman.

ACHR Calls For Integration

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The African Council on Human rights at its workshop on "Planning for Integration in Education," held at the Willard hotel last week, unanimously went on record as approving "immediate integration" for all schools. p. 1

The group, composed of six Greek letter organizations, further resolved to cooperate on a local level with existing organizations interested in this problem, in utilizing various community media and obtaining the services of prominent ndividuals to:

"a. Induce an attitude of acceptance of an integrated pattern on the part of reluctant Negroes;

INTEGRATED PATTERN

"b. Gather and disseminate information concerning positive values of integration and employment opportunities in an integrated pattern;

Wash. 10-22-54

c. Stimulate alertness on the part of citizenry and provide direction as to patterns of action for groups and individuals."

ACHR agreed that it would expand its membership by inviting other Greek letter organizations, irrespective of race but with similar orientation, to join the council. And that it would prepare projects for undergraduates which will assist in preparing them as individuals for an integrated society and which will assist in preparing them to make their contribution during this period of transition.

The ACHR's workshop was held in conjunction with the council's semi-annual meeting of the board of directors.

RESULT OF DECISION

The all-day workshop was divided into three groups, the first discussing ways in which college Greek letter fraternities can be used as a vehicle to assist in the transition; the second, pointing out the most effective steps to be taken in aiding the transition from segregation to integration in local communities; and the third discussing ways in which the organization can assist future teachers and undergraduates generally to appreciate the changed condition as a result of the decision.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. Paul Cooke, Miner Teachers College; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier head, department of sociology, Howard University and Dr. Ruper Picto, vice presdent, National Education association, served as consultants.

Human Rights Council Plans School Aid

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 10-12-54

WASHINGTON — The American Council on Human Rights will hold a workshop on Planning for Integration in Education during its semi-annual board of directors meeting on Saturday, October 16 at the Hotel Willard in Washington it was announced today by Elmer W. Henderson, the Council's national director.

The Human Rights group is a cooperative project of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Frateruity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

The purpose of the workshop will be to develop a specific program whereby the Council, its members organizations and its local affiliates throughout the country can aid in implementing the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases and effect a smooth but rapid transition from segregation to integration in the affected areas. An intensive analysis of the recent disturbances in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Delaware, will be made.

Several distinguished educators will serve as consultants to the board during its sessions including Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Assistant to the U. S Commissioner of Education; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University. Dr. J. Rupert Picot, vice president of the National Education Association, Dr. Paul Cooke of Miner Teachers College and Dr. Sadye Yancey, Dean of Women at Howard University.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, Grand President of Delta Sigma Theta will be general chairman.

Civil Rights Victories Are Result Of Hard Work By Many People

Defender P.12 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-23-54

WASHINGTON — While the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 decision outlawing segregation in the nation's schools was hailed with jubilation and shouts of triumph echoed around the world, few people stopped to realize how much toil, pain and temporary setbacks had been endured to make this momentous victory possible.

Like the recent scaling of Mt. Everest, this pinnacle in the fight for full freedom was not reached overnight. Without the groundwork so painstakingly laid years before by many individuals and organizations, it would never have become a reality.

MRS. BERTELL COLLINS WRIGHT, president of the board of directors, American Council for Human Rights.

Playing a vital, behind-the-scenes role in this step toward full freedom and joining hands with other organizations like the NAACP in a continuing fight for first-class citizenship for all, is the American Council for Human Rights. Quietly, but relentlessly, this organization has been prodding lawmakers on Capitol Hill to recognize the rights of 15 million Negro Americans.

While Congress has not passed any civil rights legislation since 1875 and although the results of the council's efforts do not always show on the surface, there can be no way to measure the good that has been accomplished, not only for Negroes but for the nation as a whole.

A cooperative program of six national collegiate fraternities and sororities, ACHR began in 1946 as an outgrowth of the National Non-Partisan Council of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. Discussions were held among leaders of the major Greek letter societies with a view toward expanding and enlarging the program of making an effective voice for their thousands of members.

The Council was organized after formal authorization by the governing bodies of the societies and a director was appointed in August, 1948. The first president, who was the guiding spirit for three years, was Mrs. Edna Over Gray of Baltimore, Md.

The national headquarters are at 1130 Sixth st., N. W. in the heart of the nation's capital. ACHR is registered as a regular lobbying group. The six supporting societies are: Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta sororities and Alpha Phi Alpha and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

HENDERSON IS DIRECTOR

Director of the council is affable Elmer W. Henderson whose warm personality has made the council, a personal thing to folks across the country. A lawyer who passed the D. C. bar examinations before he finished his courses, Henderson looks more like a college professor than a lobbyist.

Born in Baltimore, Md., he received an AB from Morgan college, went on to a masters degree from the University of Chicago and then went to Georgetown U. in Washington for his law degree. He taught sociology at Dillard and Howard universities and during World War II was Midwest Regional Director of President Roosevelt's FEP Commission.

He was the plaintiff in the now famed Henderson vs. Southern Railroad co. case which, after nearly seven years of litigation, brought a U. S. Supreme Court decision in June, 1950 ending Jim Crow dining car service on all railroads.

He was also the plaintiff in the successful suit resulting in the use of the Cincinnati Airport dining room by Negro patrons in 1951. In 1952, under the auspices of the State Department, he toured five European countries studying race relations and conditions of Negro troops.

The emphasis of ACHR has been on national legislation and action by the Federal government. It formulates and presents to the president, the legislative branch, and other high government officials, programs to insure equality of participation by all groups in government functions.

In its six years of active work, frequently cooperating with the NAACP the council has:

Helped to defeat the Winstead Amendment to the Selective Service Act sponsored by Sen. Russell of Georgia and Rep. Winstead of Mississippi which would have made permanent segregation in the Armed Forces;

Blocked passage of a bill to prohibit non-segregated swimming facilities under the Interior department in Washington;

Persuaded President Truman to appoint a Negro to the advisory committee on Point Four;

Campaigned against segregation in the Armed Forces and helped to influence favorable changes;

Filed briefs as friend of the court in the Thompson restaurant case in D. C. and

Negotiated a satisfactory settlement in the case of A. Maceo Smith vs. the Phillips hotel in Kansas City.

In addition, the Council has helped to draft measures and fought for the passage of the National Housing Act to aid the needs of minorities. The council program now calls for the total elimination of segregation in housing. ACHR was a "friend of the court" again in the five school cases which ended successfully last May 17. Its biggest long-range program and ultimate goal is the enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices law.

FEP LAWS CITED

On this, Henderson believes that the most important by-product of the council's long fight has been the voluntary passage of FEP laws in 11 states and the relaxing of rigid bars in others. So great is the threat hanging constantly over them, that even the council's most bitter foes are goaded into taking some voluntary steps towards progress rather than yield to forced pressure.

The ACHR has kept vigilant watch and given testimony at the nominating conventions of both major parties to see what kind of civil rights planks they will include.

Currently, ACHR is busy with a program of instruction for giving assistance in school integration through its 30 local councils. It has published and distributed a smart, yellow pamphlet, "Integrating Our Schools" — a program for action with the text of the historic decision.

Officers and board members are Bertell G. Wright, Delta Sigma Theta, president; Sallie N. Edwards, Sigma Gamma Rho, vice-president; Laura T. Lovelace, Alpha Kappa Alpha, corresponding secretary; Evelyn B. Pope, recording secretary, Zeta Phi Beta; W. Henry Greene, Kappa Alpha Psi, treasurer; and Aubrey E. Robinson, jr., Alpha Phi Alpha, general counsel.

Other board member are Emma M. Carter, Beatrice Fox, Edna O. Gray, Dorothy I. Height, Howard H. Long, Patricia Roberts, James E. Scott, A. Maceo Smith, Arnetta G. Wallace, J. Ernest Wilkins, Julia B. Wilson and Nancy B. Woolridge.

In Calcutta, India, recently, the question was put to labor leader, William Oliver: "Can you make it work?" The reference was to the implementing of the Supreme Court decision. ACHR believes that it can work and will work by the continuance of the joint efforts of all the people who have enlisted in the battle for "Full Freedom."

The tools to work with are intelligence, persistence and most of all, dedication.

THE SERIOUS BUSINESS of the American Council For Human Rights is reflected in the intense expressions of the board of directors during a business meeting.

ELMER HENDERSON, director of the American Council For Human Rights, was on his way to the Supreme Court to hear the decision rendered in his favor in the famous suit against the railroad dining cars when this picture was taken.

After Touring U. S.

Henderson Describes Negro's Predicament

P. 7 Sentinel

WASHINGTON — Increasing unemployment and a growing sense of economic insecurity among negroes was a major finding reported by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, upon completion of an extensive travel schedule during the past six weeks which took him to the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, New York and New Jersey.

The American Council on Human Rights is a cooperative program of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. The Council seeks Congressional legislation and executive action toward equality of citizenship and opportunity.

MET HUNDREDS

During these visits Henderson addressed meetings sponsored by local units of the Human Rights Council, conferred with community leaders and held discussions with hundreds of persons in all walks of life.

Henderson said the current retraction in our nation's economy is affecting Negroes adversely everywhere he went and the usual pattern of "first fired" is being followed. Negro workers in California seem to be particularly hard hit in both the industrial and farming regions.

INTEREST IN IKE

Henderson found great interest in steps being taken by the Eisenhower Administration but was asked over and over again when the Government Conrtacts Committee would actually order contract industries in the field to cease discrimination so that Negroes could be employed or upgraded.

Bat. 2-20-54

He reported that all over the South there is a belief among both Negroes and whites that an end to segregation is inevitable regardless of the outcome of the present school cases before the Supreme Court. there was considerable activity in southern states and cities to build new colored schools and make gestures toward equalization to postpone the coming of integrated schools.

Henderson noted a discernible fear among Negro school teachers in the South that school administrators were preparing to retaliate against them if segregated schools were abolished.

HOUSING ACUTE

Henderson saw only slight evidence of any alleviation of the acute housing problem among Negroes by the erection of new houses. The unwritten code of the home building and real estate industry in banning the sale of new houses to Negroes is still in full force. The steps to increase housing available to Negroes taken by the Eisenhower administration have not yet penetrated the industry in any significant way.

Henderson observed a growing political consciousness among Negroes and a determination to act independently. They do not seem to be wedded to any political party. "We read in the papers what they say," Henderson was told, "But we want to know what they are doing."

Henderson will make a full report on his findings to the national board of directors of ACHR at its annual meeting in March. The findings will be used to further the Council's program in Congress and with the various executive departments of the Federal Government.

ACHR HEAD REPORTS:

Belief in South that end of segregation is coming

Afro-American P. 19

WASHINGTON — Increasing unemployment and a growing sense of economic insecurity among colored persons was reported by Elmer Henderson, ACHR director, on his return from a six - weeks, tour of 12 states.

Baltimore

He reported that all over the South there is a belief among both colored and white that an end to segregation is inevitable regardless of the outcome of the present school cases before the Supreme Court.

There was considerable activity in southern states and cities to build new colored schools and to make gestures toward equalization to postpone the coming of integrated schools.

Discernible Fear

Mr. Henderson noted a discernible fear among colored school teachers in the South that school administrators were preparing to retaliate against them if segregated schools were abolished.

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Feb. 2-13-54

The unwritten code of the home building and real estate industry in banning the sale of new houses to colored people is still in full force.

Political Upsurge

The ACHR director observed a growing political consciousness among the colored people and a determination to act independently. They do not seem to be wedded to any political party.

"We read in the papers what they say," he was told, "but we want to know what they are doing."

Mr. Henderson will make a full report on his findings to the national board of directors of ACHR at its annual meeting in March.

Council Looks For Smoother, Rapid Change

32a

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The American Council on Human rights recently released a specially-prepared brochure on implementating the decision of the Supreme Court in school cases, Elmer W. Henderson, ACHR director, announced last week.

RAPID TRANSITION

1) Adopt as a major target, the implementation of the Supreme court decision in their communities, looking toward a smooth but rapid transition from segregation to integration in public education.

2) Each council or chapter should seek quickly to inform itself on all aspects of the school problem in its area.

P. 1

3) Support local NAACP branches in its petition to school boards to integrate the schools.

4) An action group should be formed to effect the transition and to cooperate with other groups who are interested.

5) Hold interviews with members of local school boards on precedure and timing of integration.

ISSUES INVOLVED

6) A public meeting by the Council or in cooperation with other organizations should be called to help inform the public on issues involved and to develop community support for integration.

Bum. 8-8-54

7) Special attention should be given to integration of teachers to assure that merit and fitness and not race be the criteria in the transfer, hiring or dismissal of teachers and principals.

8) Every effort should be made to prevent the gerrymandering of districts to delay integration.

9) Negro parents and children should be urged to conduct themselves with dignity and forbearance at all times for we desire friendship and understanding as well as we do integration. Remember that children have no racial hostility that is not acquired from others-usually adults.

10) We should help our constituents to see that although in many areas it would be difficult to communicate with all white citizens, the example we set through our conduct in this period will surely not be lost on them.

11) Interracial committees for special purposes should be created as rapidly as possible.

GENERAL PROGRAM

12) Committees should call on ministers, newspaper editors and opinion molders of both races to seek their cooperation in the general program.

13) Action should be taken on all college campuses to especially acquaint future teachers with the basic issues and to develop in their minds a proper attitude toward the new situation to be faced.

NEGROES ARE HARDEST HIT BY CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SAYS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS HEAD

Twelve-State Study Shows President's Contract Committee Needs to Step Up Program

DISCRIMINATION RAMPANT EVERYWHERE

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Increasing unemployment is causing a growing sense of economic insecurity among Negroes, Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, reported last week.

His report was based upon observations made on six week trip to South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, New York and New Jersey.

During his visit to these states Henderson addressed meetings sponsored by local units of the ACHR, conferred with community, leaders and held discussions with hundreds of persons in all walks of life.

The American Council director said the current retraction our nation's economy is affecting Negroes adversely everywhere he went and the usual pattern of "first fired" is being followed. Negro workers in California seem to be particularly hard hit in both the industrial and farming regions.

Henderson found great interest in steps being taken by the Eisenhower administeration but was asked over and over again when the Government Contracts Committee would actually order contract industries in the field to ease discriminating so that Negroes can be employed or upgraded.

He reported that all over the South there is a belief among both Negroes and whites that an end to segregation is inevitable regardless of the outcome of the present school cases before the Supreme court. There is considerable activity in southern states and cities to build new colored schools and make gestures toward equalization to postpone the coming of integrated schools, he said.

Henderson noted a discernible fear among Negro school teachers in the South that school administrators were preparing to retaliate against them if segregated schools were abolished.

He saw only slight evidence of any easing of the acute housing problem among Negroes by the erection of new houses. The unwritten code of the home building and real estate industry in banning the sale of new houses to Negroes is still in full force, he said.

The ACHR representative observed a growing political consciousness among Negroes and a determination to act independently. They do not seem to be wedded to any political party. "We read in the papers what they say," Henderson was told, "but we want to know what they are doing."

Henderson's findings will be used to further the Council's program in congress and with the various executive departments of the federal government.

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Henderson will make a full report on his findings to the national board of directors of ACHR at its annual meeting in March. The findings will be used to further the Council's program in Congress and with the various executive departments of the Federal Government.

Ike Lauds Wilkins, Human Rights Counc

WASHINGTON — President Dwight D. Eisenhower extended his personal greetings to the annual board of directors meeting of the American Council on Human Rights held here Friday and Saturday, March 19 and 20.

The President lauded the Greek-letter council's efforts to preserve and strengthen our liberties and praised the distinguished services of J. Ernest Wilkins, newly appointed assistant secretary of labor, who is one of the ACHR directors.

At its dinner meeting on Friday Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of Central State college in Ohio presented the results of a detailed study of the ACHR program over five years which was conducted by the Commission on Evaluation of which he was chairman. The report will be made public later.

The following officers were elect ed or re-elected for the coming year: Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright, president; Mrs. Sallie Nuby Edwards, vice president; Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace, corresponding secretary; Miss Evelyn B. Pope, recording secretary; Dr. W. Henry Greene, treasurer; Atty. Aubrey E. Robinson, jr., General counsel.

Other members of the board of directors are: Mrs. Emma Manning Carter, Mrs. Beatrice W. Fox, Mrs. Edna Over Gray, Miss Dorothy I. Height, Miss Patricia Roberts, Mr. James E. Scott, Mr. A. Maceo Smith, Honorable J. Ernest Wilkins, Mrs. Julia B. Wilson and Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge.

COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY

Argus St. Louis, Mo. p. 12

32a

Sti. 10-8-54

REPRESENTATIVES OF CORE (Committee of Racial Equality) conducted a picket line before the Herz Candy and Bakery Co., Grand and Washington avenues, last Saturday in protest against the firm's policy of racial discrimination. Mrs. Billie Ames, director of the group, may be seen at the head of the line of march. CORE has been instrumental in breaking racial bars in cafes and restaurants all over the city through quiet negotiations and passive resistance demonstrations. Others in photo are Robert L. Hopkins and Norman [illegible]

32a 1954

Dr. Lawless Is Named To Policy Body

Birmingham Ala. Tues. 11-16-54

CHICAGO — (SNS) — Dr. Theodore K. Lawless of Chicago, a Negro who gained recognition as the country's foremost dermatologist, was among the new members named to the policy committee of the "For America" organization, it was announced yesterday.

Gen. Robert E. Wood and Dean Clarence Manion, co-chairmen, made the announcement at the Chicago headquarters.

The organization was launched last May as a non-profit educational corporation "to promote peace and national defense; patriotic nationalism, to ppose all forms of totalitarianism and loss of American independence in super internationalism."

Other new policy committee members include Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, Gen. Mark Clark, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler of Washington, Roger McCormick of Chicago, and more than 30 others.

New Political Alignment Group Formed On 'States Rights' Base

32a

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—A new organization called "For America" was founded today to "combat super-internationalism and communism."

The founders said the group is not a new political party but served notice that it will enter the fall elections "to fight within both parties for congressmen and senators who have the same principles" as the organization.

The new unit was formed at a luncheon in the Chicago Club. The host was Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune. In recent months the Tribune has been publishing a series of articles reporting sentiment among people throughout the nation in favor of political realignment.

Clarence E. Manion and Robert E. Wood were named co-chairmen. Wood headed the America First Committee, which opposed U.S. participation in World War II until Pearl Harbor. He recently retired as chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Manion, former dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School, resigned as head of a government commission after he spoke out for the Bricker amendment.

Under the Bricker amendment controls would be placed on treaty making.

Members of the organizing committee are Burton Wheeler, former Democratic senator from Montana; John T. Flynn, New York author; Howard Buffett, former Nebraska congressman; Hamilton Fish, former GOP congressman from New York, and Manion.

Daniel Rice, Chicago broker, was named treasurer.

Fish told newsmen that the organization is "no third party." He said it will be nonpartisan and nationwide. He added that it will take an active role in the November elections and will "fight within both parties" for candidates who share the group's views.

During the discussions at the luncheon table Fish spoke to fellow diners about "political realignment."

He also made public the new organization's declaration of principles. This did not mention realignment but indicated that realignment, if attempted and achieved, would come from working within the existing major political parties.

"We can have five miillon members in no time and can sweep the country like a prairie fire," Fish told the founders.

He said the organization could get started on a $500,000 fund.

The declaration of principles sets forth that it is "dedicated to God and country" for these purposes:

"To save America, regardless of party.

"To promote peace.

"To restore and uphold our Constitution as our basic law.

"To safeguard our freedoms from our enemies within and without.

"To provide adequate armed forces to protect our sovereignty and rights of our citizens throughout the world

"To oppose so-called preventive wars, or 'police actions.'

"To stop sending our American boys to fight all over the world without the consent of Congress.

"To combat super-internationalism, one-worldism and communism.

"To use every legitimate means to prevent squandering and giving away our money and resources, a burden that falls upon all Americans, threatening our financial, economic and political structure, and that can only end in bankruptcy and ruin, thereby aiding any nation planning world conquest.

"To demand the return to Americanism, enlightened nationalism and keeping our own interest uppermost instead of our costly, dangerously imperialistic foreign policy of tragic super-interventionism, and policing the world singlehanded with American blood and treasure.

"To organize For America on states rights basis to support candidates in 1954 and thereafter who are in accord with the principles herein enunciated."

Fish, in the discussion at the luncheon table, said internationalism had taken over the press, television and radio.

B'nai B'rith Leader Hits Med School 'Discrimination'

NEW YORK—(UP)—The head of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League declared Saturday that racial and religious discrimination are practiced by the nation's medical school admittance boards and "is both bad medicine and bad public relations."

The league official, Henry E. Schultz, said a study of medical college admittance records showed that 20,000 qualified applicants seek entrance into medical institutions every year and only 7,000 are accepted.

He pointed out that the President's committee on health needs of the nation predicted a shortage of 30,000 doctors in the country by 1960.

Schultz said the public's awareness that discriminatory practices against would-be medical students act against the best interests of the nation "has brought about a new type of tactic by the men who are still intent on keeping minority group members out of the medical colleges."

"Members of the medical college admittance boards have blossomed out as amateur psychologists," he said.

"In many cases the rejected candidate with grades far above the average finds that board members object to his diction, gestures and grooming."

The ADL chief then cited a statement by Dr. A. C. Ivy of the University of Illinois that "the time will soon come when medical schools will not be accredited unless they offer positive proof that they do not discriminate for reasons of race, religion or economic background."

Alex Miller Is Named To New Post In N. Y.

The appointment of Alexander F. Miller of Atlanta as National Community Service Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was announced today by William P. Bloom, chairman of the League's Southern Board.

For the past ten years, Mr. Miller has been Southern Director of the Anti-Defamation League with headquarters in Atlanta. In that capacity, he was responsible for the direction of the League's program for the bettering of human relations throughout the South.

In his new position, Miller will supervise the entire field operations of the Anti-Defamation League.

Miller will assume his new responsibilities at the national headquarters of the League in New York City on March 15.

Miller resides at 1369 Springdale Road, N. E. He is married and the father of two children. His family will remain in Atlanta until the conclusion of the current school year.

Christians, Jews Scored By CIO, Explain Interracial Program

The Defender

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, and many staunch supporters, were shocked recently when the Congress of Industrial Organizations withdrew support of the conference because of "basic differences" over discrimination.

Chicago Ill.

Officials for the CIO said the action was taken because some of the affiliated bodies of the conference, "especially in the South," openly engaged in discriminatory practices such as excluding Negroes from their deliberations or according them only limited participation.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the organization, which was founded in 1928, admitted that charges of segregation in Southern cities, as cited by the CIO, were true.

Clinchy declared the original purpose of the organization, which grew out of the National Council of Churches, was to fight religious bigotry and prejudices, but conceded the time has come to "fight prejudice across the board."

Sat. 1-9-54

The NCCJ head contended also that the organization has changed its policy over the years to keep pace with changing times. Clinchy said:

"The conference has done more and more in the field of race relations. It is my hope that all of our operations will approach the problem of human relations as Americans. I am for integration and the end of segregation."

Here are some of the CCJ gains cited by Clinchy:

P. 9

TELLS PROGRESS

"Americans who are Negroes have no better advocates than the citizens who are Catholics, Jews and Protestants in the National Conference of Christians and Jews. These citizens, working for the "Justice, amity, understanding and cooperation" that are our objectives, realize that progress towards interracial justice will be faster in some sections, slower in others. But on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line overall developments are encouraging. Much work remains to be done.

As recently as this month, when NCC held its first formal civic dinner in Louisville, Ky., Negroes and whites dined together in a major hotel. Mr. John Kenna, our Kentucky Director, was cited last March for his work in interracial relations by the Louisville Defender. We have broken the color line in our human relations workshops at the University of Kentucky.

"Jackie Robinson is our Community Organization Chairman for Brotherhood Week 1954 and will make a brotherhood speaking tour to Pittsburgh, Detroit, South Bend, St. Louis and Tulsa under the banner of NCCJ.

"In the Dallas, Texas Thanksgiving celebration, whites and Negroes met in the Palace Theatre with no signs of discrimination. All citizens sat together on the platform and in the audience.

STUDY TOGETHER

"In Dade County, Fla., Negroes and white teachers study and work together on common U. S. human relations problems—another NCCJ "first" in that state.

"In Dade County, Fla., Negroes NCCJ's "Anytown, U.S.A." project now in its second year is a conspicuous example of interracial cooperation and progress.

"In Tennessee, the Memphis State College summer workshop for educators was bi-racial for the second successive year. NCCJ led again.

In Charlotte, North Carolina, NCCJ held the first inter-racial high school institute on human relations, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Negroes and whites together.

"In Delaware, the Catholic co-chairman of our Delaware chapter, State Chancellor Collins Seitz, is the person who wrote the decision now before the Supreme Court ending segregation in Delaware public schools.

"Ever since it first started its seminars 20 years ago in the Hotel Willard in Washington, D.C., until this year at the Mayflower Hotel in the same city, NCCJ insisted that all its constituents, Negroes and whites, should be received together and treated equally. In 1953, a considerable number of American leaders who are Negroes took important roles in panels, chaired various sessions, and made major addresses in the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. They were treated in every way precisely as all other delegates.

"Practically every labor-management seminar sponsored by the NCCJ in our large industrial cities such as Newark, Rome, New York, Milwaukee, San Francisco and many others has had a Negro consultant. In our recently released labor-management film, "Chuck Hanson, One Guy," Dr. Harold Lett of the New Jersey State Commission Against Discrimination played the major role.

"The National Conference of Christians and Jews is opposed to all forms of prejudice and discrimination wherever that may occur.

"Readers of The Chicago Defender can trust the U. S. religious forces to struggle for observance of God-endowed human rights everywhere, for all races, as part of our battle against atheistic materialism in Communism. NCCJ is one of the organizations which continuously, for 25 years, has had whites and Negroes on its national board, on its national commions and in its operating program. Even though our original primary purpose has been to buck religious prejudice, we have cooperated fully with the specialized organizations in the race relations field such as NAACP, the Urban League, and the church and synagogue race relations societies.

We extend New Year Greetings to Defender readers with the earnest hope for speedier progress in all human relations toward the brotherhood of the family of mankind under the Fatherhood of God."

Dr. Mitchell Tells How South Can Implement High Court Decision

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

An almost capacity crowd filled the banquet room of the Butler Street YMCA yesterday to hear Dr. George Mitchell tell how integration can effectively be implemented in the South.

Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council cited instances of early days when famous trials stirred the South over the race issue. By contrast, he mentioned another trial.

"Bigger than any of the rest; diffused, centered in no one town, pervading a seventeen Southern states and more," the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools.

CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY

"The trial is whether the concept of democracy, cherished in the Western world, is in these Southern states, broad enough and deep enough and strong enough to accept a national decision that all American children should have access to the same public educational facilities at the same time."

Dr. Mitchell believes the outcome of this trial is among the most serious issues of today. He believes that if the tradition of democracy particularly in the South is strong enough to enable a reasonable transition to equal status for all, the Western world would have won a battle. Such a battle, Dr. Mitchell indicated, would logically give the millions of peoples in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world a premis on which to build for the future.

The Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council stated further that:

WRITTEN CONSTITUTION

"For all the books that the social scientists have written, I have never seen one that could measure the extent to which a people posses democracy. What kind of a written constitution you have isn't much of a test; most of the constitutions are pretty similar, but beneath them the degree of democracy varies widely from nation to nation, from state to state."

Dr. Mitchell stated further that "To my mind, the test is in the security and independence of each even the humblest individual citizen, and the community's accumulated store of experience in doing things in the democratic way."

With this, Dr. Mitchell says the South comes far down on the scale.

Pointing out some of the shortcomings of the region, Dr. Mitchell questions the status of the South, socially, economically and politcally.

LONG-TERM WRITTEN LEASES

He asks if all Southerners have 'neat white-painted houses, do they feel reasonably safe in their jobs; do the farmers either own their land or have long-term written leases on it, and is everybody in the region free to vote?

"Not until the answers to these questions can be yes will it be accurate to say that the South has become a strong democracy," he added.

Dr. Mitchell believes democracy and morality, democracy and religion fit together and complement each other.

"It may be the case that in those areas of the South in which democratic allegiance to the law of the land is weakest, religion and morality can come forward to fill the breach." He furthed stated that:

"Happily, the religious forces of the South, at least through their leadership, have generally made it plain that they see the moral issues involved, and wish churches and their members to live up to the principles.

The Regional Council executive believes that one way to help effectively implement the Supreme Court's decision is to begin working with small community groups.

In almost every community, Dr. Mitchell believes, there are white people who don't want segregation anymore than Negroes do. He feels that it will eventualy takes groups of this nature to begin proceedings of settling community school problems in a cooperative fashion. When this fails as a last resort, he said, then it is time to use the courts.

The first series of the Hungry Club sessions, Dr. Mitchell was presented to the audience by Dr. R. O. Johnson.

Racial Leaders Air Problems Of Education

By IRVING FANG

Alabama men and women of two races sat down together here yesterday to discuss a common question — what lies ahead for Alabama schools?

The approximately 100 whites and Negroes assembled for the eighth annual meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council, which studies mutual problems of Negro and white [illegible]

Sparkplug of the session was Dr. Alonzo Davis, of Tuskegee Institute, who outlined an eight-point program for improving the status of Negro children in the school system.

Davis Offers Ideas

Dr. Davis, professor of psychology and dean of the school of education, suggested:

1. Pressure on school boards for action on student needs.
2. Leaders of both races to plan programs together.
3. Studying methods of de-segregation elsewhere so that it can be accomplished with the least friction.
4. Aiding teachers forced out by competition for jobs to adjust to new occupations.
5. Voting for advanced edcational legislation.
6. Supporting Negroes for school boards.
7. Supporting Negroes more acceptable to whites on a personal basis.

Explaining the last point, which he said often rankles Negroes, Dr. Davis added, "When the majority groups say you cannot legislate attitudes, I must admit they are right.

"We must try to win their hearts by making ourselves more acceptable."

Educator's Viewpoint

The Tuskegee professor spoke at a panel discussion, taking the point of view of an educator.

Also on the panel were Mrs. L. F. Maurer, of Gunter AFB, who spoke from a parent's point of view, and Clay Long, of Andalusia, who spoke from a high school student's point of view. Both are white.

Mrs. Maurer said the greatest obstacle to de-segregation is the fear that it would not work successfully. She pointed to the military services' de-segregation as proof that is has worked.

However, she said, "I do not believe a solution to the problem should be forced by either side. If the majority wants separate schools, they should have them, but all schools should be equal."

Long opposed immediate deseg-regation in the public schools, saying students were not ready, but favored non-segregation in the colleges.

Non-Segregation Is Answer

"The ultimate answer is complete non-segregation in the schools," he said. "The real problem is not where we should go, but how will we get there.

"College students are more mature (than those in lower grades) and Negro and white students would have much in common in goals and aims."

The Rev. J. Clyde Perry, Negro, Birmingham, looking at the problem from a minister's viewpoint, suggested a search of the scriptures for the answer to segregation.

"Each child of God should work out his destiny according to his ability," he advised.

Dr. Davis based his eight-point plan on two basic assumptions. One is that integration in schools is inevitable. The other is that the integration will be gradual.

"I am not a prophet of gradualism," he argued. "Those who offer the opium of eventuality to a minority group . . . are really trying to put the minority group to sleep."

He Advises Pressure

He advised putting great pressure to bear to get desired changes, on the knowledge there will be considerable opposition to change. This reaction of forces will result in gradual change, he forecast.

In an afternoon session, the group re-elected all officers for another year. They are the Rev. Dan Whitsett, Sylacauga, chairman; Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College for Negroes in Birmingham, vice chairman; the Rev. Thomas B. Thrasher, Montgomery, secretary, and J. T. Brooks, Negro, Montgomery, treasurer.

Elected to the executive committee for three-year terms were Dr. Arthur B. Gray, Talladega College; the Rev. J. D. Hunter, Alexander City; the Rev. Powers McLeod, Andalusia, and C. V. Henley, Birmingham.

The role of the press in preparing citizens for democracy in public education was the subject of an afternoon panel. Participating were Emory L. Jackson, editor of the Negro Birmingham World; Charles Dobbins, editor of the Montgomery Examiner, and Robert Durr, editor of the Negro Birmingham Weekly Review.

Integration Is Project

Jackson said, "Integration in schools is our project and our fight, and it will be our victory."

Dobbins said a newspaper is obligated to "present our story from the viewpoint of patriotic Americans. . . . How can we win against a powerful enemy when we in our country are divided?"

Durr said, "The Negro press will go on as a protest press. . . . If we want to wipe out the communism that is sweeping across the face of the earth, we will have to learn to work together."

The annual session of the council was opened by Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of the State Teachers College.

Southern Council given $240,000

ATLANTA (ANP) — A grant totaling $240,000 was approved last week for the Southern Regional Council to help defray expenses of the organization's educational program in some 12 southern states.

The Fund for the Republic, formed by the Ford Foundation in December, 1952, has as its purpose the preservation and extention of those individual rights which are the American heritage.

To Aid Employment

Most of the grant will be used to enable the state groups to employ professional staff persons, white and colored.

The Southern Regional Council was founded in 1944. It is an outgrowth of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The council, like the commission before it, has sought to unite southern leadership regardless of race.

DESPITE IMPROVED LIBRARY FACILITIES:

Southern Council survey reports full freedom to read in Dixie still denied

ATLANTA (ANP) — Although 59 cities and towns give colored readers full service in their main libraries, freedom to read in the South does not exist, a survey taken by Southern Regional Council revealed last week.

In no state with separate library facilities are they equal, and in only two states can it be said that colored readers have reasonable access to library facilities.

In five states readers may not darken the door of a main library except for limited service, and two of these do not allow colored readers to use the main library.

Survey and Comments

This survey and comments on libraries for colored use in the South were recently revealed in the January edition of The New South, official publication of the Southern Regional Council.

This edition reported on a survey of 172 southern cities taken in 1953 by the SRC and featured an article, "Where Can a Southern Negro Read a Book?" by L. D. Reddix, chief librarian of Atlanta University.

The states of Mississippi and South Carolina do not permit colored use of any main library under any circumstances. The only libraries open to him are jim-crow spots not nearly as good as those for whites.

Limited Use Permitted

In Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, citizens do not have the full use of any main library but do have limited use of six in Louisiana and one each in Georgia and Alabama.

In Kentucky, 21 cities open their main libraries to all citizens regardless of race, and in Texas, 18 cities do likewise. For other southern states the totals are Virginia, 6, North Carolina, 4, Tennessee, 4, Oklahoma, 3, Florida, 2, and Arkansas, 1.

The only large cities offering unrestricted uses of main libraries are Louisville, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; Knoxville, and Nashville, Tenn.; Fort Worth, Houston, Austin and San Antonio, Tex.; Norfolk, Va. and Miami, Fla.

Barred in Some Cities

New Orleans and Birmingham offer limited use of the main library. Such large southern cities as Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond and others do not permit readers to use their main public libraries.

On the honor roll of democracy are 11 cities that allow unrestricted use of all libraries, main and branch. These are:

Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; Louisville, Ky.; Burlington, N.C.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., and Fredericksburg, Norfolk, and Roanoke, Va.

Library Workers

Three southern cities have colored workers on their library boards — Louisville, Roanoke, Va. and Winston-Salem, N.C.

The above picture of library facilities open to minorities, although bad, represents great progress in this field since 1941, when only 16 communities in the South gave any type of service in their main public libraries.

Mr. Reddick summed up the library situation in the South as follows:

"Two thirds of the colored people have no library service whatever, even though over a million of these live in communities where library service is provided for white readers.

Segregated Facilities

"Most of the 3,000,000-odd minority citizens who do have access to some sort of a library, live in a community that has a 'colored branch' in it somewhere."

Although, "jim crow or no library" is the practice in the South, Mr. Reddick revealed that there are few legal barriers to unsegregated libraries in Dixie.

Cost of Segregation

Mr. Reddick said it would cost the South $20,000,000 to build enough separate branch libraries to serve the potential colored reading public. His solution is:

". . . Forget the color line, consider a reader a reader, open all public libraries to the whole public."

Letter To The Editor

To the World-Editor:

During the month of Feb. under the auspices of the South. Regional Council, I visited thirty-eight Alabama communities. The purpose of my trip was to induce rational discussion of the possible impact on the local community of the desegregation of the public schools. I am taking this occasion to thank the many people who were willing to listen to my story, even though, in some cases, they did not agree with my point of view.

I found most of the people to whom I talked had not thought through this problem in any thorough fashion; and to some of them, it came as a shock to discover that the fears they expressed and some of the predictions they made had so little real substance. For example, the prediction that rioting and disorder will follow the breakdown of segregation is not supported by the historical instances of similar drastic changes. The prediction will hold only in the event of the failure of law enforcement agencies and in the absence of calm and rational community leadership.

Again, there seems to be no truth to the statement so frequently heard that most Negro leaders in Alabama want segregation to continue. Those to whom I talked expressed a contrary point of view. As one Negro principal put it, "Even if the schools could be made equal, I hope that the Supreme Court knocks segregation out because I just don't like to have someone shut a door in my face."

The most glaring inconsistency, however, is contained in the assertion that, if desegregation becomes a reality, "there won't be a Negro teacher in Alabama." Granting the sincerity of this apparent concern for Negro teachers, the question arises: Who is going to replace these Negro teachers who will lose their jobs? There is now all over the country a shortage of teachers, particularly elementary teachers; and the increase in the school population promises to make the shortage more acute in the next few years. Teachers' salaries are low. Last year over 150,000 teachers left the profession for other better-paying jobs. Meanwhile only 75,000 new teachers came into the profession. Where then would teachers be secured if all the Negro teachers in Alabama and other southern states were thrown out?

The most recent, available statistics seem to indicate that, on the basis of training and experience, the Negro teachers are, on the average, only slightly below the whites, and, in several counties, actualy are better qualified in terms of these criteria. Even if the damaging admission is made that there is a lower standard of qualification for Negroes than for whites, there is probably not a single county in which the least qualified white teacher is better than the average Negro teacher.

I talked to several school superintendents during my recent trip. These administrators know who the qualified teachers are, Negro and white. They know, too, the difficult circumstances under which many of these teachers work. They are aware of the wide disparity of facilities. I do not believe that all of them, or even the majority of them, would countenance the weakening of the school systems they administer at the behest of an outmoded theory of white supremacy.

In this conection, it is sometimes pointed out, with complete irrelevance, that "of the 133,000 Negro teachers employed in the United States, only 20,000 are employed in the North, East and West. The remaining 113,000 are employed in the 17 states and the District of Columbia where segregation is required." Of course, the most obvious explanation of the relatively small number of Negro teachers in the North and East is that the heavy influx of Negroes from southern communities into these areas in recent years has been comprised almost entirely of unskilled Negro laborers. It is not at all surprising that so few of these migrants have become teachers. It ought to be remembered, too, that the North and East offer a much wider occupational selection than does the South, where teaching is about the only thing an academically trained Negro can find to do.

In the event that desegregation occurs, Alabama, unlike some of the border states, will probably not find it necessary to abandon many schools because of small enrollments. It is entirely likely that more, rather than fewer, schools and teachers will be needed in the near future. My contacts in Alabama lead me to believe that whatever steps are taken will be in the interest of the children, Negro and white, who are, or should be, the major consideration.

C. H. PARRISH
University of Louisville
Louisville, Ky.

State Parks And Inequality

In its publication, "New South", for April-May, 1954, the Southern Regional council has produced facts and figures which illustrate in the area of state parks, the bankruptcy of the "separate but equal" doctrine when applied to life and living in our modern society. The more a state or community adopts a policy of providing public services out of tax funds, the more it becomes utterly impossible to provide two sets of facilities dispensing those public services one for whites and another for Negroes. State parks constitute an excellent illustration.

The State of Texas, for instance, in 1952 had forty-five state park areas for whites and NONE for Negroes. Any idea of attempting to duplicate these forty-five state parks, so as to provide on a separate basis the same park facilities for every Texas Negro which are provided for every Texas white person, is so fantastically impossible as a practical matter that it points up the historical truth that the "separate but equal" doctrine was never intended to provide equal treatment to Negroes on a separate basis. The historical purpose of segregation, not only in schools, but in every area where public services have been undertaken at public expense has been to provide a scheme and a mechanism by which all or most of the public funds could be spent for the public enjoyment of white people and little or none for the public enjoyment of Negroes.

It would have been easy, for instance, in the early days of the public schools. to have taken the money available for building public schools, and divided it by two, and then to have built two schools exactly alike of whatever size and quality the money available would buy. Instead, a good school was built for whites, even if it took all of the money available, and then any kind of makeshift arrangement was made for Negroes. In many cases, like Charleston, South Carolina, for instance, no attempt whatsoever was made until very recent years to provide any type of public high school education for Negroes.

Public hospitals have been another crude and crass illustration of the p remeditated fraud and hoax of the "separate but equal" doctrine. In most cases, there is not even any pretense that the facilities for Negro patients are equal to those for whites, and the exclusion of a Negro patient's doctor from the hospital to which his patient is sent only adds to the insult of the inequality which historyp shows conclusively has always been the real purpose of those responsible for the "separate but equal" fraud and hoax. Indeed, a prize should be offered to anybody who can point to a single "separate" public facility for Negroes that is "equal" to the one for whites.

DE-SEGREGATION LITERATURE

The Southern Regional Council has published another significant pamphlet on school de-segregation entitled, "Answers for Action Schools in the South." You can get a copy for twenty cents by writing to the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. This should be must reading for P-T. A. leaders and members, the Alabama State Federation of Civic Leagues, social clubs, business groups, religious bodies and labor unions. It should be good source material for youth forums; a handbook for "Men's Day," "Women's Day," "Youth Day" speakers; and every-occasion speakers. Even some speakers at the Birmingham Hungry Club could give a review of the contents of this school de-segregation booklet. Parents should get a copy of it and discuss it at the dinner table with their friends and the members of their families.

-REGISTER TO VOTE-

Dr. Mitchell Tells How South Can Implement High Court Decision

World Fri. 10-1-54

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Birmingham, Ala.

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320

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"The trial is whether the concept of democracy, cherished in the Western world, is in these Southern states, broad enough and deep enough and strong enough to accept a national decision that all American children should have access to the same public educational facilities at the same time."

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Negroes Do Not Have Freedom To Read In South, Survey Reports

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On the honor roll of democracy are 11 cities that allow Negroes unrestricted use of all libraries, main and branch. These are Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.; Louisville, Ky., Burlington, N. C., Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., and Fredericksburg, Norfolk, and Roanoke, Va.

Three southern cities have Negroes on their library boards — Louisville, Roanoke, Va. and Winston- Salem, N. C.

The above picture of library facilities open to Negroes, although bad, represents great progress in this field since 1941 when only 16 communities in the South gave any type of service to Negroes in their main public libraries.

Reddick summed up the library situation for Negroes in the South as follows:

"Two thirds of them have no library service whatever, even though over a million of these (10,000,000 Negroes in South) live in communities where library service is provided for white readers.

Most of the 3,000,000-odd Negroes who do have access to some sort of a library, live in a community that has a 'Negro branch' in it somewhere."

Although jimcrow or no library is the practice in the South, Reddick revealed that there are very few legal barriers to unsegregated libraries in Dixie. State laws are of three types:

1. Those permitting cities, towns and counties to set up their own.
2. Those calling for a state library, usually in the capital.
3. Those with library commission to set up a library program for the state especially in small towns and rural communities.

Race is seldom mentioned in any of these laws.

Reddick said it would cost the South $20,000,000 to build enough separate branch libraries to serve the potential Negro reading public. His solution is:

"...Forget the color line, consider a reader a reader, open all public libraries to the whole public; and establish branches, stations, mobile routes and units with regard to the principles of library organization and without regard to the skin color of the actual and potential readers."

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SCR head calls for mixed school boards

NEW YORK—George A. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, called for integrated school boards at a recent meeting sponsored by the National Committee for Rural Schools.

Mr. Mitchell declared that "the time has come to pass in which the most important and largest public service, namely the schools, cannot be successfully operated within the customary white monopoly of government."

"The coming desegregation of the schools," he continued, "makes the old injustice of white administration of the institutions unsupportable."

Regional Council Gets Ford Grant

The Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation has approved a grant of $240,000 to assist the Southern Regional Council's educational program in 12 Southern states for a period of 18 months, according to the Council with headquarters at 63 Auburn Avenue. N. E

In a statement issued by the executive committee, the Council said:

"The fund for the Republic, which was established by the Fourd Foundation in December, 1952, is concerned with preserving and extending those individual rights which are the essence of our American heritage.

"The Southern Regional Council, since its founding in 1944, has expressed that concern as it exists among thoughtful people of both races in the South.

"As the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Council goes back, in experience and good will, to 1919. Its aim is the attainment of equal opportunity for all the people of the South."

The grant, with other contributions, will be used to make "stronger and more independent state bodies," the Council said. It plans a governing board and officers for each affiliated state organization, which will have its own membership.

"The greater part of the newly available funds will be used to enable the state groups to employ professional staff persons, white and Negro," the Council said. "Thus each Southern state will have a full-time human relations service, available to both public officials and private citizens, maintained and directed by local leadership."

States to be included are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucy, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia

The Council believes that interracial boards of directors provide an approach "well suited to the human relations needs of the South. It puts major reliance where it belongs — on local responsibility and initiative — and it gives opportunity for the constructive forces in every Southern state to work effectively."

On the question of racial segregation in public schools, the Council said:

"The impending Supreme Court decision on public school segregation — whatever it may be — will call for all that is best and most responsible in Southern life. Fortunately there is abundant and growing evidence today of Southern willingness to find positive, democratic solutions to the problems of the region.

"It is our hope and belief that the Southern Regional Council, through its expanded state services, will make an important contribution to this effort."

George S. Mitchell is executive director of the Council. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, is chairman of the Executive Committee. Members of the committee include Attorney C. M Birnie, Atlanta; Rev. A. S. Turnipseed, Montgomery, Ala.; Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, Rockhill, S. C.; Prof. John A. Griffin of Emory University; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn., Regional Director CIO.

The Board of Directors include Georgians Attorney Morris B. Abram, Atlanta; Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; L. D. Milton, Atlanta; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Decatur; Morton Weiss, Atlanta; Miss Josephine Wilkins, Athens, and Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College.

Southern Group Looks to Future

Regional Council Revamping Setup

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Regional Council, Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director, is revamping and enlarging its organization to meet the challenge of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation public school ruling in the South.

Through expanded state services, made possible by a $240,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, the council plans to make itself strongly felt while influencing local opinion and public action.

Twelve states of the South will have a director and there will be assistant directors for most states, including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

THE COUNCIL is composed of "people of the South who have risen above the problems of race," an official explained. "It is badly needed to think through these problems . . . it serves as an organization linking people of like minds and thoughts . . . as a sort of morale booster."

The official also explained that there was "no provincial feeling" in the Southern Regional Council, an interracial organization comprised of representatives from all states in the section.

"It has seemed to us that the most effective way to approach our problems is as Southerners, to demonstrate in the South that there is an impulse to do right within the area, and to refute the old lie that no Southerner would be for right," he said.

THE ATLANTA office—located in the Wesley Memorial Church at Auburn Avenue and Ivy Street, N. E.—is a beehive of activity, coordinating and servicing state groups and individual members throughout the region. Workers employ fact-finding, conference and persuasion in getting toward the objective—equal opportunity for all the people of the South.

Few racial advances in the area have not been influenced wholly or in part by the council or its influential members. It is the successor to the Commision on Interracial Cooperation.

* * *

EXECUTIVE committee of the organization consists of: Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C., president; Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas; Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va.; A. W. Dent, New Orleans, La., and Alfred Mynders, Chattanooga, Tenn., vice president; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, chairman of executive committee; Leonard Haas, Atlanta, counsel; Dr. George M. Mitchell, executive director; Harold Fleming, assistant director; Mrs. C. M. Birnie, Atlanta; the Rev. A. S. Turnipseed, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. Maurice V. Shean, John A. Griffin and Harry V. Richardson, Atlanta, and Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn., committeemen.

Regional Council Group Receives Fund Approval

ATLANTA, Ga. — A grant of $240,000 to assist the educational program of the Southern Regional Council was approved by the Fund for the Republic, a branch member of the Ford Foundation since 1952. The Fund is concerned with the principles of extending and preserving fundamental human rights.

The Council, founded in 1944, will extend its educational program in twelve states for an 18-month period. Its primary aim is to achieve equality of opportunity for all people in the South and has sought to unite the best of Southern thought and leadership without regard for racial distinctions.

* * *

THROUGH ITS central office in Atlanta, Georgia, the Council has employed the methods of [illegible] son, Atlanta, Ga.; and Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Virginia State Board of Directors include Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton, Paul D. Williams, Richmond and Thomas W. Young, Norfolk.

The North Carolina Board of Directors include: Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill; E. A. McDowell, Wake Forest; Clyde Miller, Guilford College; Rt. Rev. E. A. Penick, Raleigh and John H. Wheeler, Durham.

* * *

THE S. C. Board of Directors include: Ralph Barbare, Rock Hill; A. J. Clement, Charleston; James L. Coker, Hartsville, Mrs. E. F. Spearman, Columbia; Richard Foster, Greenville and Mrs. Marion Paul, Columbia.

Other member states of the Council are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas

32a 1954

B'nai B'rith Anti-Defame Unit To Meet

Delegates from 11 Southern states will meet in Atlanta Sunday to attend the seventh annual session of the Southern Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Board Chairman William P. Bloom of Tuscaloosa, Ala., will report on human relations advances in the South during the past year. Alexander F. Miller, national director of the Community Services Division of the league, will report on the national scene.

Sessions will be held at the Mayfair Club from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with a 1 p.m. luncheon scheduled.

Atlantans on the board include Abe Goldstein, chairman of the board's executive committee, Donald Oberdorfer, Dr. Irving Goldstein, Dr. Alfred Weinstein, Julius Boehm, Sam E. Levy, Frank Garson, Arthur J. Levin, William Breman, Dr. Irving Greenberg, Benjamin Massell, Philip Shulhafer, Barney Medintz and A. L. Feldman. Other Georgia board members include Myer O. Sigal of Macon and Judge Emanuel Lewis, Dr. William Wexler, and Mrs. Philip Boblasky, all of Savannah.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL BOARD OF THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'nai B'rith.

Dr. Bethune, 79, flys to Switzerland for meetina

NEW YORK — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, shortly after celebrating her 79th birthday annivery here, left by plane for Switzerland, last Tuesday, to attend the World Assembly For Brotherhood.

Interviewed upon her departure, the president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College was enthusiastic in her endorsement of the Supreme Court's decision that segregation in the nation's schools was unconstitutional.

"The recent decision on school segregation by the U.S. Supreme Court has been the greatest mandate that has come since the Emancipation Proclamation," declared Dr. Bethune.

Envisions "New Day"

Further commenting on the "segregation" ruling of the Nation's highest court, she added:

"We are coming into a New Day, and no one should pay any attention to what is being said in certain sections of the country such as from Georgia and other such states—it is only fear that these states now have."

Dr. Bethune will remain in Switzerland until July 29, when she will fly to Windsor, Ont., for a six-day visit.

Accompanying her on this trip was Mrs. G .D. Rogers, widow of the late G. D. Rogers, fomerly president, Central Life Insurance Company of Georgia.

Prior to her departure, Mrs. Bethune was feted with a birthday party at the Theresa Hotel where hundreds of friends gathered to express best wishes for her journey and to show appreciation for her splenlid leadership throughout the years.

Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were received and many, many flowers. Mrs. Bethune's birthay, which was July 10, was also elaborately celebrated in Florida before she came north to make her flight abroad.

MEET AT CONFERENCE, CAUX, Switzerland — Miss Carol Deane (right), daughter of U. S. Congressman Charles Deane of North Carolina, is shaking hands with Richard Brown, professor of mathematics at the Blue Field State College in West Virginia, where both attended the world conference for moral armament in Caux, Switzerland. In center is Mrs. Richard Brown.

Dr. Bethune in Switzerland

Dr. Bethune finds atmosphere for world peace at Moral Re-Armament assembly

CAUX, Switzerland — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, past president, National Association of Colored Women of America, told the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament last week, she had seen at Caux "an ideology that goes beyond race or creed or color or religion."

Describing the "craving of the entire world for peace," Dr. Bethune said she has found at Caux "the uniting atmosphere" that could create peace.

Dr. Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, said her visit to Caux had fulfilled "the yearning of my life over the years."

Finds Short Comings

"I have always been a fighter for the things I believed to be right," she said, "but since coming here I have found how lacking I have been in places I thought I was most effective.

"I felt I had done very well, but as I faced myself against the four absolute standards of MRA-honesty, purity, unselfishness and love - I knew I must right-about - face in order to inject this new stream into the lives of thousands and thousands of people I have been privileged to teach.

"I thank God for my days here for the restoration that has been determined in my own soul and the hope for my beloved country, America, that every individual there of every color and creed may see and catch what I have seen and caught during these past days."

Answers For World

Dr. Bethune said a meeting of the type held in the Swiss town gives fully the answers by which a divided world can overcome the forces of destruction.

"We see no segregation, no discrimination, no greed in the hearts and minds of men in such an assembly," she stated. Here we see a "thinking and working and planning on a basis of what is right.

Building Together

"At Caux, we people of all races and nations are learning to free ourselves from the shackles of materialism so that we may build together a new world with freedom, prosperity and justice for all."

Attending the assembly with Dr. Bethune was Mrs. G. D. Rogers Sr., of Tampa, Fla. Among the other United States representatives were Belford Lawson, Washington attorney, and Prof. and Mrs. Richard Brown of Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.

Negro Scientists At Chemical Group Meet

Call Fri 10-7-54

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Negro scientists were among some 12,000 registered from this country and abroad at the record making sessions of the American Chemical Society in its 126th meeting here last week.

Included among those who attended the conference which had its headquarters at the Hotel Statler was:

Dr. Samuel P. Massie, chairman of Fisk university's department of chemistry. A native of Little Rock, Ark., and a holder of a doctorate from Iowa State college, Dr. Massie was one of six teachers who recently participated in a symposium on Putting the Plus Into College Teaching featured at the national meeting of the American Society which met in Kansas City.

He was the first Negro to be indicated as president of the Oklahoma Academy of Science. This occurred during his tenure on the staff at Langston university.

Dr. Massie, whose articles have been published in the Proceedings of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, Proceedings of the Tennessee Academy of Science, Beta Kappa Chi Journal and Iowa State Journal, among others, holds a grant of $18,000 from the National Cancer Institute for research on cancer drugs.

The noted scientist did industrial research on government war projects during World War II.

Other Negro scientists who attracted attention at the meeting included those who presented papers at the sessions. They were:

Dr. K. A. Huggins, chairman, department of chemistry, Atlanta university; Prof. H. S. McBay, Morehouse. Chemist National C Johnson, Universal Match Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Chemist G. J. Potter, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of (Montreal) Canada.

From Industry and government were noted Dr. Lloyd Cooke, Visking Corporation, Chicago, counellor of the Chicago section and chairman elect of the Chicago section; Chemist Lloyd Hall, Griffith Laboratories, Chicago, a veteran of some 37 creative years in the field. Vincent Wilmot, Printing Inks and Varnishes, Hope Gray Company, Clifton, N. J. Richard Epps, research work in antibiotics for Hoffman La Roche Inc., Nutley, N. Jersey and on the same staff Edward Jenkins, a junior bacterilogist.

The famed track star James LuValle, turned scientist and formerly with Eastman Kodak is active in Boston. C. H. Harris, Wright Air Development Company, Dayton, Ohio was also noted among this group.

From the research foundations was veteran Clarence Mason of the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, Ala., who has made notable contributions to international research, both active and published. Lawrence H. Knox, Hickrill Foundation, New York, and Charles W. Harris, Wright Development Center, Dayton, were busy at sessions and as discussants.

Educational institutions including Howard university (Doctors Moddie Taylor, Morris Kelso); Central State College, (Doctors E. O. Woolfolk and Mrs. Johnson), Ohio; Fisk University (Dr. Massie) Tennessee; Lincoln University (Dr. W. C. Byrd) Jefferson City, Mo.; and Maryland State College (Dr. O. E. Yokely) Maryland, were represented.

32b / 1954

Teacher unions given year to desegregate

CHICAGO (NNPA)— The 37th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers Friday adopted a resolution calling for suspension of local unions next year if, in the opinion of the executive council, they have not made sufficient progress toward racial integration.

The resolution was amended after southern delegates protested stronger wording which flatly asserted locals would be suspended if integration was not accomplished by the 1955 convention.

Some southern delegates pleaded that integration would take time and that it would be unfair to put a "cutoff date" without penalizing those locals which were working hard toward integration.

In opposing the resolution, Irving E. Fullington of Birmingham, Ala., said:

"We in the South do not accept this organization's premise that segregation is evil or that the Supreme Court is the supreme lawmaking body and that its laws are the supreme laws of the land."

TEACHERS CLASH ON BIAS IN UNIOI

Proposal to Suspend Locals That Fail to End Color Line in Year Is Disputed

By GENE CURRIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Segregation became an issue here today as the American Federation of Teachers, A. F. L., ended its thirty-seventh annual convention.

A resolution submitted by Richard Parrish, chairman of the convention Committee for Democratic Human Relations and a delegate from New York City Local No. 2, recommended that all federation locals that had not ended segregation completely before the next convention be suspended until integration was carried out. There are three such locals in New Orleans, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, where the racial barrier is well defined.

The proposal brought about an explosive reaction from the Southern delegates. Some who favored desegregation asserted that they could not reconcile it expected to overcome the problem before the next convention. Others who favored segregation held that they could not accept segregation as an evil and declared that the states would fight any individual attempt to enforce it.

The situation was resolved when Israel Kugler, president of the New York City Community College, called upon the convention to accept a pacifying amendment. This gave the federation's Executive Council the right to recommend for suspension before next year's convention any locals that did not make "a sincere effort" at integration.

Recommendations

The federation lashed out at "special interest" groups that promote their particular economic points of view by conducting so-called business-education days on school time and at taxpayers' expense.

It warned that any school officials who permitted outside groups to administer any portion of the school program "under the guise of increasing the economic understanding of teachers and pupils or for any other purpose, are abrogating their responsibilities."

The 1,000 delegates, who represent more than 45,000 teachers, recommended:

¶Teachers' salaries should start at $4,500 at least and rise to $8,000 in eight or less steps.

¶The school day should not exceed five and one-half hours of suprevised activity and extra compensation should be paid for services beyond that limit.

¶Teachers should be privileged to decline without prejudice any outside activity.

¶There should be a minimum retirement allowance of 50 per cent based on any five consecutive years the teacher might select for all those retiring at the age of 55 with at least twenty-five years' experience.

¶A teacher should be eligible to take sabbatical leave after every seven years of service for study, travel or rest.

¶ There should be tenure, or job protection, laws for teachers wherein a court of appeals would be mandated to review challenged decisions of the education boards.

Objects to Loyalty Oaths

The convention held that there ought to be no special requirements in the form of loyalty oaths or limitations upon teachers' rights to join organizations of their choice.

The delegates accepted a recommendation by Mr. Kugler that legislation be sought to establish more public junior colleges throughout the country similar to the New York State community colleges.

The New York delegation failed again to get clarification of the federation's stand on "Fifth Amendment teachers." The convention reiterated last year's stand "that while we oppose the employment of Communists in our schools we decry the dismissal of competent employes solely on the ground that they avail themselves of their legal and constitutional rights guaranteed in our Bill of Rights."

32b 1954

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

Miss Marr says Northerners discriminate against nurses

Afro-American P. 11

Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Grace Marr, assistant executive secretary of the American Nurses Association, charged that nurses are being discriminated against in northern states of the U.S., here last week.

Sat. 11-27-54

Speaking at the 30th annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Nurses Association, she stated that 84 of 108 schools for nurses in Pennsylvania bar students on basis of race. Others, she said, have a very limited quota. These, she said, discriminate not only against colored students, but also against Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Mexicans.

Miss Marr told the delegates to the convention that in many cases colored nurses are not given jobs for which they are qualified only because of their race. In other instances they are restricted to the handling of certain patients in many of the hospitals of Pennsylvania, she said.

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A SPOKESMAN of the Association said that plans are under way to form an advisory committee of lay people and a committee of the State Association to study the situation. The committee, it was said, will work towards the objective of the national program, which is "the achievement of the opening of all opportunities in nursing to members of all racial groups on the same basis."

32b 1954

Nurses fete ANA delegates

CHICAGO (ANP)—The Chicago Graduate Nurses' Association welcomed delegates to the 39th biennial convention of the American Nurses' Association which met here, April 26-30, in the Conrad Hilton hotel.

The graduate association planned a gala pre-convention program for visiting nurses. On the agenda were a banquet, Saturday, and a breakfast the following morning. Both events were in the Washington Park YMCA.

Mrs. Frances F. Gaines was mistress of ceremonies at the banquet, and Miss Jane A. Belt, chairman of the program committee.

The Chicago Graduate Nurses' Association once was the local chapter of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which merged with the American Nurses' Association several years ago. Some local chapters still exist, but most disbanded with the merger.

Officers of the group include Jennie A. Gravely, president; Ann Hightower, secretary, and Minetta Marion, treasurer.

END OF BIAS URGED IN NURSING FIELD

Association Official Reports Georgia Affiliate Is Only One Still Barring Negroes

By LILLIAN BELLISON

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26 — The American Nurses Association reported today that its affiliate in Georgia is the only state group that still bars Negroes from membership.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Porter, president of the association, told 2,700 persons registered for the opening of its thirty-ninth biennial convention here that understanding world conditions was the first challenge to nurses this year. She said that action also must be taken on the home front "as rapidly as possible to remove barriers that prevent the full development and full employment of nurses belonging to minority racial groups."

Of the 1,200 schools of nursing in the United States, 710 say they enroll students on the basis of qualification without regard to color, Mrs. Porter announced. She said that, although Negro nurses were finding increasing opportunities for employment, they seldom were considered for posts above the general duty level.

"And too frequently they do not receive the equal salary for equal work," she added.

Miss Grace E. Marr, assistant executive secretary in intergroup relations for the association, urged Negro students to apply for admission to the nursing schools of their choice "rather than to schools that have traditionally accepted colored students." She asked also that Negro nurses apply for positions in which they have interest and qualifications "wherever those positions exist."

Miss Marr said that admission of more Negroes to nursing schools would ease the nursing shortage. She stressed the need for admitting only qualified students to these schools. Expanding and improving elementary and secondary education for Negroes would qualify more of them for the study of nursing, she said.

Praises Student Group

The association official called on each of the 173,000 members of the association to promote integration of the Negro nurse in her place of employment. She praised the members of the National Student Nurses Association for operating on an integrated basis in advance of the parent body.

The association made its first presentation of the Mary Mahoney Medal to Miss May M. Maloney, executive director of the West Virginia State Nurses' Association. The award, established in honor of the nation's first Negro nurse, was given to Miss Maloney for her efforts to integrate nurses of racial minority groups in the profession.

Miss Maloney, whose illness prevented her from attending the convention, succeeded in having three nursing schools in her state extend enrollment to Negro students. She also set up one state and four district committees of the association in West Virginia to further intergroup relations.

In a further move for equality, the association made a grammatical revision of its by-laws to delete the pronoun "she" in recognition of the 2.4 per cent of its membership who are men. Sentences listing different membership requirements for women and men also were deleted.

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Nurses Still Face Race Bias In Profession

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Racial discrimination still exists in the nursing field despite action to remove barriers which prevent full development and employment of nurses belonging to minority groups, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Porter, president of the American Nurses Association, told the 39th biennial convention of the organization Monday.

STILL BARS COLORED

The association reported that its affiliate in Georgia is the only state group that still bars colored nurses from membership.

Mrs. Porter announced that 710 of the 1,200 schools of nursing say they admit students on the basis of qualifications and not color. Although colored nurses were finding increasing job opportunities, she said, they seldom were considered for posts above the general duty level.

"And too frequently they do not receive the equal salary for equal work," she added.

Colored students were urged by Miss Grace E. Marr, assistant executive secretary in intergroup relations for the association, to apply for enrollment in nursing schools of their choice 'rather than to schools that have traditionally accepted colored nurses."

NURSING SHORTAGE

She also urged that colored nurses apply for positions in which they have interest and qualifications "wherever these positions exist."

Admission of more colored students to nursing schools would ease the nursing shortage, Miss Marr said. The emphasized the need for only qualified students applying to these schools. Expanding and improving grade and high school education for colored students would qualify more for the study of nursing.

One of the 18-point tentative program of the association for 1954-56, submitted to the House of Delegates, was promoting full participation of minority groups in association activities and eliminating discrimination in job opportunities, salaries, and working conditions.

The association made its first award of the Mary Mahoney Medal to Miss May M. Maloney, executive director of the West Virginia State Nurses' Association. The award established in honor of the nation's first colored nurse, was given to Miss Maloney for her efforts to integrate colored nurses in the profession.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

Miss Maloney, whose illness kept her from attending the convention, got three nursing schools in her state to open their doors to colored students. She also set up one state and four district committees of the association in West Virginia to promote intergroup relations.

TO UPGRADE COLORED NURSES

Guardian Sat. 5-22-54

Although the American Nurses Association has made much progress since the recent dissolving of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, much is still needed to be done. Miss Grace E. Marr is assistant executive secretary of the ANA in charge of the intergroup relations program for upgrading colored nurses in hospitals and opening up more employment opportunities. She also cites the fact that rarely are colored nurses elected to office or appointed to committees in the ANA, state or district nurses association.

Tuskegee Man Elected To National Group

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Edward L. Price, who has served on the faculty of the Tuskege Institute School of Agriculture since 1948 as landscape architect and head of the Department of Ornamental Horticulture, was notified this week of his election to the American Society of Landscape Architects.

In achieving this distinction, he becomes the second Negro in the United States to be so honored. The other is Dr. Charles Dickenson of Lincoln University at Jefferson City Mo.

Price received a B. S. degree in Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute in 1937. He reecived a certificate from the Los Angeles Park School before going to Ohio State University where he received a bachelor's degree in Landscape Archietcture.

During 1952 and 1953, he completed work at the University of California for master's degrees in both Landscape Architecture and Ornamental Horticulture. At the University, he made an outstanding record. He returned to his work at Tuskegee last summer.

32b 1954

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

ATA Donates $1,809 To NAACP Defense Fund

NASHVILLE — It was a cool, calculating American Teachers Association that met here July 25-27, pondered aspects of the Supreme Court's decision, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding in Nashville and gave $1,809.90 to the NAACP.

The meeting held at Tennessee State university drew the largest attendance of any ATA meeting in almost two decades.

More than 500 delegates and teachers representing 19 states considered approaches and reactions and proposals as to what should be the teacher's attitude to the Supreme Court's decision and suggested plans and proposals.

Gerard A. Anderson of South Carolina president, presided over the sessions.

The graphic, penetrable Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, led the mainspring of thought on the convention theme, speaking on "What Should Be the Teacher's Attitude Toward the Supreme Court Pronouncement."

In his keynote address he gave seven attitudes he thought teachers should take toward the pronouncement.

"We should rejoice over the decision," Morehouse college's president emphasized, "because as I see it, it marks one of the fundamental distinctions between a democratic government and a totalitarian government such as Russia. . .it seems to me that it indicates the genius of American democracy. . ."

"Our attitude must be one of obedience to the law," Dr. Mays continued. "This is not a local issue. . .it is not a decision for Negroes; it is a decision for America."

The meetings crowning moment was the ATA's presentation to the NAACP of $500 for a life membership and the customary 10 percent of annual memberships to the legal and educational defense fund, amounting to $1,809.90.

The presentation was made to Thurgood Marshall by ATA Trustee C. L. Harper amid the applause of a standing ovation.

"When the story of this fight is finally written, one of the most important chapters will deal with the contributions and the cooperation of Negro teacher groups such as ATA," Marshall said in his acceptance.

Symposium speakers during the convention were Dr. Walter N. Ridley, NEA-ATA joint committee secretary, Virginia State college; Mrs. Bonita Valien, Fisk university; Dr. George W. Gore, jr., NEA defense commission member and president of Florida A and M. university; Dr. Miles W. Connor, Coppin State Teachers college president; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Washington, D. C.; and George D. Brantley, Sumner High School, St. Louis.

Other program participants included Dr. George C. Mitchell director, Southern Regional Council; Miss Mary L. Williams, NEA-ATA committee chairman; Dr. Robert C. Hatch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala.

Major officers elected were: Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, Mississippi, president; Elmer T. Hawkins, Maryland, vice-president; Mrs. Minnie L. Bell, D. C., and C. L. Harper Georgia, executive committee; G. A. Key Tennessee and Dr. J. H. Taylor, N. C board of trustees; Dr. H. Coucil Trenholm, Alabama, executive secretary; Dr. Howard H. Long Ohio, treasurer.

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION meeting in Nashville, Tenn., celebrates 50th anniversary of founding of organization. Highlight of the convention was an ATA donation of $1,809 to the NAACP. Left to right are Dr. J. F. Drake, president, Alabama A. & M. college; Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee State University; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legal counselor, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college.

ATA gets NAACP membership

32b

NEW YORK — The American Teachers's Association, largest organized body of teachers in the country, has paid in $500 for a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as part of the Fight for Freedom campaign.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to aid American democracy by eliminating racial discrimination and segregation by Jan. 1, 1963—the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

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FOUR PERSONS and two organizations made an initial payment on an NAACP life membership during the last fortnight in which a total of $1,053 in Freedom funds was received.

They were the Florida State Federation of Colored Womens' Club; Benevolent Fund District, Grand Lodge Number Seven, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of N.C., Raleigh, N.C.; Edward Cross, Orange, N.J.; Professor S. Ralph Harlow, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; Myron E. Halpern, Boston, Mass.; and Dr. George Cannon, New York.

Dr. George W. Gore Jr. Reveals:

TEACHERS' TENURE

FAMU President Heard In Vital Address At ATA

National Meeting of Educators From Many States Gets Important Data On Plans Made For Change-over To Integrated Schools; Voluntary Continuation of Some Separate Schools Explained Veteran Teacher of Baltimore

Colored teachers who have enlisted as members of the National Education Association (NEA) will get the benefit of the powerful "Defense Commission" of this the world's greatest organization of teachers in cases where they are discriminated against in the matter of their right to hold their positions as teachers in the integrated school systems of the country.

This was the assurance given teachers attending the 51st annual session of the American Teachers Association this week by Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., native Nashvillian, former dean of Tennessee A&I State College and now president of Florida A&M University.

Dr. Gore is a member of the NEA Defense Commission, having been chosen to that high position following his retirement from the vice presidency of the NEA, to which he was elected two years ago. Dr. Gore was one of the speakers at the symposium hour of Monday morning when the ATA heard several addresses advising the members what to expect and "how to behave" as the nation gets ready to implement the epoch-making U. S. Supreme Court decision of last May 17, when the great tribunal outlawed compulsory racial segregation in public schools.

Dr. Gore did not look through rose-tinted glasses and see the integration of colored school teachers and principals as something that would come to pass as a matter of course. He was frank in stating that the NEA is expecting the Defense Commission to have the matter of protecting colored teachers in their just demands as the principal problem with which the commission will have to deal with in the near future, although problems outside of the realm of racial discrimination will also be of concern to the commission.

It was stated that the commission has a fund of $190,000 with which to make its appeal for just treatment of NEA members of both races. The commission also is alerted to unjust attacks on public education and to the need to promote real academic freedom and support the demand for Federal Aid to Education on a fair basis.

Persons who have been reading and listening to political speeches by the Hon. Gordon Browning of Tennessee, in which the former governor has been saying he will "find a way" to preserve the pattern of white and colored schools legally in Tennessee, may have gotten a tip-off as to how this will be carried out in some southern states and communities at least.

Dr. Miles W. Conner, a veteran educator of Baltimore gave an interesting talk on how they are going ahead with "integrating" in that city, which he says has the largest array of separate schools of any city in the nation. Dr. Conner stated that it was after the assignment of teachers in Baltimore had been made for the next school year that City Superintendent John A. Fisher called all of his teachers together and requested their help in promoting integration in Baltimore, ahead of any directive that would come from the State Board of Education, which is waiting until the Supreme Court hands down its decrees in the fall.

It seems that in Baltimore they are going to put school attendance on a "democratic" basis for the children. Parents will be permitted either to send their children to the school in the immediate neighborhood or get them transferred to another school outside of the neighborhood.

Teachers will be assigned to the various schools on a "democratic" basis, but each teacher after being assigned is to be interviewed to find out if she is ready and willing to teach where she has been assigned. Where it appears the teacher will not be able to do her best work where she has been assigned, she will be transferred to another school more satisfactory to her.

It will be strictly on a voluntary basis, it seems, for pupils as well as for teachers and it does seem that Baltimore will have schools in which white pupils are in the majority and also colored schools where colored pupils predominate.

With "democracy" at work in the matter of assigning pupils and teachers it can be seen that in the Deep South one will hardly notice the difference in the "complexion" of pupils and teachers under the new arrangements. But, everything will be carried out on a voluntary basis.

This idea already has been advertised as the plan Mississippi was going to put into operation and the white authorities have already predicted that "volunteering" would be carried out on a wholesale basis, without any friction whatever.

It would seem however, that it will be the "Baltimore Plan" rather than the "Mississippi Plan" that voluntary separated schools will be known by in the not too distant future.

It was predicted by Dr. Conner that persons who elect to pay bus fares to send their children to schools outside of their particular zones will probably soon tire of the extra expense and begin sending pupils to the school in walking distance of the pupils. Dr. Conner was confident that this "democratic" arrangement would not be carried out by the authorities in any spirit of racial discrimination because his city, he stated, has a very vigilant NAACP that would be continually on guard to prevent it.

Another speaker on the Monday morning program was Mrs. Bonita Valien of the department of social studies at Fisk University. She based her belief on the security of colored teachers on the fact that school population will be the same after integration as before and all of the present teachers will be needed, as in the past. Mrs. Valien's "citations" to support her views were what have been reported from states "out West." Out there integration has been carried out without any trouble whatever, she assured her audience.

Mrs. Valien also made an objective review of the book by Harry Ashmore which deals with separate schools and which has been the subject of articles published in the daily newspapers.

Mrs. Valien did mention the fact that there were some superintendents who have discouraged colored teachers seeking "more education" and held this was for the purpose of not letting them get ahead of white teachers in training for the teaching jobs.

Teachers Plan For Integration

MONTGOMERY — More than 2,000 members of the American Teachers Association are expected to attend the 51st annual convention of the association when it convenes in Nashville, Tenn., July 25-27 to map plans for public school integration.

The convention will hold forth on the campus of Tennessee State A & I university. Its theme will be "Preparing for De-segregation."

In its last report several weeks ago the ATA membership was reportedly over the 16,000 mark. At its last annual convention at Orangeburg, S. C., the association made a $5,000 contribution to the legal defense fund of the NAACP.

Among officers of the ATA expected to attend the annual confab are:

Gerard Anderson, Florence, S. C., president; Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, Clarksdale, Miss., vice president; Dr. H. Councill executive secretary: Dr. Howard H. Long, Wilberforce, Ohio, treasurer; C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Ga., executive committee; Dr. Miles W. Connor, Baltimore, Maryland, and George Key, Chattanooga, Tenn., board of trustees; J. T. Brooks, Montgomery, Ala., regional vice president; and Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Montgomery, Ala., past president.

tion was held on the campuses of Benedict College and Allen University here June 20-21.

The general theme of the convention was "the Responsibility of Educational Forces in an Integrated Society."

Speaking before an audience of over 800 delegates and summer school students of the Benedict-Allen summer school in Antisdel Chapel June 21, Dr. Alfonso Elder, presider of North Carolina College at Durham, admonished the teachers to move enthusiastically behind the U.S. Supreme Court's ban against segregated schools and to work for "the principle of nonsegregation" in all areas of living.

He pointed out that colored educators should take "high ground positions" in working for race integration.

Fight Jim-Crow Housing

Areas in which education can take the lead in the fight for integration were listed by the president as a better understanding between white and colored teachrs, pupils and parents.

Dr. Elder also stressed the need for educators to put forth more effort in erasing segregated housing conditions.

We "should understand that residential segregation perpetuates educational segregation, that educational segregation in turn promotes social prejudices and that social prejudices lead to further insistence upon residential segregation," Dr. Elder

laxity in professional progress. Dr. Elder said that the court decision removed "the use of segregation as an excuse for inferior work."

"There is no longer any justification for those who have been inclined to relax in the quality of their performance because they were forever bound, they thought, to operate in a segregated situation," he declared.

The first general session was held in Allen University Auditorium on Sunday evening with Dr. Walter N. Ridley, chairman of the department of psychology, Virginia State College, Petersburg, as speaker.

Dr. Ridley spoke on "How To Meet the Demands of an Integrated Society in a Changing World." He pointed out that "we must understand man's real nature" and "we must have faith in the part that a minority can play in building the moral fabric in a democracy."

'Liberty Is Not Freedom'

The audience was admonished to note the difference between freedom and liberty. "The slaves had liberty when they were emancipated, but they soon found that they did not have freedom to work, to move and to enjoy rights in a democracy." said Dr. Ridley.

Dr. Ridley said, "We must realize our responsibilities in an integrating society by being willing to stand up and be counted for what is right."

On Monday, a symposium was held on "Facing The Real Issues of an Integrated Society."

Participants were Dr. Joseph H. Taylor, North Carolina College at Durham; Dr. Henderson Davis, Allen University; Elliott Palmer, president of Student

ing officer, was re-elected vice president for 1954-55.

Miss Hazel Clarke, department of commerce, North Carolina College at Durham, was recommended as secretary. The 1955 convention will be held at St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.

ATA Has Fifth Woman Pres.

MONTGOMERY, Ala —When the Executive Committee of The American Teachers Association meets here in Montgomery at its Executive Office in the Alabama State Association Building on Wednesday, September 1, to begin officially its 1954-55 ATA fiscal year, its administration direction will be placed in the hands of the fifth woman president which NATCSAT has had in its 51 year of operation.

Chosen at the recent convention at Nashville to serve as president for the ensuing ATA year is Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, a Jeanes Supervisor for Coahoma County with headquarters at Clarksdale, Mississippi. Mrs Johnson has served president of the Mississippi Teachers Association.

Preceding her as presidents of this national association have been Dr Mary McLeod Bethune of Florida in 1924, Miss Fannie C Williams of Louisiana in 1931, the late Mrs. Willa Carter Burch of the District of Columbia in 1937 and Miss Mary L Williams of West Virginia for the four year period of 1941-44.

To be associated with Mrs. Johnson will be Mr. Elmer T. Hawkins of Maryland as General Vice President, Dr. H Councill Trenholm of Alabama as Executive Secretary, Dr Howard H. Long of Ohio as Treasurer and Dr Miles W. Connor of Maryland as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Gerard A. Anderson of South Caolina is completing the now statutory one year term as ATA president and presided at the recent 51st ATA convention at Tennessee A and I State University

ATA gives NAACP $19,000 in 16 years

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— The American Teachers Association brought its total contributions to NAACP up to $19,000 through its annual contributions which was received in person by Thurgood Marshall at its recent convention in Nashville.

Sixteen years ago at its convention held at Tuskegee, the ATA authorized that one tenth of its membership income would be donated annually to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Each year the ATA has contributed this allotment which has grown as its annual membership has increased. In 1953 at Orangeburg, an extra $3,400 was contributed to make the total $5,000 in recognition of the special needs of the fund.

Courier Poll:

U. S. Teachers Vote 'Yes' On Integration

EDITOR'S NOTE: America knows that school integration is the law of the land! It became so at 12:51 P. M. on the afternoon of Monday, May 17, 1954 . . . when Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren read his now famous unanimous opinion, outlawing the practice.

How do Negro teachers in the South feel? The following poll story gives the "lie" to the Talmadge-Byrnes contention that Negroes . . . and Negro teachers . . . don't want integration.

Alex Rivera, an expert in this field, tells the story as "told to him" in this remarkable article.

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— sociation began its second with a future as bright as

The American Teachers As half-century here last week the face of a first-grader on his first day in school.

The ATA adopted resolutions urging its membership to comply actively with and seek the immediate implementation of the May 17

U. S. Supreme Court decision.

Replying to the basic question of a Courier three-query questionaire, "Do you favor integration?" 182 of the 300 assembled teachers participated in the survey. Of those voting, 173 voted in favor of integration, three or 1.6 per cent voted against it and three were undecided whether they wanted it or not.

* * *

Thus 95.1 per cent of the assembled teachers, representing 16,500 teachers from

Teachers urged to push integration

North Carolina College head talks at Region 3 convention

COLUMBIA, S.C.—The annual convention of Region Three of the American Teachers Associa-

declared.

Raise Professional Standards

Warning the teachers against

Government North Carolina College at Durham and Dr. Frank A. De Costa, State A & M College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Dr. Speigner Presides

Dr. Thodore R. Speigner, vice president, Region 3, ATA director of the division of resource-use education, North Carolina College at Durham and presid-

seventeen Southern and border states, made false the prosegregationists' assertion that Negroes don't want integrated schools.

Response to the second question, "Do you feel that the U. S. Supreme Court's decision jeopardizes the Negro teacher's job," was both significant and revealing. Of the 182 who filled out the questionnaire, four did not answer this question, seven were undecided and ten were of the opinion that the decision did jeopardize the jobs of the Negro teacher. Contrary to the sputterings of Southern politicians 161 or 85.5 per cent of the voting teachers expressed no concern about prospective loss of jobs in the face of impending integration.

In reply to the third question, "Do you think that Negro children will be unhappy in integrated schools?" It was shown that whereas 82.4 per cent of the respondents felt that Negro children would not be unhappy in schools with white children, the feeling was that the bigger adjustment would have to be made at the high school level. This is believed to reflect the result of parental indoctrination and feelings about peer culture.

* * *

MRS. LILLIAN R. JOHNSON, of Clarksdale, Miss., newly elected president of the ATA, said in an interview, "Competent Negro teachers will find jobs where school systems are integrated . . . however, Negro teachers place the welfare of colored people above their jobs."

Quite mindful that practical considerations influence that in which a man believes and that for which a man stands, Mrs. Johnson expressed the belief that "If our teachers were faced with the choice of losing jobs in integrated systems they would place the advancement of the race above their self-interest."

Sensing the fact that perhaps the greatest human story of a race of people is mixed up in the varying and contradictory reports that are being published about the attitude of Negroes toward this threshold of a new and different life, the Courier is interested in learning the true feeling of a representative cross-section of Negroes.

There are many questions that in the past few weeks have been passed across the fence by neighbors, by workmen on their jobs, in taverns, on street cars and on street corners, civic clubs, by families around the dinner table, in churches and by just plain people across the width and breadth of this nation.

* * *

MOST OFTEN asked questions, however, involve: (1) the student, and (2) the teacher. Politicians declared even before the decision was announced that the Negro wanted to go to "his own school" and that the "Negro teacher does not want integration," and further that "Negro teachers will lose their jobs in an integrated system."

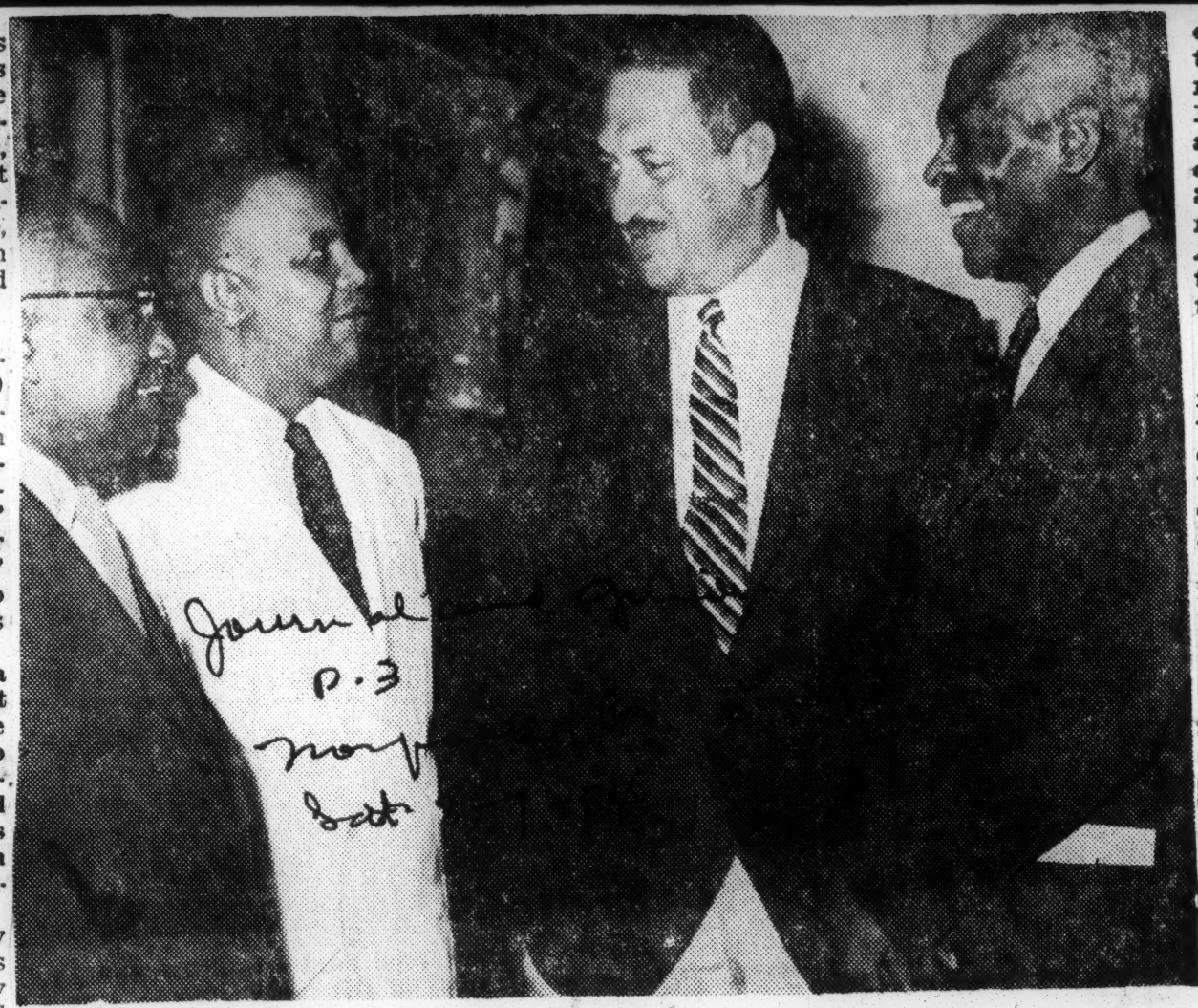
The Courier prepared a questionnaire which did not require the respondent to give his name, but required him to give his state and such pertinent information which would give educational researchers an insight into factors which might be influential in making a decision.

The poll, which was tacitly approved by the ATA, was not officially sanctioned by the group, but was conducted independently by the Courier.

Some of the participants in the poll, who took time to enlarge upon their views, expressed the general feeling that a period of adjustment will be necessary. One woman answered, "Children will not be unhappy unless the parents or teachers make them so." Another commented, "They get along happily in my backyard. I can't see why the schoolroom would make any difference."

* * *

THE THREE "no" votes to the question, "Do you favor integration?" came one each from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina. Two of the replies came from women teachers who indicated that their answers were not motivated by any fear of losing jobs or that they felt Negro and white children would not



AT ATA SESSIONS—On hand for the annual meeting of the American Teachers Association at Nashville recently were, left to right, Dr. F. M. Drake, president, Alabama A. and M. College; Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee State University, host-institution; NAACP legal counselor Thurgood Marshall, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College. During the sessions, the ATA presented the NAACP counselors with a check to be used in furthering the work of the organization.

500 Attend Sessions At Nashville

Dr. Mays, Thurgood Marshall Keynoters, Association Aided

By MABEL B. CROOKS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — It was a cool, calculating American Teachers Association that met here July 25 - 27, pondered aspects of the Supreme Court's decision, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding in Nashville, and gave $1809.90 to the NAACP.

The meeting held at Tennessee State University drew the largest attendance of any ATA meeting in almost two decades. More than 500 delegates and teachers representing 19 states considered approaches and reactions and proposals as to what should be the teacher's attitude to the Supreme Court's decision and suggested plans and proposals. Gerard A. Anderson of South Carolina, president, presided over the sessions.

* * *

DR. BENJAMIN E. Mays, led the consideration of the convention theme speaking on "What Should Be the Teacher's Attitude Toward the Supreme Court Pronouncement." In his keynote address he gave seven attitudes he thought teachers should take toward the pronouncement.

"We should rejoice over the decision," Morehouse College's president emphasized, "because as I see it, it marks one of the fundamental distinctions between a democratic government and a totalitarian government such as Russia...it seems to me that it indicates the genius of American democracy..."

* * *

"OUR ATTITUDE must be one of obedience to the law," Dr. Mays continued. "This is not a local issue. . it is not a decision for Negroes; it is a decision for America. I wish we could take a positive attitude and not a negative one. . .I wish we would assume that if there is a shortage of 75,000 teachers in America. . .that we are not going to need fewer teachers but more teachers. . .that if Negro teachers are comptent, if they have tenure, if they meet the standard of excellence as set by the stat and by the regional board that we will have jobs, and we will have schools in which to teach and students to teach."

The meetings crowning moment was the ATA's presentation to the NAACP of $500 for a life membership and the customary 10 per cent of annual memberships to the legal and educational defense fund, amounting to $1,809.90. The presentation was made to Thurgood Marshall by ATA Trustee C. L. Harper amid the applause of a standing ovation.

* * *

"WHEN THE story of this fight is finally written, one of the most important chapters will deal with the contributions and the co-operation of Negro teacher groups such as ATA," Mr. Marshall said in his acceptance.

"There is no cause for fear or for worry, although the job is a tough one," he counseled as he accepted the contributions. He announced the NAACP's plan to have four give full time to field work in behalf of teachers.

* * *

SYMPOSIUM speakers during the convention were Dr. Walter N. Rialey, NEA-ATA Joint Committee secretary, Virginia State Colleve; Mrs. Bonita Valien, Jr., NEA Defense Commission member and president of Florida A. and M. University; Dr. Miles W. Connor, Coppin State Teachers College president; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Washington, D. C.; and George D. Brantly, principal of, Sumner High School, St. Louis.

Other program participants included Dr. George C. Mitchell, director, Southern Regional Council; Miss Mary L. Williams, NEA-ATA committee chairman; Dr. Robert C. Hatch, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala.

Major officers elected were: Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, Mississippi, president; Elmer T. Hawkins, Maryland, vice president; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell D. C. and C. L. Harper, Georgia, executive committee; G. A. Key, Tennessee and Dr. J. H. Taylor, N. C., board of trustees; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Ala., executive secretary; Dr. Howard H. Long Ohio, treasurer.

Top Speakers Here For Meet On Negro Life

Several outstanding speakers and historians, from different parts of the country are in the city this weekend for the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

With registration being held all day Friday at the Pine Street YMCA., the first session of the meeting will begin at 10 a. m., Friday, in Room 106, Chouteau at St. Louis University, 3673 West Pine Blvd. 10-29-54

Dr. I. Sobel, of Washington University, will lecture to delegates on the "Present Economic Status of the Negro in the St. Louis Area." He will be followed by Herman Dreer, of Harris Teachers College, speaking on "Joseph E. Mitchell, the Father of a New Era in Politics."

At two o'clock Friday afternoon, delegates will assemble at Harris Teachers College, 5351 Enright Ave., to hear Dr. Ralph Bieber, of Washington University and Dr. Augustus Low from Maryland State College.

IN GOLD RUSH

Dr. Bieber's subject will be "Negroes in the California Gold Rush" and Dr. Low will report on "Substitution of Slavery in Maryland, 1863-1865."

At 8 p. m., at Louderman Hall, Washington University, Dr. Lorenzo Turner of Roosevelt University, will address the delegates on the "Education of Africans South of the Sahara."

A reception in honor of the delegates will be staged at Achievement House, 7[illegible] Vandeventer Place, Friday night at ten o'clock, under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Dr. Lawrence E. Nicholson, and Mrs. Pearl White. Hostesses from local sororities will also be present.

The Saturday program of the Association begins at 10 a. m., with a panel discussion on "The Teaching of Negro History in the Schools".

It will take place at the Public Library, Fourteenth and Olive Streets, in the assembly room.

VARIOUS PANELISTS

Panelists will include Dr. Merl R. Eppse, Tennessee State University; Miss Elsie O. Scott, Vashon High School, moderator; Harvey Jackson, of Detroit, counsellor in the public schools; James Egbert Allen, the public high schools of New York City, and Miss Lucy Turner of East St. Louis.

A business session will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon at the library.

Dr. J. Erroll Miller, of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, will be the main speaker Saturday night at the Lincoln high school in East St. Louis. The program begins at 8:00 p.m., and his subject will be "Changing Status of Negro Suffrage."

An Author's Breakfast, beginning at 9:30 Sunday morning will be hled at the Pine Street YMCA. Dr. Ulysses Lee of Lincoln University will discuss "Some Contemporary Novelists of the Caribbean Islands."

The feature and closing event will be the appearance of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Sunday at 4 p.m., at the Pine Street "Y."

Dr. Mays will speak on "Desegregation in Education". The choral groups of Lovejoy High School, Lincoln High School, the Walton Choraliers and the Kingsway Baptist Church will provide music.

Dr. Benjamin Mays Is Guest Speaker For Negro History Association Meet

Argus St. Louis, Mo.

The Association for the study of Negro Life and History has scheduled a three-day meeting here, October 29 through 30, during which a campaign will be launched to raise $2,000 to aid in completion and publication of an Encyclopedia on the Negro.

Observing the 40th Anniversary of the Association, the local committee has lined up several outstanding speakers, among whom is Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College.

Dr. Mays will address the final session of the meeting Sunday, October 31, at the Pine Street YMCA.

Dr. Lorenzo Turner, of Roosevelt University in Chicago, will also speak at a session on "The Education of Africans South of the Sahara." Dr. Turner recently completed a tour of Africa.

Meetings will be held at St. Louis University, Harris Teachers' College, Pine Street "Y" and the Lincoln High School of East St. Louis, Illinois.

The late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, at the time of his death, had spent 25 years gathering data for the proposed encyclopedia. A debt of $40,000, incurred by this work, was partially paid off within a three-year period under the leadership of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central College at Wilberforce Ohio.

An exhibit, showing achievements of Negro citizens in Missouri, is currently on display at the Central Public Library.

All sessions of the Association meetings are free.

American Negro History

This month, October 29 to 31, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will observe its Fortieth anniversary in St. Louis. Argus

An impressive program has been scheduled by the local committee, one which should attract a number of people to all sessions. p. 14

The committee is hoping that the St Louis meeting will help in the raisng of $2000 to help liquidate an Association debt incurred in the gathering of data for an Encyclopedia on the Negro.

Such a work is sorely needed in this land to aid in the program of human relations education which public school integration has popularized in the last few weeks. In St State where such significant events have taken place in the fight for equality it would be no more than proper that the Association find succor.

Here is a program in which even school children can lend considerable support financially and through encouraging their parents to take part in the observance.

The contribution of the Negro American to the development of this powerful nation has too long been camouflaged. This encyclopedia would place before the public information of tremendous value in offsetting the stereotypes so prevalent among both Negro and white regarding our contribution to this democracy.

Watch the newspapers for the announcements and go out to hear from men who know just how great is our heritage.

Speaker Says:

Argus Editor Founded New Political Era Here

Argus St. Louis, Mo.

Herman Dreer, of Harris Teachers' College, addressing a session of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History meeting here last week-end, called the late Joseph E. Mitchell, founder of the St. Louis Argus, "the father of a new era in politics for the Negro in St. Louis."

The speaker traced Mr. Mitchell's activities in the political world from 1916, when the Citizens Liberty League was founded, through 1921, crediting the well-known publisher as the outstanding force in bringing about a change from the old era of Negroes laboring solely for appointive positions to obtaining elective offices.

On the same program Dr. L. Symington Curtis, of Harris Teachers' College, reviewed the contributions of Negroes in local history. Dr. Irving Sobel, of Washington University, spoke on the present economic status of the Negro in St. Louis.

Dreer said Mitchell was responsible for the election of several Negroes to political positions which they had not previously held. According to Dreer, Charles E. Turpin, an elected constable, was inspired to enter the political race by Mitchell, and Walthal Moore, first Negro legislator of Missouri, was coached by the editor during his campaign.

Other speakers appearing before delegates to the Association meeting included Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State College, and president of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. H. C. Prenholm, president, Alabama State College; Dr. Merle Eppse, A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Harvey Jackson, Detroit; Dr. Norman Walton, Alabama State College; Mrs. Troos Lattimer, Professor, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.; Dr. L. A. Thorpe, Alabama A. & M. College; Dr. Benjamin Quarrel, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Henry Cobb, Florida A. & M. College; Dr. Hugh Roberts, Va. State College; Prof. Charles H. Hayes, Talledega College; Albert Brooks, principal of Patterson Junior High School, Washington, D.C., treasurer of the Association and editor of the Negro History Bulletin; G. Arnett Lindsey, Washington, D.C.; Dr. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University; Dr. T. E. Wilson, Morris Brown College; Dr. J. Ruben Sheeler, Texas Southern University; Dr. W. L. Howell, Western Baptist Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.; Princess Bowen, A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Lorenzo Greene, professor of History, Lincoln University, Jeff City, Mo., and Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University, Jeff City, Mo.

32b 1954

AMERICAN YOUTH INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Industrial pupils elect officers at nat'l meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The annual conference of the American Youth Industrial Association was held here last week.

The conference consists of high school pupils in the following states: North and South Carolinas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee.

In competitive tournaments Friday, the following winners and runners-up emerged:

Tailoring: Frank Tasker, Macon, Ga.; Katherine Wood, South Carolina; Nursing: Mary Lanking, Natchez, Miss.; Ruby Devrans, Alabama; Brick Masonry: Toy L. McSwain, Spartanburg, S.C.; Frank Massenburg, North Carolina, and Wilbert Johnson, Miss.

Top Shoe Repairers

Shoe repairing: William Golden, Augusta, Ga.; Willie McCollie, Charlotte, N.C.; Plastering: Don Davis, Macon, Ga.; Walter C. Hunter, South Carolina; Cosmetology: Jessie Kelly, Columbia, S.C.; Colgene Watkins, Georgia;

P. 76

Carpentry; James Presser, Vicksburg, Miss.; Samuel Williams, Georgia; Mechanical Drawing: Fred D. Brown, Elberton, Ga.; Carnegie Greene, Alabama; Electricity: Robert Alford, Meridian, Miss.; James E. Hayden, Arkansas;

Radio: Melvin Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.; Willie D. Richards, Georgia; Auto Mechanics: Jesse Gilmore and Ken Maynard Scott of South Carolina.

Conerence Officers Named

Otis Williams Jr., Columbia, S.C., retiring president, presided over the general conference session, during which the following officers were elected:

Williard Perry, N.C., president; George Barnes, Ark., 1st. vice president; Aaron Hooks, Miss., 2nd vice president; Reuben Parler, N.C., 3rd vice president;

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Shirley Jones, Miss., secretary; Robert Alfrod, Miss., assistant secretary; Marion Johnson, S.C., treasurer; Jesse Gilmore, S.C., chaplain, annd Cleveland Fisger, Ark., sergeant at arms.

During a meeting of the Teacher Training Group, Advisory Board members elected were as follows:

Chairman, F. D. woodard, Miss.; fist. vice chairman, A. C. Crater, Ark.; 2nd vice chairman, Aaron Cook, Ga.; 3rd vice chairman, S. L. Hamlin, N.C.; secretary, S. C. Smith, N.C.; and chaplain, J. C. Abercrombie of South Carolina.

AYIEA membership has increased by states each year. The 1955 conference will be held at Pine Bluff, Ark.

32b 1954

FEDERATION ON WOMEN'S CLUBS (ALABAMA)

Federated Women's Clubs Meet With Dora Beverly Members

The Dora Beverly Club was host to the regular monthly meeting of the City Federation of Womens Clubs at the Community House on Sunday afternoon. Each of the 17 club groups comprising the federation had representation, with the largest number coming from the host club followed by the Ten Times One Is Ten Club. The program featured a TV program presented by the host group headed by Miss Willie M. Stone. The dramatic production was entitled "Women Builders" and was written and directed by Mrs. Janie Lowe Clayton who also served as narrator. Portraying the contributions of a selected group of distinguished Negro women were the following club members: Mesdames Josie S. Lawrence, Maggie Y. Forte, Jewett Anderson, Louvenia P. Boddie, Idabelle Smiley, Emma Williams and Thelma S. Morris.

They represented and dramatized the contributions of the following well-known characters; respectively: Lucy Laney, Maggie Walker, Janie Porter Barrett, Mary McLeod Bethune, Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Jane Hunter. Delightful music by the club, with Mrs. Atnalie Smiley as soprano soloist highlighted the inspiring program.

Mrs. Sadie Brooks, federation president, presided over the business session which included reports from the committee on legislation of which Mrs. Leola H. Whitted and Miss Tessie M. Oliver are co-chairmen, the report being read by the committee secretary, Mrs. Geneva Johnson; from the trustee board, headed by Mrs. Bertha McClain, and also a special report from Mrs. Hattie Alexander, representing the trustee board.

It was agreed that the constitution be revised to meet the needs of an expanding program for a growing organization. The group endorsed the proposals for the slum clearance project in the area of the Cramton Bowl and members were urged to submit resolutions to the Montgomery Housing Authority indicating same. There was a report of the party staged at the Community House on Saturday for the underprivileged children of the community and sponsored by the Ten Times One Is Ten Club. More than 80 children played games under the supervision of the club members and the Community House workers and were served cookies and ice cream. Other clubs will sponsor similar programs during the year.

The new program director of the Community House, Mrs. Harvey Cole, was presented and gave some indication of her plans for utilization of the resources of the house. Mrs. Cole, a graduate social worker with the Masters degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is a dynamic young woman who has been elected to succeed Mrs. Louise Saxton Young, who finds it necessary to resign at this time after a period of successful operations at the Community House.

Plaudits go to the Anna M. Duncan Club, of which Mrs. Elizabeth M. Arrington is president. It is the only organization in the city which received a citation from the United Appeal Council for distinguished service during the recent city-wide financial campaign for charity.

From a service table beautifully decorated with white and blue iris, representing the club colors of the Dora Beverly group, punch was poured to one of the largest crowds in the City Federation's history.

Of special interest is the announcement that the "Know-Your-State Federation" Day speaker for the third Sunday in March will be Mrs. Jessie Guzeman, of Tuskegee Institute, who recently has entered the campaign for a seat on the Board of Education of Macon County. The program committee headed by Mrs. Zelia S. Evans announces also that on the occasion, music will be furnished by the Dora Beverly Club and by other singing aggregations.

A great occasion is being planned which will attract the interest of the entire community and all are urged to make plans to attend. Details of the program itself will be made in a later release.

P. B. Young New Head Of Frontiers Chapter

Dr. P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Journal and Guide, was elected president of the Tidewater Area Chapter of the Frontiers of America Inc. at its meeting Wednesday evening in the Ebenezer Baptist Church social center, Portsmouth.

Other officers elected at the meeting were W. E. Waters, first vice-president; Dr. J. J. Quarles, second vice-president, Dr. Hugo Owens third vice-president; S. H. Bell, executive secretary; W. L. Clarke, recording secretary; Dr. F. G. Elliott, treasurer, and Rev. Dr. J. D. Cauthen, chaplain.

MEMBERS OF the board of directors are E. J. Taylor, Charles H. Bowens, Dr. S. F. Coppage, Dr. Harvey N. Johnson outgoing president of the chapter; Dr. E. D. Burke, Dr. G Hamilton-Francis, and Dr. G. W. C. Brown.

Prior to the election various committeemen made reports on their activities. Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, chairman of the Institute Committee, reported on plans for the annual Business Institute which will be sponsored jointly in the spring by the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College and the Tidewater Area Chapter of the Frontiers.

* * *

DR. JOHNSON thanked chapter members for the cooperation they gave him during his two years as president. He assured the members that he will continue to support the chapter.

* * *

THE FRONTIERS of America founded November 10, 1936 at Columbus, Ohio, to further the business and welfare interests of Negroes and their respective communities.

The organization grew out of the realization of several people who were constantly called upon for advice in race questions that they should not speak for all Negroes unless they were part of an organization composed of a cross-section of Negro citizens.

* * *

THE FRONTIERS brought together business, professional and institution heads, and grew from the one chapter in Columbus to 22 chapters scattered throughout the United States, with an estimated 500 members.

Among the founders were Nimrod Allen, presently executive secretary, who served as president for about 10 years and R. T. Flemming of Dayton, Ohio, second city to have a chapter. Mr Flemming was formerly secretary of the organization.

* * *

CHAPTERS ARE now located in Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Norfolk, Richmond, Suffolk, Petersburg and Prince George County, Va.; Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Annapolis and Easton, Md.; Memphis, Tenn., Atlantic City, N. J., New York City, Washington, D. C., Des Moines, Iowa, Louisville, Ky., Tallahassee, Fla., Bricks, N. C., and New Orleans, La.

National officers are: Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, president; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh, vice-president; Melvin E. Farris, second vice-president; J. Harvey Kearns, Dayton, third vice-president Carroll Sawyer, Columbus, treasurer; Andrew G. Freeman, Dayton, secretary; Augustus D. Knox, Baltimore, sgt.-at-arms; Rev. Albert D. Cooper, Suffolk, chaplain; Richard B. Lynch, Columbus, editor of the Frontiersman

Also: Mr. Allen, executive secretary; Charles Sparks, Philadelphia, eastern organizer; P. J. Chesson, Norfolk, southern organizer; Raymond R. Davis, Columbus, mid-western organizer; J. A. McDaniel, Memphis Tenn., south-western organizer

THE BOARD OF directors is composed of C. M. Cain, Atlantic City, chairman; Rev. E Deedom Alston, Louisville Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk; William R. Hammond, Paul Henderson, Columbus; Wayne Hopkins, Philadelphia, and Arnett Mitchell, Baltimore.

Thomas . Reid, Portsmouth Va. attorney, is a former national president of the organization.

J. E. Scott heads D.C. Frontiers

WASHINGTON

James E. Scott prominent real estate and insurance man was elected president of the Washington chapter, Frontiers of America at its Tuesday luncheon meeting.

Other officers elected were: Harry E. Polk, vice - president; Lawrence L. Whaley, secretary; Herman A. Johnson, assistant secretary; Albert Thompson, treasurer, and the Rev. J. L. S. Holleman, chaplain.

These officers and the following constitute the club's executive committee: Frank Coleman, Lawrence F. Hunt and West A. Hamilton. Colonel Hamilton, retiring after a four - year tenure as president, was elected President Emeritus.

Frontiers D. C. Meet To Aid In Vitiligo Study

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Approximately 1,000 delegates are expected to arrive in the Nation's Capital this week for the annual national convention of Frontiers of America, Inc. The four-day meeting begins Wednesday, July 28th, at 9:00 a. m.

The Frontiers is a community service organization made up of Negro business and professional men. Founded in 1936 by Dr. Nimrod B. Allen of Columbus, Ohio, the organization now has chapters in 43 cities throughout the country.

SAMUEL SPENCER, president of the D. C. Board of Commissioners, will officially welcome the organization at 9:15 a. m., Thursday when he presents the key to the city to Frontiers President Dr. Bernard Harirs of Baltimore. Following the welcoming ceremony, which will be held in the District Building, the delegates will go to the Lincoln Memorial where a memorial service will be held and a wreath held at the statue of the Civil War president.

The Frontiers' only public meeting during the four-day convention will be a dinner meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at the Raleigh Hotel. The principal speaker will be Senator Francis P. Case (R., S. D.), chairman of the Senate District Committee. Following Senator Case's address the organization will present its first cash award for research into vitiligo, a disease which causes the loss of skin pigmentation. A $10,000 grant will go to an institution yet unnamed.

* * *

A PROPOSAL to establish a research foundatiion to finance studies of the disease was approved at the organization's 1953 convention, and the foundation was established earlier this year.

A panel discussion on "Techniques of School Integration" is scheduled for 10:00 a. m., Friday at the Dunbar Hotel. Participating in the discussion will be Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, member of the D. C. Board of Education; John H. Fisher, superintendent of public education in Baltimore; William S. Schmidt, superintendent of public education in Prince George's County, Md.; and Furman Templeton, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League.

* * *

BUSINESS MEETINGS during the convention are scheduled for 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., Thursday, 9:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., Friday, and 9:00 a. m., Saturday. At the latter meeting national officers for 1954-55 will be elected.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Frontiers' Washington Chapter will be host to delegates at two social events. A hospitality hour is screduled for the Dunbar Hotel at 10:30 p. m., Thursday and the annual convention dance will be held in the Terrace Room at the National Airport Friday at 11 p. m.

* * *

GEORGE C. Fleming, local insurance executive, will serve as convention chairman. The host chapter is headed by James E. Scott, local realtor.

Negro Service Group Opens Session With 1,000 Delegates

Frontiers of America, a Negro national service organization, opened its 13th annual convention here today.

Registration and social events were taking up the day for the approximately 1,000 delegates. Tomorrow, Dr. Bernard Harris of Baltimore, national president, will receive the key to the city from Commissioner Samuel Spencer at 9:25 a.m. in the District Building.

At 9:45 a.m., the group will lay a wreath at the statue in the Lincoln Memorial.

Senator Case, Republican, of South Dakota, will speak at a Frontiers banquet in the Raleigh Hotel tomorrow. At that time, the group will present a $10,000 grant to the Howard University College of Medicine for research on vitiligo. Vitiligo is a skin disease, marked by the development of white spots and blotches.

A panel discussion on techniques of school integration will be held at 9 a.m. Friday in the Dunbar Hotel. Participants will include Dr. Margaret Just Butcher of the District School Board, John Fisher, Baltimore School superintendent; William Schmidt, Prince Georges County school superintendent, and Furman Templeton, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League.

The convention will end with election of officers on Saturday.

Frontiers Meet In D.C. Grants Howard $10,00

WASHINGTON — The Frontiers of America 1,000 strong took over Washington last week after Commissioner Samuel Spencer presented Dr. Bernard Harris of Baltimore, president of the group with the keys to the city in special ceremonies at the District building.

The Community service organization which is made up of Negro business and professional men was founded in 1936 in Columbus, Ohio by Dr. Nimrod Allen. It now has chapters in 43 cities throughout the country.

Following the presentation of the key to the city, a delegation went to the Lincoln Memorial to lay a wreath at the statue. Sen. Francis P. Case (R., S. Dakota, chairman of the District Committee of the Senate, was the principal speaker at a banquet at the Raleigh hotel.

At the banquet a grant of $10,000 to Howard university school of Medicine for the study of vertiligo was made by the organization. Vertiligo is the disease which causes the loss of skin pigmentation, and for which science has no known cure.

Highlights of the meet were a panel discussion on the "Technique of School Integration" with Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member of the D. C. school board, and Dr. John Fisher, superintendent of Baltimore Schools participating. Dr. Fisher recently announced the complete integration of Baltimore schools.

The annual convention dance was held at the National Airport in the Terrace Room. The host chapter is headed by James E. Scott, local realtor and George C. Fleming insurance man was the convention chairman.

FRONTIERS' CONFERENCE—Fifty-five delegates from 12 chapters attended the one-day Eastern Regional Conference of the Frontiers of America, Inc., at the King Hiram Craftsmen Masonic Center (A.F.& A.M.), in Newark, N.J., on Saturday. National officers and conference hosts shown in front row, left to right; James F. King, general conference chairman Newark Chapter; Henry (Hank) Sparks Philadelphia, Eastern regional organizer; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, national first vice president; Bertram C. Bland, president, host chapter; Dr. Melvin E. Farris, Akron, national president; Nimrod Allen, Columbia, Ohio, founder, past president and national executive secretary; Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, past president; and Logan McWilson, vice president, Newark chapter. (Photo by Reginald Duvalier).

Also Charles Simmons, Newark; Also Charles Whigham; Dykes Brookins, Logan McWilson, James F. King, Carl R. Andrews, Theodore Pettigrew, Herbert H. Tate, William Malloy and Dr. J. C. Mayberry, Newark.

Also Oliver Brown, Harry Hazelwood, Cornelius Downey, Lucius Tompkins, Edward Bolden, Governor Brown, Donald Stokes, P. M. Brown, Joseph Clarke, and Roscoe Fields, Newark.

Frontiers hold area session in Jersey

1 local, 2 national officers honored; workshops featured

NEWARK — Fifty-five delegates from 12 chapters attended the Eastern regional conference of the Frontiers of America, Inc., at King Hiram Craftsmen Center, 105 Broad St., on Saturday.

Speakers included Dr. Melvin E. Farris of Akron, Ohio, national president; Nimrod B. Allen of Columbus, Ohio, founder, past president and national executive secretary; and Dr. Bernard Harris of Baltimore, Md., past president.

Both Dr. Farris and Mr. Allen were presented with mementos in recognition of their leadership.

BERTRAM C. BLAND, attorney and president of the host chapter, was honored by the chapter in a surprise skit entitled "This is your Life." He was presented with a trophy presented by Oliver W. (Butts) Brown, local editor, who gave highlights of Bland's career in the skit.

Mayor Leo P. Carlin who brought greetings at the dinner meeting was made an honorary member of the Frontiers.

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LEO B. MARSH, guest speaker for the dinner meeting, emphasized that we should be more concerned now about "integration rather than desegregation."

Mr. Marsh who lives in Montclair, N.J., is secretary of counselling and Interracial services of the national board of the YMCA.

Arthur Chapin, civil rights director of the New Jersey State CIO Council, discussed the civil rights program in labor.

* * *

TOPICS FEATURED at the Frontiers' workshops were:

Is there a need for constitutional revision? What suggested changes can we recommend to the National Board?

What role should the local chapters play in community affairs?

How can we promote the national program within our chapters (vitiligo, Little Buddy and special events)?

* * *

NATIONAL OFFICERS conferred in a lounge set aside for Dr. Farris.

Mr. Bland presided at the luncheon session; Henry C. Sparks of Philadelphia, Eastern organizer, presided at the afternoon assembly; and Herbert H. Tate, Newark attorney, and co-publisher of a Newark newspaper, was toastmaster for the dinner meeting.

Members of the conference committee were:

* * *

JAMES F. KING, chairman; Herbert H. Tate, Ollie T. Daly, John M. Dabney, Ralph T. Holt, Silas L. Hogan, James G. Eastman, Carl R. Andrews, Theodore Pettigrew, Oliver W. Brown, Dr. William Malloy, Joseph Kent.

Delegates in attendance were:

Emmer Lancaster, George Ward and W. L. Tancil, Washington, D.C.;

Lawrence Reeves, John Logan Jr., Clarence Dockens, F. Beckett, Harold Pilgrim and Henry Sparks, Philadelphia.

H. A. Ferrell, Westchester, Pa.; J. B. Judkins, Trenton, N.J.; Dr. Melvin E. Farris, Akron, Ohio; Nimrod Allen, Columbus, Ohio; Charles E. Tribbett, Salem, N.J.; Also Ralph Tilgham and Gilmore Bentley, Frederick, Md.; Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, Md.; Also Bertram Bland, Earl Koger, Baltimore, Md.; Also Joseph Shockley and Edward Brown, Easton, Md.; William Johnson, Kent. Ollie Daly, James East, Samuel A. Haynes, William Stubbs, John Dabney and

Conventions will net Atlantic City 36 Million plum

Fetes, exhibits to draw throngs from all corners of the world; make hotel reservations now

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

ATLANTIC CITY—If you are planning to spend your vacation or a week end next spring or summer in this famous resort, you'd be wise to make your hotel reservations right now.

1954 is the city's Centennial Year, and convention delegates, tourists and visitors will be coming here as never before from the four corners of the world.

Albert H. Skean, manager of the Convention Bureau, announced on Christmas Eve that all records for attendance at conventions here alone will be broken.

327 Conventions Booked

He said that 327 meetings and exhibits have already been scheduled, representing an estimated attendance of 300,000 persons.

These convention delegates and visitors alone will spend more than thirty-six million dollars, Skean emphasized.

When you add the conventions yet to be booked, the special holiday and week-end trek to the resort by train, plane, bus and private cars, and thousands of visitors who will flock here to see the Centennial displays, you can draw your own conclusions.

June, a favorite vacation month, will be the busiest convention month, with 24 scheduled.

Minority On Spot

The importance of making hotel reservations now has special meaning for colored Americans.

On two occasions in 1953, delegates to two colored conventions, the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and the National Association of Business and Professional Women, were refused hotel accommodations here, even though their reservations were accepted.

When protests were made, in both instances, the offending management tried to hide behind the excuse that the reservations either came "too late," or were accepted "by mistake."

Tips On Reservations

Much progress has been made in breaking down hotel discrimination here since the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, through the New Jersey AFRO, launched a campaign to stop it three years ago.

Securing first-class hotel accommodations here by colored Americans depends upon two main factors:

1. What time of the year you request accommodations; and
2. The period between the time you request accommodations and the time you arrive to claim your reservation.

Law On Your Side

New Jersey's anti-discrimination laws strictly forbid discrimination by public places, but the burden of proof rests with the patron.

Some simple rules will avoid embarrassment and assure you prompt accommodations in first class hotels:

1. Make reservations by telegraph, letter or telephone after Labor Day, at least three months in advance, if you plan to visit Atlantic City during the slack winter months.

2. Make reservations at least six months in advance if you plan to be here between Easter and Labor Day.

Keep Record

3. Get written confirmation of acknowledgement of your reservations.

4. Keep a record of the time you applied for reservations, the time it was granted, and the name and classification of the person who handles the reservations.

You will have a very difficult time proving that you were refused first or second-class hotel accommodation here in this Centennial Year, if you wait until two or three months before you arrive to request reservations.

Where They Meet

National Alumni Association, Daytona Beach, Fla., April 23-24.

American Nurses Association, Chicago, Ill., April 26-30.

Conference to Combat Juvenile Delinquency, Washington, D. C., April 29-30.

College Language Association, Atlanta, Ga., April 30-May 1.

Association of Social Science Teachers, Richmond, Va., April 29-May 1.

* * *

Regional Council of Negro Leadership, Mound Bayou, Miss., May 7.

* * *

National Pan-Hellenic Council, St. Louis, Mo., May 7-8.

* * *

Associated Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists of Missouri, St. Louis, May 16-18.

* * *

Grand Masters of Prince Hall Masonic Grand Lodges, Los Angeles, May 19-22.

* * *

National Science Institute, New Orleans, May 22-24.

* * *

National Baptist Sunday School and BTU Congress, Birmingham, Ala., June 21-27.

* * *

AME Zion General Conference of Christian Education, Louisville, Ky., July 31-Aug. 6.

Convention Calendar

JULY

JULY 15-18—Links Incorporated, Bluefield State College in Bluefield, W. Va.

JULY 15-18—Pentecostal Singers and Musicians Alliance in Detroit.

JULY 31-AUG. 4—Knights and Daughters of Peter Claver in New Orleans.

JULY 31-AUG. 6—National Association of Colored Women in Washington, D.C.

AUGUST

AUGUST 2-12—National Beauty Culturalist League, Inc., in Chicago.

AUGUST 3-5—National Pharmaceutical Association in Philadelphia

AUGUST 7-12—Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in Chicago.

AUGUST 8-12—American Woodmen Camp Session in Denver, Colo

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 7-1—National Baptist Laymen's Convention of National Baptist Convention in St. Louis, Mo.

Convention Calendar

JULY

JULY 25-27—American Teachers Association (51st), Nashville, Tenn.

JULY 29-30-31—National Frontiers Clubs of America, Washington, D. C.

JULY 31-AUG. 4—Knights and Daughters of Peter Claver in New Orleans.

JULY 31-AUG. 6—National Association of Colored Women in Washington, D. C.

JULY 31-AUG 6—AME Zion Church General Convention of Christian Education, Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST

AUGUST 1-4—Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Los Angeles.

AUGUST 1-6—National Dental Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUGUST 2-12—National Beauty Culturalist League, Inc., in Chicago.

AUGUST 3-5—National Pharmaceutical Association in Philadelphia.

AUGUST 9-13—National Medical Association, Washington, D.C.

AUGUST 7-12—Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in Chicago.

AUGUST 8-12—American Woodmen Camp Session in Denver, Colo.

AUGUST 9-15—National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, Los Angeles.

AUGUST 14-21—National Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons 90th annual convention, Baltimore, Md.

AUGUST 15-19—Ancient Egytptain Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Shriners), Atlantic City.

AUGUST 15-20—International Conference Grand Chapters of Eastern Star, Atlantic City.

AUGUST 16-19—The Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Los Angeles.

AUGUST 16-20—National Housewives League, Durham, N.C.

AUGUST 30-SEPT. 2—American Legion, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 31-SEPT. 4—National Negro Insurance Association, Durham, N.C.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 2-4—National Bar Association, Kansas City, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 7-14—National Baptist Laymen's Convention of National Baptist Convention in St. Louis, Mo.

Convention Time

American Teachers Association, Nashville, July 25-27.

National County Agents Association, Tuskegee, Ala July 26-28.

Frontiers of America, Washington, D. C., July 28-31.

Knights of Peter Claver, New Orleans, July 31-Aug. 4.

National Association of Colored Women, Washington, D. C., July 31-Aug. 6.

Texas Negro Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Tex., Aug. 1-2.

Veterans of Foreign War, Philadelphia, Aug. 1-6.

National Dental Association, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2-6.

National Pharmaceutical Association, Philadelphia, Aug. 3-5.

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Chicago, Aug. 7-12.

Knights Templar of Ohio (P. H. A.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 11.

Royal Arch Masons of Ohio (P. H. A.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 11.

A. E. A. O. N. M. S., Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15-20.

World Council of Churches, Evanston, Ill., Aug. 15-31.

National Primitive Baptist Convention, USA, Miami, Fla., Aug. 18-22.

National Bar Association, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2-4.

National Baptist Convention, St. Louis, Sept. 7-12.

Second World Congress of Cardiology and the American Heart Association, Washington, D. C., Sept. 12-17.

Alpha Phi Alpha, Miami, Fla., Dec. 27-30.

Convention Calendar

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Convention Time

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National County Agents Association, Tuskegee, Ala., July 26-28.

Connectional Council and Board of Bishops, Louisville, Ky., July 27.

National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Inc., New York City, July 29-30.

Frontiers of America, Washington, D. C., July 28-31.

Knights of Peter Claver, New Orleans, July 31-Aug. 4.

AME Zion Church Christian Education, Louisville, Ky., July 31-Aug. 6.

National Association of Colored Women, Washington, D. C., July 31-Aug. 6.

Texas Negro Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Tex., Aug. 1-2.

Pennsylvania Knights Templar, PHA, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 1-3.

Veterans of Foreign War, Philadelphia, Aug. 1-6.

International Spiritualistic Federation, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 2-5.

National Dental Association, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2-6.

National Gospel Choirs and Choruses, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 2-6.

National Pharmaceutical Association, Philadelphia, Aug. 3-5.

National School of Wisdom and Young Peoples, Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 3-8.

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Chicago, Aug. 7-12.

Knights Templar of Ohio (P. H. A.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 11.

Royal Arch Masons of Ohio (P. H. A.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 11.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Boston, Mass., Aug. 9-13.

American Bridge Association, Oakland, Calif., Aug. 14-21.

Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15-20.

World Council of Churches, Evanston, Ill., Aug. 15-31.

National Housewives League of America, Durham, N. C., Aug. 16-20.

National Primitive Baptist Convention, USA, Miami, Fla., Aug. 18-22.

National Bar Association, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2-4.

National Baptist Convention, St. Louis, Sept. 7-12.

Second World Congress of Cardiology and the American Heart Association, Washington, D. C., Sept. 12-17.

Alpha Phi Alpha, Miami, Fla., Dec. 27-30.

What Is Negro Organization?

The August-September issue of The Crisis magazine, official organ of the NAACP, has an article entitled "Our Life Members." The first paragraph says: "The largest single gift to the NAACP from a Negro organization was presented by the Links, Inc., in July, in the form of some fifty life memberships for the various local Links chapters." When the NAACP thus refers in a respectful as well as a grateful vein to "a Negro organization," this is something which seems to indicate that the boom has not been completely lowered on things Negro.

This is not an idle thought, because there has been something approaching a mad rush in some quarters to get away from things Negro and to be ashamed of the word "Negro" in the names of organizations and in describing the makeup of organizations. Fraternities and sororities do not want to be known as Negro organizations. Groups of Negro teachers do not want to be called Negro teachers associations. So it goes down the line. There was even much urging that the NAACP should take the word "Colored" out of its name at the Dallas convention not so long ago.

But the Crisis, which speaks for the NAACP, does not have any qualms at calling the Links "a Negro organization," and doubtless the Links themselves, since they are all Negro women, are not averse to letting the world know that such a Negro organization has presented "the largest single gift to the NAACP from a Negro organization." Indeed, the question might be asked, What is a Negro organization? It might also be asked, Why should any group of Negroes be ashamed to have an organization or not be proud to let the world know about itself by having the word "Negro" in its name? It would seem that, whether or not an organization is a Negro organization depends upon its makeup or its control or its objectives, or a combination of all of these. In other words, it is the same kind of criteria as those which go to determine whether or not an organization in community life is a Jewish organization.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

More About Negro Organizations

Negroes in organized labor will have to organize themselves (whether they are CIO, AFL, or Independent) into a racial group for their protection and advancement like the Italian Chamber of Labor, United Hebrew Trades, Jewish Labor Committee,etc., in every industrial center from coast to coast. The Negro Labor Committee of New York,headed by veteran labor leader Frank R.Crosswaith, has shown the way." This was written by George S. Schuyler in his weekly column recently on the editorial page of the Pittsburgh Courier concerning the Labor Day special edition of the Courier, which was "devoted to the story of the Negro's contribution to American Labor and Industry," and which he says "did not have the support of organized labor despite the professed interest of labor leaders in worker's education and better race relations," although he said that "a few unions did respond and they are to be commended."

This comment is not concerned with the pros or the cons of the support or non-support of the Courier's special Labor Day edition or Mr. Schuyler's protest based on his charge of non-support. What this comment is directed to is the question of how it happens that the Jews and the Italians have found desirable and helpful special organization of their groups in th elabor movement in addition to their membership in the regular labor unions. This question comes into special focus for the Jews, since it was a Jew, Samuel Gompers, who founded the American Federation of Labor.

Most of our Negro leaders, in the labor movement and elsewhere, seem to be operating on the theory that all of our problems as Negroes are going to be solved by getting into what have heretofore been exclusively white organizations and institutoins, and that beyond this integration there is no need or place for special organizations and institutions established and run by Negroes to take care of the special interests and problems affecting Negroes in areas not fully or satisfactorily served by the erstwhile white organizations and institutions. In line with this theory, Negro groups are being advised and urged to take the word "Negro" out of their names and to dissolve their organizations and institutions just as soon as the former all-white group in their field opens up its membership rolls to Negroes.

What is it about the Jews and other groups which makes desirable and helpful these special Jewish organizations and institutions, while we can depend entirely upon organizations and institutions from which we have been heretofore excluded to solve our problems and meet our needs as fully and as satisfactorily as we would like to have them met? It is a question of considerable importance as we go into the era of integration.

32b 1954

National Organization Of Housewives Meets In N. C.

DURHAM, N. C. — With the theme, "Building Better Business is our Business," the 17th annual convention of the Housewives' League of America got under way this week with chapters in Durham and Chapel Hill acting as hostesses.

During the convention activities are including a tour of the Planetarium at the University of North Carolina under the sponsorship of the Chapel Hill Chapter. The Durham Business and Professional Chain was host to the delegates at a social on Wednesday, and the convention banquet highlighted the day's activities Thursday.

* * *

CLOSING REPORTS and election of officers were held Friday during the final session.

Several wholesale food producers sent representatives to the sessions to give information to houswives on various aspects of homemaking, and noted workers in business and professional fields spoke to the delegates on means of raising the level of Negro businesss and in promoting fair practics in the use of the Negro market.

* * *

MRS. MARJORIE Paige, president of the Housewives' League in Chapel Hill.

She is an outstanding promoter of Negro business affairs in her city, and is a registered nurse employed at the newest hospital in the city. Under her influence, a Negro Businessman's League has been organized and the two organizations mee t joinly to discuss and plan means of improving their business.

* * *

MRS. CHRISTINA M. Fuqua, who became president of the National Housewives' League in 1944 following the resignation of the founder and president emeritus, Mrs. F. B. Peck, is a teacher in the public school system in Detroi tMich.

She has been instrumental in continuing the work of the league, which was begun by Mrs. Peck with the idea to improve Negro businesses by directing the buying power of Negro consumers.

* * *

MRS. FANNIE B. Peck of Detroit, Mich., founder-president emeritus of the league, perceived the idea of the organization on hearing an address by a noted business man and leader early in 1941 at the church pastored by her husband.

She became the league's first president in 1933.

* * *

MRS. N. E. Black, od Detroit, Mich., president of the Detroit Chapter of the organization, is recording secretary of the National League.

She is a teacher in the public school system in Detroit.

* * *

MRS. CALLIE B. Daye, of Durham, N. C., who is president of the Durham Chapter, is also third vice president of the national organization.

Under her leadership, several activities, such as a Mother's Day contest and an oratorical contest, are sponsored annually.

Mrs. Daye is one of Durham's leading cosmetologists.

HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Enthusiasm Mounts As Housewives Meet Opens

MRS. DAYE

MRS. PECK

MRS. BLACK

MRS. FUQUA

MRS. PAGE

DURHAM, N. C. — Every member of the Durham and Chapel Hill, N. C. chapters of the Housewives' League of America has worked untiringly to round out planning details for the 17th Annual Convention which opened in Durham August 16.

Mrs. Callie B. Daye and Mrs. Marjorie Page, of the Durham and Chapel Hill Leagues, respectively, and the Durham Business and Professional Chain members planned activities for the more than 250 delegates. A tour to the Planetarium at the University of North Carolina will be sponsored by the Chapel Hill Chapter during the week.

"Building Better Business Is Our Business," is the convention's theme this year. Among the speakers for the sessions will be Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, founder of the League, and Mrs. Christina M. Fuqua, president of the National League, both of Detroit, Michigan.

A number of local businessmen and women will welcome delegates and deliver addresses at the five-day meeting. Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, is expected to represent Negro businessmen of the nation.

The Durham Business and Professional Chain will be host to the League delegates and friends at a social Wednesday, August 18, at the Algonquin Club House in the Convention City.

The convention banquet will highlight the day's activities on Thursday with several prominent business and professional women being featured speakers. Closing reports, and election of officers will be held Friday during the final sessions.

During the week several wholesale food producers will have representatives at the sessions to give information to housewives on various aspects of homemaking noted workers in business and professional fields will speak to the delegates on means of raising the level of Negro businesses and in promoting fair practices in the use of the Negro market.

International Negro Florist Assn. will meet at 18th-st Branch YMCA Monday through Wednesday.

P. 18 A

The public meeting of the association will be Monday night at Payne Chapel AME Church at 18th-st and Fourth-av, s.

The flower and style show will be at the Y Tuesday night. This also is for the public.

Birm. News 3-28-54

W. O. Perry, Miami, Fla., national president, of the association will preside. S. F. Robinson is local president.

Florists Drop 'Negro'

Birm. News 4-18-53

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It's the International Florist Association now, since the group voted to delete the word "Negro" from its title during their annual session held here last week. W. O. Perry of Miami, Fla., was elected president.

P. 4 A

32b 1954

INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

African-American Group Outlines Plans

Call

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The Institute of African-American relations, which is now sponsoring Prof. Leo Hansberry's tour of Africa, is a non-profit organization established last year for the purpose of cultivating closer relationship between the peoples of Africa and those of the United States of America.

Kansas City Star 9-13-54

In its first bulletin, released last week, the institute stated that it believes that close cooperation between African and American peoples will be a vital factor in solving the problems of Africa as it becomes more prominent on the world scene.

It further believes that Africans welcome more extensive contacts with Americans if offered on the basis of friendship, dignity and equality.

The institute has set up a six-point program for action. In the field of education it plans (1) to assist and advise African students in the U. S. (2) to assist American teachers and research personnel to teach and study in Africa. (3) to encourage more African students to study in the United States and (4) to assist in the formation of alumni associations in Africa of graduates of American institutions.

In the field of information it hopes (5) to provide information about the U. S. to select groups of Africa and (6) to provide information about Africa to institute members, American businessmen, tourists, and others interested in Africa.

The institute was founded in 1953 by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Prof. William Leo Hansberry, William M. Steen, James P. Grant, Robert W. Williams Jr., and Mrs. Vernon Van Noy.

Massachusetts Union of Women's Clubs holds 40th annual convention in Lynn

LYNN, Mass.— The exclusive Oxford club here was the scene recently of one of the best sessions of the Massachusetts State Union of Women's Clubs ever held in its 40 year organization.

Hostesses for this year were members of the Sunshine Circle of Lynn. Over 32 clubs were represented by 82 delegates and over more than 200 attended.

Mayor Arthur J. Frawley spoke at the opening meeting. Mrs. Melnea Cass, chairman of the executive board, presided.

Others participating were the Rev. Charles N. Bourne, pastor of Bethel AME church; Mrs. Bessie Bankett, chaplain; Mrs. Rachael Saunders, president; and Mesdames Edna G. Taylor and Mabelle Scott.

Guest Speaker

Guest speaker at the afternoon session was Elwood S. McKenney, commissioner of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

The Rev. Toussaint L. Davis, pastor of Zion Baptist church; and Mrs. Inez Tinsley, of the National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. M. Cass, of the Northeastern Federation of Women's clubs also spoke.

Mesdames Geneva Shaw of Haverhill, first vice - president; Charlotte Simmons, Ruth Brown of Lynne, Mary Luck of Boston, Irene Canada of Sharon appeared on program.

Closing Session

Mrs. Saunders, assisted by Mesdames Ethel Tavernier and Brown, presided at the closing session.

The awards to the arts and crafts, which included many beautiful articles of crocheting, knitting, needlepoint, embroidery and ceramic, donated by Mrs. Helen Black.

Silver cups were presented to the Handicrafters Guild winner of first prize;

The Thrifty Arts club, second prize; and the Independent Hobby Club, third prize.

One of the features of the session was a birthday cake with forty candles in honor of the 40th anniversary.

Corsages were given to the president, the chairman of the various boards, and the members.

Miss Gladys Holmes, former president, presided at the election of officers, Mrs. Viola Mason, also a former president, installed the newly elected officers:

They include:

Mrs. Melnea Cass of Roxbury, president; Mrs. Marie T. Jones of Springfield, first vice - president; Mrs. Madeline D. Garnett, of West Medford, second vice-president; Mrs. Ruth Brown of Lynn, third vice-president; Mrs. Nellie Smith of South Weymouth, relected treasurer;

Also Mrs. Elizabeth Critchlow of Boston, chairman of the executive board; Miss Mabelle Diggs of Hingham, recording secretary; Mrs. Frances Moore of Roxbury, corrresponding secretary; Mrs. Catherine Thomas of Haverhill, re-elected financial secretary; Mrs. Christine Coleman of Boston, organizer; Mrs. Marion Parks of Roxbury, historian;

Re - elected also were Mrs. Irene Canada of Sharon, supervisor of Girls; Mrs. Helen High of Everett, custodian; Mrs. Bessie Bankett of Roxbury, chaplain; Mrs. Edna Morgan of Roxbury, inspectress; Mrs. Florence Heggie Taylor of Boston, parliamentarian and Mrs. C. Maude Brown, chairman of the finance committee.

Special Guests Listed

Among the special guests attending the convention were Mrs. Marion Webber, president of the Business and Professional Women of Lynn; Mrs. Adelaide Caswell, president of the Lynn United War Mothers and Mrs. Blanche Matthieson, a member of the Lynn chapter of the United War Mothers.

Of the several resolutions agreed upon were those interest of the Freedom Fund of the NAACP and one concerning the jazzing of Negro spirituals sent to the several broadcasting stations.

Plans were made concerning donations to the new headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and delegates to be sent to the national convention of the organization to be held in Washington, July 31 to August 6th.

Heads Nation's Postmen— This is James B. Cobb, Washington, D.C. attorney, who is the new president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Vice president of the NAPE since 1949, Mr. Cobb succeeds the late Ashby B. Carter, who died October 28.

NAPE To Hold Chicago Memorial For President

CHICAGO — At 3 p. m. on January 31, the Chicago branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will hold a city-wide memorial service for the late Ashby B. Carter, former president of the NAPE, who died here last October 28.

Leon J. Hillman, president of the Chicago branch, and James J. S. Keyes, secretary, will preside over the ceremonies which will take place at the Prince Hall Masonic Temple, 4227 Cottage Grove Ave.

The late President Carter was also Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons in Illinois and was the guiding hand in the program which resulted in the erection of this temple for the Illinois consistory. He was also a president of the Chicago branch of the NAPE, having risen from branch president to district president and then to national head of the nation's postmen. The Chicago branch is the second largest branch in the NAPE.

A distinguished list of Chicago leaders will take part in the memorial, which will also be attended by NAPE President James B. Cobb of Washington, D. C., and W. C. Jason, welfare director of the Alliance.

Meanwhile, the presence of several Alliance members was noted in Washington, D. C., where a "pressure" campaign was put on Congressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill by Federal employees in the postal service. Among them were: M. R. Wynn, Chester Hall and T. R. Jackson, all of Birmingham, Ala.; and F. R. Jackson of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Jackson is recording secretary and reporter for the Birmingham branch of the NAPE.

While in the capital, the postmen also visited national NAPE headquarters where they conferred with President Cobb and were briefed by the new NAPE chieftan. Last week, President Cobb performed a similar chore with a group of NAPE representatives from Baltimore, Md.

NPA MEMBERS AND FRIENDS—Standing under the Statue of Booker T. Washington, here, in Tuskegee Institute are members of the National Postal Alliance of Montgomery, and friends. Making the trip here from Montgomery were J. N. King, Selman Allen, President Grover Dixon, standing between Dixon and Comrade John W. King is president L. H. Foster, Tuskegee, Luther E. Jones, A. L. Storrs, Wm. Martin, Mrs. Lillian Thompson of the Tuskegee Post Office, G. B. Johnson, J. F. Sawyer, Melvin Lowe, A. T. Person, Julius Proyer, Frank Bray, Albert Dorsey, S. A. Thurman, James Walton, H. A. McClain, E. H. Ligons, Freeman Cotton, Richard Lewis, W. M. C. Powell, Warren Conner, Jeff Moore and Joe Dickerson.

George Carver Memorial Is Backed By NAPE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Approximately 25 members of the Montgomery Ala. Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, headed by Grover C. Dixon, president, visited Tuskegee Institute last week and pledged NAPE support to the George Washington Carver Memorial.

The Montgomery group also pledged their active support in maintaining the Booker T. Washington heirlooms on the Tuskegee campus. They were taken on a tour of the campus by Larry Robinson, postmaster at Tuskegee Institute, who is also an Alliance member.

John S. Sawyer, member of the Trustee Board of the NAPE's white collar workshop, was the driving force behind the venture to Tuskegee by the Montgomery Alliance group.

NAPE Moves Into New Quarters

WASHINGTON — The National Alliance of Postal Employees last week moved into its new national headquarters building at 11th and R streets, N. W., here in the capital of the nation, and also began the annual meeting of its national executive board.

The dual affair took on the nature of "a christening," when NAPE President James B. Cobb invited Dr. William H. Jernagin, the militant 83-year-old Baptist clergyman and leader, to "bless" the new headquarters.

During the sessions of the executive board — which consists of the national officers and the district presidents — the NAPE held a seminar on administrative processes.

The Beneficial Association — L. B. Allen, Houston, Texas, president and Harold L. Pilgrim of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer —held its annual meeting along with the executive board session.

Purchase of the new building became necessary when the District of Columbia bought the former NAPE headquarters

Postal Workers Union Into New Quarters, Sets Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C. — This is "the week" for the National Alliance of Postal Employees. This week the NAPE moves into its new national headquarters building at 11th and R streets here in the nation's capital, and also begins the annual meeting of its national executive board.

The dual affair will take on the nature of "a christening," because NAPE president, James B. Cobb, has invited Dr. William H. Jernagin, the militant 83-year-old Baptist clergyman and leader, to "bless" the new headquarters.

"WE ARE re-dedicating the Alliance and this home to the principles of the founding fathers and the implementation of the 14th and 15th Amendments in view of the Supreme Court decision against segregation," President Cobb said.

During the sessions of the executive board—which consists of the national officers and the District presidents — the NAPE will hold a seminar on administrative processes.

ALL BRANCH presidents throughout the jurisdiction have been invited to attend the sessions and take part in the formulative program of the NAPE. The group will go to dinner in a body on a special occasion dedicated to solidarity as a trade union organization.

The Beneficial Association —L. B. Allen, Houston, Tex., president, and Harold L. Pilgrim, of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer—is holding its meeting along with the executive board session.

PURCHASE OF the new building became necessary when the District of Columbia bought the former NAPE headquarters at 273 N street, N. W., for use in an expanding school system.

The executive sessions are scheduled for Aug. 24-27, inclusive. The new building is a three-story building, housing the NAPE on the first floor in offices for national officers. An "open house" session is also slated during the meetings, during which local citizens and postal workers will view their new headquarters.

New Organization Is Charted In Delaware

By CARTER JEWEL 32b

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—A campaign was launched here last week to enroll members for a local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

The move was seen by some white and Negro leaders as an outgrowth of a rapidly spreading belief in the South that the Negro drive for equality and integration is going too far.

According to B. P. Robertson, of Washington, D. C., the campaign is being directed by J. C. Miller, also of Washington. Robertson is vice president of the organization. Miller is in charge of the Richmond headquarters of the organization.

The organization was chartered in Delaware on December 14, 1953, but it appears that the main sponsors of new movement are Washington residents who have been alarmed over President Eisenhower's program of integration in the U. S. armed forces and the abolition of segregation in Washington.

White Advancement Group Seeks 10,000,000 Members

Wpred Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Some 10,000,000 members and a branch office in every state are the goal of a newly-organized group designed to offset the advancement of minorities. Phila. 2-25-54

It is the National Association for the Advancement of White People, chartered Dec. 14, 1953, in Delaware by Bryant W. Bowles, 33-year-old Florida-born former marine.

Bowles, who recently opened national headquarters in the Dupont Circle Building here, said membership in the group has almost doubled in the last month. He, however, refused to state specifically the organization's strength.

"We've decided for startegic reasons not to announce our membership until it hits 50,000" he said. "No matter where the 50,000th member lives, we're bringing him here as our guest for a week."

The organization, which boasts of being the white man's NAACP, with different goals, plans branch offices in every state capital. Commenting on the purpose of his group, Bowles said in part: P. 1

"We feel that organized minorities have chiseled away at the white man's way of life so successfully it now becomes necessary for him to have an organized voice of his own.

"We will spend money to investigate and expose groups which are Communist-inspired to incite one race against another."

All other officers of the organization are, with the exception of Bowles' wife ,who is serving as secretary, former servicemen. They are:

Bnjamin P. Robertson, 38, first vice president; Paul S. Robertson, 35, treasurer, and John C. Miller, office manager and assistant secretary.

Bowles will get $7,800 annually as head of the organization.

Locale Of School Integration Gets NAACP Branch

NEW YORK — A new branch of the NAACP has been chartered in Greenbrier County, W. Va., scene of a recent school integration disturbance, it was announced here by Gloster B. Current, director of branches for the Association.

Early in September the school board in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in Greenbrier County, reversed its decision to integrate local schools in line with the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public education after white parents and students demonstrated against the entrance of Negro pupils into the formerly all-white high school.

Mr. Current said 12 additional NAACP branches located in nine states were chartered as new units of the Association at a meeting of the national Board of Directors on Nov. 8.

These branches are in Brundidge and Fayette, Ala.; Weed, Calif.; Tensas Parish, La.; Queen Ann County ,Md.; Glen Cove, N. Y.; Columbus County and Stanley, N. C.; Zanesville, Ohio; Clinton, Okla. and Oconee County and Varniville, S. C.

Mr. Current noted that 94 new branches have been chartered by the NAACP Board of Directors since the first of the year.

32b 1954

NAACP

MISSISSIPPI

NAACP Leader Called 'Agitator'

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Frederick Sullens, one-time owner and now editorial writer for the Jackson Daily News, last week lashed out at Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary of the NAACP, whom Sullens called a "radical Negro agitator."

Sullens said, "The vast majority of Jackson's Negro population prefer their own public schools taught by teachers of their own race."

Prejudice Hurts U. S., Vice President Nixon Tells NACW

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Prejudice in the United States . . . hurts us just as much as an espionage agent hurts us when he steals a secret document," declared Vice President Nixon, last week.

EXPLOITED ABOARD

His conclusion was based upon observations made on his recent—world trip. All racial prejudice exciting in this country is exploited in foreign countries by the Communists for propaganda purposes, he said. Every instance of prejudice found in America is blown up into tremendous headlines in the East, and is talked about on the radio and on the streets. The incidents are talked about in an effort to prove that the United States does not believe in equality among peoples.

He praised the recent Supreme Court decision as being of "tremendous importance for America."

"If we get our young people together they are not going to have prejudices as they grow older," he said.

PROMINENT GOVT

The nearly 800 members and guests of NACW representing 42 states were addressed by many other prominent government officials during their week-long convention here.

Among the prominent speakers were Maxwell Rabb, special counsel to President Eisenhower; J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of Labor; Miss Bertha Adkin, director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Alice Leopold, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; and Mrs. Katie Louckheim, director of Women's Activities of the Democrat National Committee.

The group also heard Charles Beckett of Public Housing; Dan Counihan, assistant in charge of Congressional liaison to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Scoval Richardson, a member of the Federal Control Board; and Jacob Seidenberg, executive director of the President's Committee on Government contracts.

OPENED WITH MASS MEET

The 29th biennial convention opened Sunday, August 1, with a mass meeting at Metropolitan Baptist and ended the following Friday evening with an Installation banquet at the Association's headquarters.

Officers installed by Mrs. Julia West Hamilton were: Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, president; Mrs A. E. S. Johnson, Texas, first vice president; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs of Alabama, second vice president.

Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley, Mass., was elected first recording secretary; Mrs. Vashti Davis Wright, Calif., second recording secretary; and Mrs. Cornelia Lasley, Wash., third recording secretary.

Mrs. Omega V. Mason, N. J., was elected chairman of the executive board; and Mrs. Luella Goff, Va., secretary of the board. Mrs. Susan J. Blackson, Pa., was elected treasury; Mrs. Lucy Roberson, Pa., parlimentarian; Mrs. Dolly Alexander, Ga., statistician; Mrs. Esther Lee Greenly, Calif., chaplain.

Members of the administrative board were: Mrs. G. W. Williams, Miss.; Mrs. Alice Mickens, Fla.; Mrs. Fannie Baster, Ill.; Mrs. Carrie Hackley, D. C.; and Mrs. Mamie Reese, Ga.

LAUDS PRESIDENT

The Association adopted a number of resolutions touching almost every phase of American life. They also voted to send a letter of commendation to President Eisnhower for his fight for racial equality and for the appointment of a number of Negroes to high places in government.

NCNW went on record as approving the Supreme Court's recent decision on school segregation and as commending the NAACP for its violent fight to achieve this accomplishment.

It resolved to urge state organizations to work with other state organizations to improve the required standard of training for teachers, and to urge Negro teachers to meet these standards.

It voted its approval of a permanent FEPC and urged state federations to work with national legislators in an effort to have such a law enacted and with their governors to see that it is implemented.

MAYOR WAGNER

It urged its women to take greater participation in government operations; and voted to send a letter to Mayor Wagner of New York commending him for the appointment of Mrs. Anna Hedgman as his assistant, a position never before occupied by a Negro woman.

The group voted a strong anti-communist resolution vigorously opposing any group that aims to overthrow the United States Government.

Miss Adkins, the banquet speaker, told the delegates that their new spacious headquarters building is "a symbol of progress your organization has made since it was founded in 1896."

She praised NCNW for its work with juvenile delinquency, and for the "tenacity of spirit" which the women have exemplified in their work with the legislatures in various states to take over the work which they had begun so that the scope of the work could be broadened.

FIRST PRESIDENT

She praised the work of the past presidents and especially Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, UCNW's first president. In referring to their leadership, she emphasized that "A successful leader is one who builds upon the best of the past and has vision and faith for the future. She must have patience, tact and great courage. But above all, she must have the spirit of service."

At the very first meeting of the convention, the women received greetings from President Eisenhower, through his aide Maxwell Rabb.

Rabb also read a message of tribute to the late Mrs. Terrell from Mrs. Eisenhower. The First Lady expressed pride in being able to honor the "memory and the great work" of Mrs. Terrell.

INSPIRING RECORD

"For more than 60 years, her great gifts were dedicated to the bettterment of humanity and she left a truly inspiring record," wrote the First Lady.

Assistant secretary Wilkins in his address at the mass meeting reminded the women that new responsibilities come with new gains in civil rights. Pointing out that the recent Supreme Court decision on integration had given freedom a new meaning for all Americans, Wilkins declared that "we must help prepare our children to take their place in a world not bound by the old horizons."

No matter how much the world changes, he added, it must always rely upon women in our society to provide the basic security from which our character and our personality grows, because they are the mothers and the protectors of children.

Speaking on "Women on Politics" in the Thursday afternoon session, Mrs. Leopold pointed out that women are now upon the threshold of a new age, but she feels that they are eager and ready to make it their opportunity.

Mrs. Lockheim stressed the necessity of all women working in politics. Join some political party, she urged, and work constructively for the things in which you believe.

LONG RUN

In addition, she added, "you will be doing your part to make democracy work."

J. E. Wilkins cited by NACW members

Rabb hits 'unwarranted' criticism of U.S. Navy

WASHINGTON

Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins was cited by the National Association of Colored Women, during a Sunday afternoon meeting at which he was also one of the chief speakers.

Mr. Wilkins received a certificate of merit from the 58-year-old organization for pioneer service in the advancement of the race. He was accompanied by his wife and son at the meeting, which was held in the air-conditioned Metropolitan Baptist Church.

THE OTHER chief speaker at the session was Maxwell M. Rabb of the White House staff who spoke on the progress toward full citizenship which he said has been made under the present administration.

Without referring directly to Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League, Mr. Rabb mentioned "unwarranted criticism such as the Navy has encountered."

Mr. Granger recently resigned as policy consultant for the Navy. He charged that the Navy was not doing enough to eliminate remaining discrimination.

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"WHAT IS NEEDED," Mr. Rabb declared, "is understanding, cooperation and encouragement. Let us reserve our criticism not for our friends but for those who have been found wanting. We are on the frontiers of a new era and it is important that we all pull together, avoiding unwarranted criticism such as the Navy has encountered."

Mr. Rabb also paid a personal tribute to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, founder and first president of NACW, whose funeral he attended last Thursday.

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After reading a statement from Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower honoring the memory of Mrs. Terrell, Mr. Rabb said, in part:

"She left behind her a legacy of greatness for all who cherish freedom of spirit and of mind . . .There must be no letup in the fight to maintain human and civil rights."

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MR. WILKINS, in his address, also eulogized Mrs. Terrell's causes which meant the "eradication of discrimination against all minority groups."

"Her death," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "is a deep loss to her country, but her memory will live on in what she contributed to the quality of life in America and to its freedom and democracy."

Mr. Wilkins then detailed the gains in civil rights which have come about since Mrs. Terrell founded NACW in 1896, and particularly during recent years.

"WITH THESE new gains in civil rights come new responsibilities," he told the members of NACW. "We must be sure that we give our children a sense of the new opportunities that await them. We must help prepare them to take their place in a world in which they are not bound by old horizons.

"This is a new day, this is the beginning of a new era; and before our children can make the most of it, they have to have the self-confidence and the inner security to make the most of themselves. People who really think they are first-class citizens usually act as though they were first-class citizens."

"No one loves freedom so much as the man who has not had it. No one understands so well how precious freedom and dignity are as the man who has just gained it. Because of your struggle our children will be better qualified to serve humanity and our God."

Mrs. Gaines Re-elected NACW Prexy

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago was re-elected national president of the National Association of Colored Women during the recent biennial sessions held here. She and other newly elected officers were installed by Mrs. Julia West Hamilton of the Phillis Wheatley YWCA.

Others installed were Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Texas, first vice president, and Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Alabama, second vice president.

Mrs. Inez Y. Tinsley, Massachusetts, was elected first recording secretary, Mrs. Vassie Davis Wright, California, second recording secretary, and Mrs. Cornelia Dasley, Washington, third recording secretary.

Mrs. Omega V. Mason, New Jersey, was elected chairman of the executive board, and Mrs. Luella Goff, Virginia, secretary of the board. Mrs. Susan J. Blackson, Pennsylvania, treasurer; Mrs. Lucy Robinson, Pennsylvania, parliamentarian; Mrs. Dolly Alexander, Georgia, statistician; Mrs. Mae Baker, Colorado, auditor, and Mrs. Esther Lee Greenley, California, chaplain.

Members elected to the administrative board were Mrs. G. W. Williams, Missisippi; Mrs. Alice Mickens, Florida; Mrs. Fannie Laster, Illinois; Mrs. Carrie Hackley, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Mamie Reese, Georgia.

NACW Leaders To Hold Next Meeting In Miami

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Although saddened by passing of the association's first president, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, delegates at the 29th biennial convention and 58th anniversary celebration of the National Association of Colored women and the National Association of Colored Girls, in session here July 31 to August 6, followed a streamlined business program, h[illegible] standing persons in political and social fields, and el[illegible] the next national meeting in Miami, Fla.

In separate actions the body, in sessions presided over by the president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, voted to launch a $100,000 headquarters expansion drive as a memorial to the late Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and name the auditorium in the building dedicated August 1, in her honor; re-emphasize each state's program to combat juvenile delinquency in cooperation with other local groups; establish a committee on highway safety; support the Crusade for Freedom, sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation; give financial support to Aid to Korean Children; coordinate efforts of health and dietary education and strengthen the junior organization, he National Association of Colored Girls.

Delegates adopted another resolution providing for naming of rooms at the headquarters building for donors of $300 to $1000.

MAJOR OFFICERS REELECTED

At the Thursday session, all major officers were relected the president, being unopposed for a second term Installation was held at a Friday night banquet with Miss Bertha Atkins as speaker. Other convention features included a Public Education meeting, August 1 with the Hon. Ernest C. Wilkins, assistant secretary of Labor as principal speaker. Mr. Wilkins was awarded a certificate of merit by NACW. Dedication of Headquarters building was followed with departmental and executive committee meetings.

A grand affair in the Howard University Quadrangle was a lawn party honoring pioneers, past presidents Mrs. Gaines and delegates. Other events were Grand March of States, Pilgrimage to Unknown Soldiers Tomb; a supper oratorical contest and talent show, a press breakfast with Mrs. Pearl M. Dabney, editor, National Notes presiding, attended by some 200 persons with eight co[illegible]urants, including Mrs. Alice D[illegible]gan, NNPA reporter; a tour [illegible] the White House for more than 500 delegates, made on two different Stadium presented by National Negro Opera company and fashion show, Parade of Stars.

IMPORTANT SPEAKERS

In addition to full reports of the national and state presidents, including Mrs Gibbs, first vice president of Alabama, delegates devoted serious thought to committee reports; a panel discussion, "Know Your Government" with E. Frederick Morrow, U. . Department mission of Public Housing on race relations, Nelson Rockefeller, under secretary of U S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Scovel Richardson, member Federal Parole Board and Maxwell M. Rabb, associate counsel to President Eisenhower who brought greetings from the President and explained workings of the White House.

NACW Workshops, coordinated by Miss Florence O. Alexander, Mrs. Ruth C. Mueller and Mrs. L. J. Johnson covered Arts and Crafts, Education, Health, Human Relations (interracial), legislation, mother, homes and child, women in industry and NACG.

FIRST COLORED WOMAN TO PLACE A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER in Arlington. It was a very impressive and thrilling sight to see the President of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, escorted by a military officer in full dress uniform, march down the wide stairway from the chapel to the Tomb, followed by the National Officers and Escort committee, and reverently place a large, beautiful wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Five bus loads of Delegates to the NACW meeting also witnessed the ceremony.

Honor founder of oldest NACW house

By HELEN S. JACKSON

NEW YORK (ANP)—The oldest National Association of Colored Womens club house in America, 262 W. 136th St., here, was the scene of a historic event Sunday when a portrait of the last of its founders, Mary L. Lewis, was unveiled.

Miss Lewis died two years ago.

The rustic atmosphere of the three-story graystone, with its square piano and old oak secretary was filled with many fond memories of struggles and triumphs during the 53 years of the home for working girls organization, known as The White Rose Mission and Industrial Association. Many a "city-struck" girl has found it a haven. Even now it has a waiting list for its 10 residential rentals.

The home was a "travelers aid" bureau in the days when Harlem housed principally white families. It also afforded much of the social life for newcomers of those days with its Mothers Club, Arts and Crafts and Sewing class, of which Miss Lewis was instructor, and Strangers Aid Department. Mrs. Anna P. Williams is the present matron of the home, where residents keep house just as if in their own home.

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THE HOME was begun in 1897 at a meeting in the home of the honoree's mother, the late Mrs. Richard Lewis, with her daughter and the late Mrs. Victoria Earl Matthews present. Its primary purpose was to help combat the many pitfalls confronting young women coming to the "Big City" alone.

Serving as chairman for the unveiling program was the Rev. Mrs. Carrie T. Hooper, chairman of the association's trustees. Others on the committee were Mrs. Hudsy Smith, president; Mrs. Mattie K. Daniels, vice president; Miss Hattie P. Madison financial secretary. Mrs. Dora N. Lee, president of the Northeast Federation, was guest of honor.

Confab On Human Relations Reveals Part Of Women's Groups

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Los Angeles area of the Southwest Regional, an affiliate of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc. last week held its first annual conference on human relations using the theme "Women in Today's World."

The meetings were held in Cosmopolitan hotel at Los Angeles under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel V. Gray, regional president.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the association, made the keynote address on "Interpretation of National Policy and Program." She told the story of the part played by the association with other organized women's groups in changing the status of women from that of being little more than chattel slaves to that legal, social and economic equality.

The national president appealed to the delegates to continue the pattern of social advance laid down 58 years ago by NACW founders.

SERVE WITHOUT LIMIT

She admonished them to use the old principles with new techniques, and to continue the will to serve without limit."

"Let us", she continued, "increase our power for good without measure, and with our motto, "Lifting as We Climb" as our beacon, make this battered old world of ours a better place in which to live."

Other topics discussed at the meeting included an [illegible] "Health," "The Political [illegible] Aspects of Human Relations," "The Legal Aspect," "The Role of Women In Education" and "Human Relations. How to Get Along With People."

CALIF. PREY SPEAKS

The latter subject was discussed by Dr. Henry McClain, dean of the College of Religious Science and Philosophy. The official welcome address to the conference was made by Mrs. Alberta Godwin, president of the California State Association of Colored Women.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Ida Mae Robertson, president of the southern section and by Mrs. Gertrude Reese Hicks, president of the past state presidents' congress and Mrs. Maggie Marshall, Northern Section of C.S.A.W.

Among those addressing the meeting were: Mrs. Betty Hill, director of public relations of the Women's Political Study club; Judge Fred Houser, candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. Daniel E. Crowley, Federation of Women's clubs and Mrs. Billie Ashby, past state president and secretary of the executive board of NACW.

SPEAKERS NUMEROUS

Mrs. Vassie D. Wright, national third recording secretary, presided at an inter-group seminar dealing with "Unity to Secure Human Rights."

Participants included Mrs. Anna Rosen, president of Federated Jewish clubs; Mrs. George Washington Cornelius, president of the California Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. Marie Cruz(Mexican Civic worker; and Mrs. Artisha Jordan, wife of Bishop Frederick D. Jordan, recently returned from Africa.

Still others taking part on the program were Dean Granville W. Reed of Reed College of Religion; Mrs. Ruby Berkley Godwin, author of "It's Good To Be Black"; Mrs. Ella Mays of the Metropolitan Board of the YWCA; and Mrs. Blanche Carter who discussed the church.

Mrs. Chlora Sledge Hayes of Berkley, past president and member of the National Education committee.

A program by youth was sponsored by the National Association of Girls under the direction of the state supervisor, Mrs. Anna Mabry.

Federated CLUBS

ILLINOIS CLUB WOMEN ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

The Illinois Association of Club Women closed its 55th annual convention June 6-9 when more than 300 delegates from all parts of the state met at Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago and reported to the public their stewardship for the past year and for the administration of the out-going president, Mrs. Fannie M. Carter and her staff of officers.

Mrs. Dodson

The regular mass meeting was held Sunday, June 6. The days were given over to the executive work of the organization. Monday night under the chairmanship of Mrs. Beatrice Hall Howard a five dollar plate banquet was served honoring the state president, Mrs. Carter and the National president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines. Both were presented all-leather brief cases and flowers.

Tuesday night was girls' night and Miss Jones of Chicago, a Du Sable graduate of this year, who won the oratorical contest spoke. Miss Jean Woods of Rock Island, chairman of the Young Adults Department presented a program.

On Wednesday night the newly-elected officers were installed in office at the headquarters of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, Inc., 4441 Drexel Avenue. A reception was tendered the delegates. The 1955 meeting will be held in East St. Louis with the council of Clubs as hostess. Mrs. Lottie Killion is president.

This was general election year. There is a time limit of two years and the officers elected for the next term are as follows: President, Mrs. Ada Lum, public school teacher and civic worker of Madison, Ill.; vice pres. Mrs. Alva Delaney of Chicago for the Northern District; Mrs. Alice Foy of Rock Island for the Central and Mrs. Neeley of East St. Louis for the Southern; Mrs. Ruby Meadows of Bloomington financial secretary; Mrs. Izolz White of Chicago, recording secretary; Mesdames Vivian Cammon, Gertrude Walker and Ethel Lewis are assistant secretaries; Mrs. Etta Jackson, chaplain; chairman of the executive board Mrs. Beatrice Howard; secretary of the board Mrs. Deloris White; chairman of the board of directors Mrs. Katherine Johnson and members of board Mesdames Henrietta Bailey and Jewell Young; chairman of scholarship Mrs. Ossie B. Wiley.

Outstanding speakers and guests were Atty. Jewell Stratton Rogers, Mrs. Faith Rich, chairman of Education for the N.A.A.C.P., Mrs. John Hancock, vice president of the Citizens School Committee and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women. J. Wesley Jones and Walter Gossard made fine contributions to the musical program, as did Charles Theodore Stone, Mary Crawley and others. This department is in charge of Mrs. Dorothy O'Bryant.

President Fannie M. Carter, delivered her annual address on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Jeannette Heard was made chairman of girls.

Mrs. Grace D. Wells reported the new membership of nine clubs and more than 100 new life members. She also inaugurated a membership card system. The Hospitality and annual Tea committees sponsored the reception.

Mrs. Dora I. Robinson as chairman of special awards raised more than $500. Three four year scholaships of $200 each were made to deserving students from the Annia Laurie Anderson Scholarship Loan Fund.

The club women of DuQuoin, Ill., have purchased the Annie Laurie Andersons home as a community center.

The word COLORED was legislated out of the state organization's name. It now is the Illinois Association of Club Women.

A telegram was sent Chief Justice Warren commending the Supreme Court's decision.

Miss Gladys Watts reported having raised more than $100 for the Scholarship Loan Fund.

Mrs. Ella Mitchell reported more than $790 for the Frederick Douglas Home.

Mrs. Carrie S. Horton reports much progress in the raising of funds for the new national headquarters. It is said that $1000 is the set goal.

The National Association of Colored Women will meet in Washington D. C., from July 31 through August 6.

Federated CLUBS

N. A. C. W. HOLDS BIENNIAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON

The Transportation committee of the National Association of Colored Women, inc., which is composed of the national president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, the national chairman, Mrs. Fannie M. Carter and Miss Harriet Jones, consultant, has issued the CALL to the officers, delegates and members of the National Association of Colored Women, inc., for the biennial convention of the organization to take place in Washington, D. C. July 31-August 6, 1954.

Mrs. Dodson

The Pennsylvania railroad has been selected and a post-convention tour to Philadelphia, Valley Forge and New York City has

been included. All persons interested are asked to make their reservations early.

Special arrangements have been made for the post-convention tour to Philadelphia for a visit to Valley Forge where the National Association of Colored Women and the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, Inc., were awarded the 1953 George Washington Honor Medals by Freedom Foundation for their cooperation in the 16mm film, "The House on Cedar Hill."

From Valley Forge the tour takes the delegates to N. Y. city for two days and two nights headlighted by a visit to the United Nations where they will make a tour of the building and be addressed by a member of the United Nations.

On leaving Chicago a baggage committee will be on hand at check table at the Chicago Union Station two hours prior to train time, 4:40 p. m., Central Daylight Saving Time. Friday, July 30 there will be a special section of streamlined "Liberty Limited," consisting of sleeping cars, offering lower and upper berths, roometts, bedrooms, compartments, drawing rooms — reclining seats, air conditioned coaches, lounge baggage car and dining car.

This train passes through Indiana, Ohio and Pittsburgh Pa. Saturday, July 31, arrives in Washington, D. C. 9:35 Eastern daylight saving time. Baggage on train and bus will be transferred to convention headquarters.

Saturday, July 31, the diner will be open at 7 a. m., then to the convention headquarters where until August 6 the organization will be in session.

On Saturday, August 7, leave Washington from the Union Station at 1:30 a. m. Eastern daylight saving time, arrive Philadelphia, 30th st. station. Personal effects and baggage are left on train during layover in Philadelphia. Motors wait to take delegates on a complete tour of Valley Forge Park.

Stops are made in Washington's headquarters and Memorial Chapel. Returning delegates will see the famous Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. Train leaves Philadelphia 6. p. m. Arrive in New York City 7:45 p. m.

On arriving in New York City, motors transfer delegates to the Empire Hotel, 63rd and Broadway where they will stay for the next two nights. Sunday, August 8, morning will be left open for those who wish to attend church. At 1 p. m. motors take delegates on city tour of Upper Manhattan, stop at Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The route includes Central Park, Riverside Drive, Columbia university, Grant's Tomb, Fifth ave., etc. Tour ends at 3:30. Special China Town tour is made at 6:30 where a 13 course Cantonese dinner will be served. This trip covers Lower Manhattan. The famous Bowery will be also seen.

Monday, August 9th, delegates board sight-seeing yacht for a complete round trip around Manhattan Island. Return to hotel where motors take delegates to United Nations building. There will be an address by a member of United Nations.

At 4 p. m. motors will transfer those so desiring to Pennsylvania station. Train leaves at 7:10 p. m.

August 10 at 8:00 breakfast is served in the diner and train arrives in Chicago. For further information write the transportation committee at 1114 "O" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. Gaines Visits D. C. Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., has just completed a visit to the new national headquarters of the organization at 1601 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

While here Mrs. Gaines met with the local committee planning activities for the twenty-ninth biennial and fifty-eighth anniversary Convention of NACW. She further announced a tour of the White House by delegates as part of the convention. In addition to the public affairs workshop formerly announced, there will be workshops held by the Legislation, Mother, Home, Child, Women in Industry and Education Committees.

The National Negro Opera Company, Mme. Mary Cardwell Dawson, chairman, has announced that in addition to its grand musicale, "Stars Under the Stars," it will sponsor a "Parade of Stars" in Northwest Washington and a formal reception at Association House immediately after the musicale at Griffith Stadium.

32b 1954

College Women hold workshop

NEW YORK CITY — The executive committee of the National Association of College Women held its annual Executive Workshop this week, Aug. 26-28 at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

The committee, representing college women throughout the United States, presented a two-fold program on a national and international basis. The group will use as its theme for 1954-55 "Educating Adults for Desegregation."

The body recognizes the responsibility of all groups to aid in training to meet the changes in educational policies that will affect all races as segregation is abolished.

—oOo—

THE PUBLIC and International Affairs Committee will adopt as its project the sending of books to the Lagos City College in Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa. The Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, Nnambi Azikiew recently founded this institution in keeping with the new educational policies of that country.

Miss Chung-Wenn-Sheh, a student of Duke University, Raleigh, N.C. was selected as the recipient of the Association's $1,000 Fellowship to complete work on her doctorate degree at Duke University.

Miss Sheh received her bachelor's degree from the University of Nanking in Nanking, China and the master's degree at Duke University. She will receive her doctorate in sementics in June, 1955, completing three years work in two years.

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A REPORT of the Inter-National Fiesta, a special fund-raising project sponsored by the Association in cooperation with its local branches located in 37 states was made by Mrs. Lucinda Fox Ward, national vice president. The branches receiving special commendation were Washington and Richmond, Va.

Seven new branches set up since the 1953 workshop are in Queens, N.Y.; Plainfield, N.J.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Houston, Tex., and in the state of Louisiana, St. Helena, Natchitochus and Shreveport.

The social activities for the Executive Committee included a reception given by the New York branch at the 135th St. YMCA Annex with Mrs. Viola Bullock, president, acting as official hostess.

Dinner for the national president, Mrs. Thelma T. Williams and Mrs. Nnambi Azikiwe was given by Mrs. Ward; and a theater party was given by Mrs. Willie Churchill, the North East Section director.

—oOo—

THOSE PRESENT at the meeting were:

Mrs. Thelma T. Williams, president, Chicago; Mrs. Lucinda F. Ward, vice president, NYC; Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, treasurer, Raleigh, N.C.; Marion Scott, corresponding secretary, Montclair, N.J.;

Portia Bullock, recording secretary, Washington; Mrs. Charlotte Gordon, execuuive secretary, Washington; Mrs. Willie Churchill, North East Section; N. Ringgold, South Central Section director, Baton Rouge, La.;

Mrs. Frances Gregory, executive member-at-large, Newark, N.J.; Mrs. Rhoda C. Berry, International Public Affairs chairman, NYC, and Mrs. Edna Wells, publicity chairman, Philadelphia. Secretary for the meeting was Mrs. Georgia M. Brown Montclair, N.J.

Philadelphia was chosen as the site of the 1955 convention which is to be held in late August.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN —Seated left to right, Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, treasurer, Raleigh, N.C.; Mrs. Willie Churchill, North East Section director, New York; Mrs. Portia Bullock, recording secretary, Washington; Mrs. Viola Bullock, president, New York branch; Mrs. Maggie N. Ringgold, South Central Section director; Miss Marion Scott, recording secretary, Montclair, N.J.; Mrs. Thelma T. Williams, president; Mrs. Charlotte Gordon, executive secretary, Washington; Mrs. Georgia Brown, secretary for the meeting; Standing left to right, Mrs. Rhoda C. Berry, public affairs chairman; Mrs. Lucinda F. Ward, vice president, NYC; Mrs. Edna Wells, publicity chairman, NYC; Mrs. Francis Gregory, executive member-at-large, Newark.

D.C. NACW To Honor Mrs. Mary Church Terrell

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Several local groups affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women have begun the campaign to raise money on the $100,000 headquarters expansion project as a memorial to the body's first president, the late Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

The memorial which was decided upon at the 29th biennial convention of the association here in August will take the form of eliminating the current debt on the new headquarters building at 1601 R Street. The building was dedicated during the convention in August.

WASHINGTON POST

Mrs. Terrell, who died on July 24 was regarded in America and abroad as one of the most influential and renowned women leaders of her generation. A letter to the Washington Post recently written by Glenn D. Everett said in part:

"By constant pointing out the injustices of racial discrimination and the essentials conflict between the principles of Christianity and democracy on the one hand, and our prevailing racial attitudes on the other." Mrs. Terrell "helped the white people of our nation's capital develop a new sense of morality. She helped them overcome the heritage of the prejudice-ridden rigidity segregated society into which they were born. He added:

GRATITUDE

"This was a tremendous obstacle for the white race to overcome, for it meant making an admission that the social order they had established was unjust. Mrs. Terrell always understood and sympathized with this difficulty ..... for this the white race owes Mrs. Terrell a debt of gratitude. We are visibly the better for her having among us."

The convention made provisions for naming rooms at the headquarters building for donors of $300 to $1,000. It reported several groups are trying to win this honor.

32b 1954

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FASHION AND ACCESSORY DESIGNERS, INC.

NAFAD Confab To End In Fashion Tour Of Europe

NEW YORK CITY — When the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, inc., holds its fifth annual convention at the Hotel Theresa here on July 29 and 30, the theme will be "Building For An Economic Tomorrow."

An air of expectancy that has permeated the planning stages will doubtless carry over into the sessions of reports, workshops, and committee meetings. Designers look forward eagerly to the culminating activity, the month long trip to Europe. They will visit in London, Paris, parts of Switzerland and Italy.

The national president, Mrs. Freddye Henderson, who considers this tour the culmination of her four year tenure, has for the group a much coveted invitation to lunch with Christian Dior and see his collection show.

In London the group will visit with designer Norman Hertnell, who makes clothes for the Queen of England and the Royal family.

In Switzerland the eight ladies who make the tour will visit house where exquisite fabrics, laces and embroideries are made. In Rome designers Fontana ens Emilio will show their collections.

Highlighting the convention also will be Bon Voyage dinner and dance in the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa. Guest speaker for the occasion will be Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

This affair will officially close the convention, however, out-of-town delegates will remain in town to join New York members in a motorcade to the Idlewilde Airport where the ladies will board a TWA Constellation to spend the entire month of August on the continent.

32b 1954

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS

Cit. 10-13-54 P. 6

BERT G. SENTER, left, receivse a life membership and gold card from Edwin C. Stauder, president of Branch 343, National Association of Letter Carriers at the Italian Hall, 623 N. Vandeventer ave., last Saturday. Senter, who lives at 4320a Evans ave., is a retired letter carrier. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, where he served in he Philippines with Gen. Lawton's second advance. He was appointed a letter carrier in January, 1904.

32b 1954

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

Realtors Pledge To Support Plan For Housing Negroes

Albuquerque Tribune 11-16-54

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The National Association of Home Builders last week pledged its support to administrator Albert M. Cole's drive to construct more houses for Negroes and other minority groups.

The association said it plans to make at least 10 percent of all new housing, estimated at more than 1,200,000 dwellings next year, available to Negroes.

HIGHER PERCENTAGE

The NAHB president, Richard G. Hughes, considers the 10 percentage will be needed in many areas, especially in the South.

Members of the organizations are said to be willing and eager to develop the market for 16,000,000 minority families. whose incomes have risen substantially since World War II.

CITY PLANNING

A NAHP spokesman said adequate credit is available in most areas for Negro housing, but a greater help will be needed from city planning authorities to effect zoning changes to encourage big-scale construction.

Some builders are in agreement with President Eisenhower's "special assistance fund" authorized under the new housing act to supplement credit for minority housing in areas where it is scarce. Under this law, the President can instruct government owned federal national mortgage associations to earmark part of their resources for minority housing.

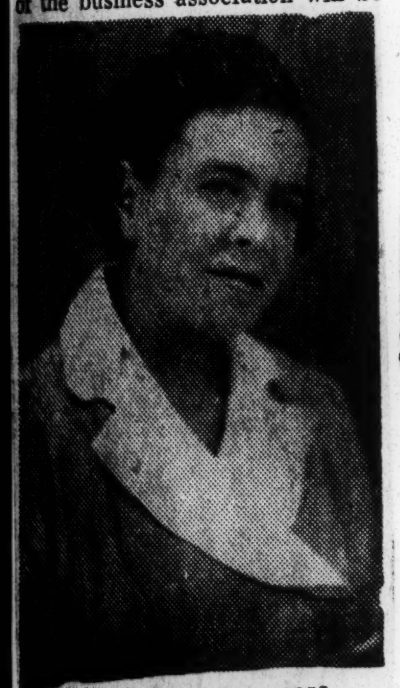
Officers Of National Association Of Market Developers

Above are seen some of the officers of the newly formed National Association of Market Developers, the national professional organization of sales, advertising and public relations people, which was launched at Tennessee A. & I. State University, in Nashville, last week. Seen standing, left to right, are Wendell Alston, Esso Standard Oil Company, 1st vic president, Moss H. Kendrix, The Moss H. Kendrix Organization; president, Philip Jenkins, B. G. Philips Company, member of the board of directors, William F. Nabors, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Memphis, assistant treasurer, and Samuel Whiteman, R. Mars, The Contract Company, 2nd vice president. Seated are Nrs. Mary Fuller Smith, Fuller Products Company, assistant secretary, and Ramon Scruggs, Michigan Bell Telephone Company, treasurer.

Jamaica Club Hostess To Business Women's Meet

Defender Chicago Ill 32b

JAMAICA, L. I. — Dr. Lucie E. Thompson, leading business woman of Chicago and national president of the National Association Negro Business and Professional Women's clubs, inc., announced this week that the Jamaica Club of the business association will be



DR. L. E. THOMPSON

hostess to the 19th annual convention on October 29 through 31.

The convention, which will be composed of outstanding business and professional women through the United States, Africa, England and France, will hold its sessions at the Jamaica Armoury.

Panel discussions and workshops will be held under the leadership of noted authorities in the business and professional world.

National officers who work with Dr. Thompson are Mesdames Belle Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; Gertrude Anderson, Birmingham, Ala.; Evelyn Benston, Centerville, Md., vice president; Marie Harrison, East Orange, N. J., financial secretary; Marion Bryant, Pittsburgh, Pa., recording secretary and Wilnette B. Price, Atlantic City, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, New York, serves in the capacity of treasurer. Mrs. Ola Jones of Chicago is editor of Responsibility and Mrs. Alberta Person, Brooklyn, the business manager.

Other national officers and junior leaders are Atty. Eunice Carter, New York City; Catherine Church, Philadelphia; Doris Johnson Stamford, Conn.; Florence Gibson, Easton, Md., and the Parliamentarians, Mmes. Helen Craig Goins and Catherine Richards of Philadelphia.

Past national presidents are Mmes. Ollie M. Porter, New York City; Bertha P. Rhodes, Philadelphia; Anna F. Broadnax, Wilmington, Del.; Ruth A. Handy, Brooklyn; Florence Madison Hill, Philadelphia and Geneva K. Valentine, Washington, D. C.

32b 1954

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO MUSICIANS

P.D. St Louis, Mo. 9-17-54

MRS. MATTIE B. ROBINSON has been appointed by the president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Dr. Roscoe R. Potter to serve the St. Louis Local as his personal representative. Mrs. Robinson is also chairman of all local presidents and it was thru her efforts that more than $900 was raised and awarded in scholarships at the National meeting in New Orleans.

NAREB Bigwigs—The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers will be held at Philadelphia's Broadwood Hotel, Oct. 11-15. Responsible for planning convention activities are, standing, left to right: Jesse Vann, Brooklyn; William Harps, Washington, D. C.; Wendell Catlin, Cleveland; Ripley B. Mead Jr., Chicago, and Albert Peteson, Philadelphia. Seated: Philathea Hall, Baltimore; Lenerte Roberts, Philadelphia; George S. Harris, national president, Chicago, and W. D. Morrison, Detroit.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE Brokers holds pre-convention meeting in Broadview hotel, Philadelphia, to map plans for the 7th annual convention to be held in Philadelphia Oct. 11-15. Convention program was outlined and headquarters were established at 101 N. 52nd st., with Lenerte Roberts as convention chairman. Seated left to right, Phliathea Hall, Balimore, Md.; Lenerte Roberts, George S. Harris, national president, Chicago, and W. D. Morrison, founder and member of the board of directors, Detroit, Mich. Standing: Jesse Vann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Harps, Washington, D. C.; Wendell Gatlin, Cleveland, Ohio; Ripley B. Mead, jr., representing Dearborn Real Estate Board, Chicago; and Albert Leteson, Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia Meet

Realtists Re-elect Harris as President

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 10-30-54 P. 3

By RICHARD M. SMYTHE

PHILADELPHIA—The nation's top leaders in the field of mortgage and real estate concluded their national convention in the Quaker City at which time they jointly sought an answer to the primary domestic economic problem of the nation . . . HOUSING.

Concluding one of the most beneficial and stimulating meetings of its seven-year history, the National Association of Real Estate Brokers elected George S. Harris as their national president. Mr. Harris brought to the assembly a complete program for achieving democracy in housing.

The affable and astute real estate broker and investment officer of the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company outlined a program for obtaining the ends set forth in the President of the United States' Housing Act of 1954. Harris set the pace for gathering, which had for its central theme: "Democracy in Housing," by stating "the Negro broker of America could give direction to the Voluntary Credit Extension plan by insisting on being included in the national and local committees and thereby make a direct approach to meeting the needs and problems of all areas of mortgage financing, faced by non-white and minority groups in America today.

MAYOR PRAISES REALTISTS' STAND

Speaking at the realtists' luncheon banquet, Mayor Joseph Sill Clark Jr. of Philadelphia, roundly praised the brokers for their aggressive, cool, impassioned but persistent efforts in striving to solve the housing problems of the American Negro. He told the realtists, "We must do the job from the standpoint of ethics. Morality and maturity of thought and action are the essential bases upon which the salvation of the problem must be founded."

In addition to George S. Harris as national president, the convention named the following as officers: W. B. Muse, vice president; F. Henry Williams, Jacksonville, secretary; Wilbur H. Slaughter, Illinois, treasurer; Willis M. Graves, Michigan general counsel, famed as the attorney in the infamous Sweet case in Detroit more than two decades ago; George W. Crank, assistant general counsel; Norman B. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lina Derritt, national organizer; Robert Newman, assistant national organizer from California; Gladys C. Vaught, registrar; Edith E. Gaddie of Pennsylvania, assistant registrar; Arnett G. Lindsay, historian and editor of Bulletin, from Washington, D. C.

The regional vice presidents consist of Bolin V. Bland of Chicago; Willis E. Carson, California; V. H. Dixon, Tennessee; E. L. Hardy of Texas, L. T. Huff of Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. Jones of St. Louis, Mo.; Irene F. Trulear of Philadelphia; N. T. Williams of Norfolk, Va., and J. R. Wilson of Georgia.

W. B. Muse to direct real estate brokers' campaign

Afro American

CHICAGO — W. B. Muse of Martinsville, Va., associated with the firm of Williams and Muse and the First State Bank of Danville, Va., was recently selected to head the national membership drive of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc.

The plans for the drive, along with an educational program were outlined during a special meeting in Chicago, called by the president of the association, George S. Harris.

Mr. Harris emphasized the need for a stepped-up program for "Democracy in housing" and said the challenge of a stronger organization should be met by all persons in the profession.

* * *

"WITH THE passage of the new Housing Act of 1954," the president said, "there is the dawn of a new era and we must meet the challenge in terms of new financing and greater responsibility to serve our areas of operation."

Besides the president, who is associated with the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Co., others at the meeting were: Mesdames Line Deritt, Cleveland; Irene Trulear, Philadelphia; Messrs. F. Henry Williams, Jackson, Fla.

Also, F. A. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; Bolin V. Bland, Emore Baker and William M. Slaughter, all of Chiago; L. F. Huff, Cleveland, and Mr. Muse.

M. B. MUSE

Bar Association sets '55 convention in Washington

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Meeting here last week, the National Bar Association commended downtown hotels for opening their doors to all delegates without discrimination and voted to hold its next meeting in Washington, D.C.

Resolutions passed during the 29th annual session:

Urged the President and Congress to support efforts being made within the United Nations to expose conditions of enslaved and mistreated peoples in South Africa and other parts of the world;

Denounced attempts in some southern areas to circumvent the recent Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools and pledged a vigorous fight against such efforts;

—oOo—

CONDEMNED THE policy of systematically excluding from appointment to the Federal judiciary qualified persons of color;

Urged state, county and city authorities to begin at once to integrate qualified persons of color to responsible positions in the executive, judicial and legislative areas of their respective jurisdictions;

Called on NBA members to continue unceasingly their efforts to get every citizen to recognize the power of his vote and to wage a fight against all rules, regulations, laws and customs which control the full and equal use of the ballot by colored citizens; and

Advocated the passage of proposed legislation which would prohibit racial discrimination in interstate commerce and provides adequate enforcement measures.

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W. HAROLD FLOWERS, retiring president, urged listeners not to turn their backs on the colored lawyer.

"Where would you be in our fight for full equality"? he asked. "I say to you that the colored lawyer is one of the unsung heroes of our time."

Mr. Flowers shared the platform with Judge Wendell B. Green who challenged the lawyers to have the "faith of your fathers" in the struggle toward full democracy and first-class citizenship.

Missouri's attorney general, John Dalton, described the U.S. Constitution as a "cure for all our problems" and pointed out that that great document, although written many years ago, is still elastic enough to meet the changing conditions of an atomic age.

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JUDGE CHARLES E. WHITTAKER, speaking on "The Philosophy and Function of a Bar Association," urged the lawyers to develop a "professional conscience" in their relationships with their clients.

"It is only by observing a rigid code of ethics and by following to the letter the lawyers' oath that you can win the complete and lasting respect of the public," Judge Whittaker said.

State Supreme Court Justice Lawrence M. Hyde, discussing "The Lawyer's Responsibility for Freedom and Democracy," said.

"Freedom is like a bag of sand. If there is a hole anywhere in the bag, all the sand will run out. Likewise, if any group of our people are denied their rights, sooner or later all groups stand to lose their rights.

"Therefore, it is not surprising to find that in many nations where minorities have been oppressed that all freedom has run out."

THE SPEAKER asserted that without the lawyer, free government, justice, freedom or democracy cannot long endure, adding:

"The greatest honor of the lawyer is that he does dare to maintain the rights of citizens."

Harold E. Bledsoe of Detroit was unanimously elected president of the association Saturday at the closing session. A practisting lawyer, for 3 years, he served last year as first vice-president.

Mr. Bledsoe succeeds W. Harold of Pine Bluff, Ark.

—oOo—

OTHER OFFICERS elected at the three-day convention are:

Elmer C. Jackson Jr., Kansas City, Kan.; Israel M. Augustine, New Orleans; Mrs. Cora T. Walker, NYC, and James A. Greene, Chicago, vice-presidents; Julius C. Judkins Jr., Richmond, Ind., secretary; Mrs. Jewel Stradford Rogers, Chicago, assistant, and W. D. Hawkins Jr., Nashville, Tenn., treasurer;

Executive committee: Theodore F. Crawley, Chicago; Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Waugh, Muskegon, Mich.; Moses H. Dixon, Cleveland; Richard R. Atkinson, Washington, and Lawrence R. Bailey, NYC.

Approximately 200 lawyers attended the meeting.

Lawyers Are Urged To Observe Ethics 'Win' Confidence

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)—Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit, was unanimously elected president of the National Bar Association, at the closing session of its twenty-ninth annual convention, which met here at Municipal Auditorium.

A practicing lawyer in the Motor City for thirty years, Bledsoe served the association last year as its first vice president.

He recently was named to the St. Lawrence Seaway Commission by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. He is a former assistant attorney-general for Michigan and commissioner of corrections.

BLEDSOE succeeds W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark., at the helm of NBA.

Other officers elected at the three-day meet were:

Elmer C. Jackson Jr., Kansas City, Kan., first vice president; Israel M. Augustine, New Orleans; Mrs. Cora T. Walker, New York, and James A. Greene, Chicago, second, third and fourth vice presidents, respectively; Julius C. Judkins Jr., Richmond, Ind., secretary; Mrs. Jewel Stradford-Rogers, Chicago, assistant secretary, and W. D. Hawkins Jr., Nashville, treasurer.

Named to the executive committee were Theodore F. Crawley, Chicago; Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Waugh, Muskegon, Mich.; Moses H. Dixon, Cleveland; Richard R. Atkinson, Washington, and Lawrence R. Bailey, New York.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY 200 lawyers throughout the nation attended the meeting which featured such speakers as Judge Wendell B. Green, Chicago; John M. Dalton, Missouri attorney general; Judge Charles E. Whittaker, recently appointed to the U. S. District Court, Kansas City, and Justice Lawrence M. Hyde, Missouri Supreme Court.

Retiring president W. Harold Flowers sounded the keynote of the convention. In a rousing address at a public meeting Thursday night in Eighth Street Baptist Church, Kansas City, Kan., Flowers urged the audience not to turn their backs on a Negro lawyer.

"Where would you be in our fight for full equality if it had not been for the Negro lawyer?" he asked. "I say to you that the Negro lawyer is one of the most unsung heroes of our time."

He shared the platform with Judge Green, who challenged the lawyers to have the "faith of your fathers" in the struggle toward full democracy and first-class citizenship.

* * *

JUDGE WHITTAKER, speaking on the subject, "The Philosophy and Function of a Bar Association," urged lawyers to develop a "professional conscience" in their relationships with clients.

"It is only by observing a rigid code of ethics and by following to the letter the lawyer's oath that they can win the complete and lasting respect of the public," he said.

The speaker asserted that without the lawyer, free government, justice, freedom or democracy cannot long endure, adding: "The greatest honor of the lawyer is that he does dare to maintain the rights of citizens."

Other subjects and their discussants included "Formation of Legal Partnerships and Firms," Willard L. Phillips, Kansas City, Kan.; "Building a Law Practice," George N. Leighton, Chicago; "Problems of Trial Technique Peculiar to the Southern Practitioner," Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville; Vanue B. Lacour, Shreveport, La., and Thad D. Williams, Little Rock, Ark.

* * *

THE CONVENTION passed resolutions which urged the President and Congress to support efforts being taken within the UN to expose the conditions of enslaved and mistreated peoples of South Africa and other parts of the world; denounced attempts in some Southern areas to circumvent the recent Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools and pledged to vigorously contest all such efforts.

Commended the Kansas City hotel and restaurant operators in downtown Kansas City for opening their doors to NBA delegates and recommended that they continue to serve all peoples at all times;

Condemned the policy of systematically excluding from appointment to the Federal judiciary qualified persons of color;

Urged state, county and city authorities to begin at once to integrate qualified persons of color to responsible positions in the executive, judicial and legislative areas of their respective jurisdictions;

Called on NBA members to continue unceasingly their efforts to get every citizen to recognize the power of his vote and to wage a fight against all rules, regulations, laws and customs which control the full and equal use of the ballot by Negro citizens; and,

Advocated the passage of proposed legislation which would prohibit racial discrimination in interstate commerce and provide adequate enforcement measures.

ATTORNEY HAROLD E. BLEDSOE

. . . after thirty years, a unanimous choice.

Unanimous Choice of Lawyers

Noted Jurists Address Sessions Of NBA Convention

by J. DELLAS ESCOE

Harold E. Bledsoe of Detroit, Mich., was unanimously elected president of the National Bar association Saturday at the closing session of the 29th annual convention of the organization which met here at the Municipal auditorium.

A practicing lawyer in the Motor City for the past 30 years, Bledsoe served the association last year as its first vice-president. He recently was named to the St. Lawrence Seaway commission by Gov. Mennen G. Williams. He is a former assistant attorney-general for the state of Michigan and commissioner of corrections.

Bledsoe succeeds W. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, Ark., at the helm of the NBA.

Other officers elected at the three-day convention were: Elmer C. Jackson, Jr., Kansas City, Kas., first vice-president; Israel M. Augustine, New Orleans, second vice-president; Mrs. Cora T. Walker New York City, third vice-president; James A. Greene, Chicago fourth vice-president; Julius C Judkins, Jr., Richmond, Ind., secretary; Mrs. Jewel Stradford-Rogers, Chicago, assistant secretary; and W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville Tenn., treasurer.

Named to the executive committee were: Theodore F. Crawley, Chicago; Mrs. Leona H Pouncey, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles M. Waugh, Muskegon, Mich.; Moses H. Dixon, Cleveland; Richard R. Atkinson, Washtington, and Lawrence R. Bailey, New York City.

Approximately 200 lawyers throughout the nation attended the meeting which featured such speakers as Judge Wendell E. Green of Chicago, Jown M. Dalton, attorney general of Missouri; Judge Charles E. Whittaker, recently appointed to the U. S. District court in Kansas City, and Justice Lawrence M. Hyde of the Missouri Supreme court.

But, it was W. Harold Flowers, retiring president of the association, who sounded the keynote of the convention. In a rousing address at a public meeting held Thursday night at the Eighth Street Baptist church, Kansas City, Kas., Flowers urged the audience not to turn their backs on the Negro lawyer.

"Where would you be in our fight for full equality if it had not been for the Negro lawyer?" he asked. "I say to you that the Negro lawyer is one of the most unsung heroes of our time."

Flowers shared the platform with Judge Green who challenged the lawyers to have the "faith of their fathers" in the struggle toward full democracy and first-class citizenship.

"It was the faith of our fathers," he said, "that made it possible for the lawyers of today, that gave them the wisdom which finally led to the historic decision of the U. S. Supreme Court abolishing the 'separate but equal' doctrine in the public schools."

The eminent jurist, the first of his race to be elevated to the circuit court bench in Cook county, Illinois, admonished that only through a belief in God can America hope to achieve the full fruition of the concepts set out in the U. S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Dalton, addressing a luncheon on the opening day of the confab, praised members of the NBA for their militant stand in trying to secure equal rights for all citizens and for their interest in public affairs.

The Missouri attorney general described the U. S. Constitution as a "cure to all our problems" and he pointed out that that great document, although written many

EW NBA OFFICERS.—Shown here are eight of the new officers of the National Bar association, following their election Saturday at the closing session of the 29th annual convention of the NBA in Kansas City. From left to right, front row: Mrs. Cora T. Walker, New York City, third vice-president; Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit, president; Elmer C. Jackson, Jr., Kansas City, Kas., first vice-president; Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City, Mo., member executive committee; back row: Lawrence Bailey, New York City, and Charles M. Waugh, Muskegon, Mich., members of the executive committee; Julius C. Judkins, Jr., Richmond, Ind., secretary, and Richard R. Atkinson, Washington, member executive committee. Officers not shown are Israel M. Augustine, New Orleans, second vice-president; James Green, Chicago fourth vice-president; Mrs. Jewell Stradford-Rogers, Chicago, assistant-secretary; W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville, treasurer, and Theodore Crawley, Chicago; and Moses H. Dixon Cleveland, members of the executive committee.

32b 1954

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

H. E. Bledsoe Elected NBA President

Det. Free Press 8-16-54

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit, was unanimously elected president of the National Bar association, at the closing session of its 29th annual convention, which met here at Municipal auditorium.

A practicising lawyer in Detroit for 30 years, Bledsoe served the association last year as its first vice-president. He recently was named to the St. Lawrence Seaway commission by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. He is a former assistant attorney-general for Michigan and commissioner of corrections.

Det. Free Press 8-16-54

Bledsoe succeeds W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Other officers elected at the three day meet were:

Elmer C. Jackson, jr., Kansas City, Kans., first vice-president; Israel M. Augustine, New Orleans; Mrs. Cora T. Walker, New York, and James A. Greene, Chicago, second, third and fourth vice presidents respectively; Julis C. Judkins, jr., Richmond, Ind., secretary; Mrs. Jewel Stradford-Rogers, Chicago, assistant secretary, and W. D. Hawkins, jr., Nashville, treasurer.

32b 1954

NATIONAL BEAUTICIANS CONVENTION
UNITED BEAUTY SCHOOL OWNERS AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Beauticians Attend Confab Leave For Paris, London

NEW YORK — The Ninth annual convention of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association and the Alpha Chi Pi Omega sorority and fraternity came to a smashing climax last Saturday after a three-day session when 132 members sailed to Paris and London on the S. S. United States.

It is the largest single organized group ever to sail the high seas on a luxury liner.

In the group were four of the Defender Publications's six prize winners in the "Most Popular Beautician" contest.

Mrs. Addie D. Smiley, first winner and Mrs. Zettie Billingsley, second winner, both of Birmingham, Ala. received all-expense paid trips to Europe and back to Birmingham.

Irene Coleman of Cleveland, O. and Mrs. Hattie H. Roard, of Dallas, Texas and Gary, Ind. third and fourth winners received expense paid trips to New York.

Two days earlier Mrs. Doris Bailey of Gary, Ind., fifth winner also received an all-expense paid trip to New York, sailed for Europe on the French Liner Liberte with the first group of 57.

The Defender's 6th winner, Mrs. Ruth Jackson of Birmingham, who is president of the Southern Beauty Congress, made the trip to attend a 3-day convention at the Theresa Hotel.

convention was attended by 112 delegates from 46 states and joined by hundreds of followers and friends of the UBSOTA.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune founder and president emiritus of the Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona, Fla., and Defender columnist, was the honored guest.

Beauticians Begin Gay Paris Holiday

One-hundred and eighty-one excited beauticians were scheduled to dock in France this week to begin a glorious three-week adventure in romantic Paris and other "storybook" points of interest in Europe.

The beauticians, members of the Alpha Chi Pi Omega beauticians sorority and fraternity, include the two top prize winners in the Defender Publications' Most Popular Beautician contest.

The winners, Mrs. Ann Dowdell Smiley and Mrs. Zettie C. Billingsley, both of Birmingham, Ala., stopped in Chicago last week enroute to New York, where the National Beauticians convention recessed its annual session April 9.

Fifty-seven beauticians sailed for France April 8 aboard the French liner Liberte and were scheduled to dock at Le Harve on April 14. The remaining 124, led by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, national supervisor of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers association and Alpha Chi Pi Omega, sailed last Sunday aboard the SS United States and were scheduled to dock at Le Harve Thursday.

Mrs. Joyner said the group would be greeted by the British and French embassies as well as the American embassy in England and France.

Beauticians To Spend $250,000

LE HAVRE, France — One hundred and eighty-four U. S. beauticians docked here this week and after their scheduled 21-day tour of Europe, it is estimated that they will have parted with about $250,000.

The beauty experts are members of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers association and the Alpha Chi Pi Omega sorority and fraternity and represent the billion dollar cosmetics industry.

They are to spend 21 days touring European Beauty culture centers, learning new beauty methods. Included in the group are the two Chicago Defender beauty contest winners, Mrs. Ann Dowdal Smiley and Mrs. Zettie Billingsly, both of Birmingham, Ala.

Accompanied by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, of Chicago, and supervisor of the association, the experts and official left New York April 8 and 9 aboard the French liner Liberte and the U. S. liner, United States.

The Liberte arrived here April 14 and the United States landed a day later.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RACIAL RELATIONS

Dated Pil Sun. 1-17-54 Columbus, Ga.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEETS WITH NEGRO LEADERS—WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Eisenhower, on Jan. 13 met with a group of Negro leaders to discuss a date on which he will make an informal talk to the National Conference on Racial Relations they plan to have here soon. The Sec. of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the date will be set at the President's convenience. Left to Right—Dr. Channing Tobias, Arthur B. Spingarn, President Eisenhower, Clarence Mitchell, Walter White, Secretary NAACP, and Judge Theodore Spaulding.—(Leffler).

Parents, Teachers End Conclave in Oklahoma

LANGSTON, Okla.—The annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers ended its twenty-ninth annual session here recently at Langston University.

Eighteen states and the District of Columbia were represented at the confab. Sessions were highlighted by addresses from key people from across the nation.

Opening with an address of welcome by Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University, other speakers included the Hon. Johnston Murray, Governor of Oklahoma; Mrs. Willie Murray, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Ruth Gaston Mueller, Assistant Republican National Committeewoman, and Mrs. Charles L. Williams, national president of the organization.

Theme of the conclave was "New Responsibilities for a Changing Society." One of the sessions featured a youth panel, "The Challenge of Our Times."

The convention was climaxed with a tour of Oklahoma City sponsored by the Oklahoma City P-TA Council which included a visit to the Governor's mansion.

The 1955 convention will meet in Texas.

Praises High Court Decision

National PT Congress Evaluates Parent Education And Inter-Group Relations

LANGSTON, Okla.—The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers at its 28th annual convention held recently at Langston University, Okla., went on record as commending the action of the Supreme Court in its decision of May 17, to completely eliminate segregation in the public schools of the United States and thereby provide first class education for all children.

Mrs. Charles L. Williams, Miami, Fla., speaker, who heads the organization said "We will await with interest the final decree to be handed down. Each state branch will work out its own plan of action. The Congress will be prepared to offer counsel and advice to the states when needed."

* * *

THE CONVENTION theme "New Responsibilities for a Changing Society" was carried throughout the program in addresses, panels, workshops, and a sociodrama. Much time and attention was devoted to the areas of parent-education and inter-group relations. Dr. D. Cannon Partridge, associate professor, Queens College, Flushing, N. Y., is national inter-group relations chairman.

Governor Johnston Murray, guest speaker, emphasized discussing matters together and having a spirit of ambition and a desire to do those things which should be done. A plea was made to impress upon children's minds the fact that freedom exists, that it is not who you are, but what you are doing that counts. The governor said, in regard to the Supreme Court's decision, "Oklahoma stands ready to abide by the law."

* * *

A VERY impressive memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Thelma Pegram, president, Virginia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Participants were: Mrs. S. M. Burrel, W. A. Carter, Richmond; and Mrs. Ada M. Jarnigan, N. C.

The 1955 convention will be held in Texas.

* * *

REGISTERED delegates from middle Atlantic states were:

District of Columbia: Atty. William I. Lee, Robert F. Brooks, Rev. J. D. Pair, Mrs. Marguerite Seldon, Mrs. M. E. Carpenter and Richard Carpenter.

Florida: Mrs. D. B. Sanders, Mrs. Daisy Murrell, Mrs. Mary L. Washington and Mrs. Mayme E. Williams.

Georgia: C. V. Duval, Mrs. Ethel Knight, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. Clara G. Gay, J. S. Morgan and Mrs. Berta Everhardt.

Maryland: Mrs. A. Bransford, Mr. and Mrs. Doswell Brooks and Mrs. Mable C. Johnson.

North Carolina: Mrs. Ada M. Jarnigan.

South Carolina: Rev. Z. Townsend and Peter Poinsette.

Virginia: Mrs. Thelma Pegram, Mrs. S. M. Burrell and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carter.

Council To Hold Meet In Chicago

Journal & Guide Sat. 10-30-54

p. 3

Housing, School And Travel Matters Will Be Discussed

CHICAGO — An estimated 100 delegates from all sections of the nation will meet for three days Nov. 26-28 on the campus of the University of Chicago to discuss current inter-group tensions in America.

32 b

The conference is sponsored by the National Council on Intercultural Relations, and the local chairman is the Rev. George Lawrence, member of the council's national board of directors.

Argus 10-29-54

THE CONFERENCE will pay special attention to incidents resulting from the U .S. Supreme Court's ruling against racial segregation in public schools last May 17. Discrimination and segregation in housing and interstate travel will also be discussed.

Observers and consultants from various organizations will participate, including representatives of the National Students Association.

• • •

DURING THE three-day sessions, final plans will be made by the council's national planning committee for the 10th annual conference and workshop to be held at New York City in December. The council's national board of directors will also meet during the Chicago confab.

The Council on Intercultural Relations was formed in 1944 at New York University, and is composed of students and young business and professional men and women interested in improving human relations in America.

It is a study and educational fellowship, with members in 23 states scattered throughout the country.

Intercultural Council Meets In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. —The planning committee of the National Council on Intercultural Relations will meet on the campus of the University of Chicago, Nov. 26-28, to make final arrangements for the 10th annual conference and workshop. The annual session will be held in New York City in December.

Argus

Chairman for the Chicago meeting is the Reverend George Lawrence, a member of the Council's board of directors. The board will also meet in Chicago during the three-day sessions.

Reports will be heard from various Council members on various phases of intergroup relations in America. A special session has been arranged to discuss current racial and religious tensions, including incidents resulting from the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools.

The Council on Intercultural Relations was formed 10 years ago in New York City, and is composed of college students and young business and professional men and women. It is not an "action" group, but rather a study and educational fellowship with members in 23 states in all sections of the nation.

The Council has, in the past five years, made three nationwide studies of inter-group tensions. In 1952, a research team visited the Union of South Africa to study problems there.

NCNW Convenes; Plan To Honor Ed Sullivan

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — The 19th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women convened in the Capital last week with Mrs. William Thomas Mason, national president, presiding.

Delegates from some 15 states were in attendance. After hearing greetings from President Dwight Eisenhower, the convention opened up with a week-long, activity packed schedule of workshops, panel discussions, sightseeing tours, luncheons and business sessions.

The founder and president-emeritus of the Council, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, was unable to be present because of illness.

Mrs. Mason announced that the council has recently become a member of the board of CARE INC, and that it will place special emphasis on a pilot project for extension of the program in Africa where there is great need.

The most important program for the year upon which the greatest stress will be placed according to Mrs. Mason is the implementation of the Supreme Court decision in the Schools cases. She said she considered this the most single important work which the Council is undertaking.

NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAM

Talking about other phases of the council's work, Mrs. Mason told of the program for the coming year. The Social Welfare Department under Miss Vinita Lewis will emphasize foster home and adoption as well as aiding in curbing juvenile delinquency. One of the first panel speakers was Judge Edith Cockrill of the District Juvenile Court.

The Council will dedicate next year on the occasion of its 20th anniversary a "Bronze Book of the Second Decade."

Seven women were honored by the organization for outstanding contributions to civic and welfare work. They were Harriet Hall, Boston, well-known civic leader; Mrs. J. Ida Jiggetts, Mount Vernon, N. Y. an outstanding psychiatric social worker; Mae Belcher, Washington, D. C., a YWCA worker for more than 30 years; Frances Goss Kelly, Washington, D. C., who taught for 50 years in the rural schools of Georgia; Jeannette Triplett Jones, Chicago, dean of girls at DuSable High school; Helen Buckler, New York, author of the biography on Dr. Dan Williams, famous physician; and Atty. Cora M. Brown, Detroit, state senator from Michigan.

Mrs. Mason announced that the council will confer on Ed Sullivan on Feb. 26 at a Brotherhood Week Dinner in Washington, a citation for his outstanding contribution to human relations in giving opportunities to so many Negro artists.

EDITH SAMPSON SPEAKS

Among the distinguished people chairing or taking part in the various panel discussions on citizenship education, international relations, economics, labor and industry, etc. were Atty. Edith Sampson, Chicago, former delegate to the UN.; Noble Sissle, famous bandleader and artist; Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, New York; Mrs. Oswald Lord, New York, member of the United States Delegation to the UN; Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota; Mrs. Katie Loucheim, Democratic National Committee and Mrs. Venice Spraggs of the Committee; Mrs. Alice Leopold, chief of the Women's Bureau, Labor Department; and Commissioner Samuel N. Spencer of the District.

The council included in its tour, a coffee hour at the Brazilian Embassy where delegates were guests of the Embassy staff.

Council Of Women To Observe Founder's Day

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

11-30-54 p. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sunday, December 5, 1954, marks the beginning of the 20th year since the founding of the National Council of Negro Women.

The entire week of December 5 will find local councils in all parts of the country, along with friends and supporters, conducting public meetings, appearing on TV and radio programs, sponsoring Teas and other social events in observance of this most significant date.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

Highlighting the series of events will be a special message from the beloved and esteemed Founder, President, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who will speak on the regular weekly program of the United Negro College Fund, over the ABC network on Sunday, December 5, at 10:30 a. m. (EST). The message from her Daytona Beach, Florida, home on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College. Mrs. Bethune, the author of many "firsts" in her long and brilliant career, is the Founder of Bethune-Cookman College, a member of the United Negro College Fund. Journeying to Daytona Beach for the event and to make a presentation to Mrs. Bethune from the thousands of council women whom she represents wil lbe Mrs. William Thomas Mason, the third national president of the National Council of Negro Women.

The National Council of Negro Women was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1935, with the late Dean Lucy Slowe and the late Mrs. Mary Church Terrell signing the articles of incorporation along with Mrs. Bethune.

In announcing the Founder's Day celebration, Mrs. Mason stated, "Since the days of its founding, the Council has been in the forefront of the lirf of the nation. Its program has been as broad as the interests of women themselves. It has encouraged them to participate more actively in all fields of our nation life — working together to eliminate all forms of discrimination based upon race or religion. It has been heartening and a source of the life of the nation. Its program had the active interest of our Founder in every phase of the program of the Council. As we pause from our regular activities to pay tribute to Mrs. Bethune, may we renew our pledge, to "make a lasting contribution to all that is finest and best in America. to cherish and enrich her heritage of freedom and progress by working for the integration of all of her people, regardless of race, creed or national origin, into her spiritual, social, cultural, civic and political life and thus aid her to achieve the glorious destiny of a true and unfettered democracy."

Federated CLUBS

Defender

DEMOCRACY WILL NOT LIVE LEST WOMEN MAKE IT WORK

The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., definitely pointed the way to the Supreme Court's implementation of its ruling on the desegregation in public schools when it invited 25 national organizations of women to meet at Council House in Washington, D. C., October 1 to discuss the best course of constructive and cooperative action in complying with the Sureme Court decision.

Mrs. Dodson

The organizations invited were the American Association of University Women, American Nurses Association, American Women Broadcasters. Camp Fire Girls, B'Nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council, General Alliance of Unatarian Women, General Federation of Women's clubs, Girls Friendly Society, Girls Scouts, Haddassah League of Women Voters; National Association of Colored Women, National Association of Deans of Women, National Association of Women's Clubs, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., National Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parent Teachers, National Council of Catholic Women's clubs, National Congress of Parent Teachers, National Council of Catholic Women, Notional Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Women of the United States, National Women's Conference American Ethical Union, United CHURCH Women, Women's Auxiliary to the American Legion, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's National Press club, and the National Council of CHURCH Women.

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-30-54

POWER OF WOMEN

When one considers these word "One woman is useful; ONE HUNDRED women are forceful; ONE THOUSAND women are powerful and ONE MILLION UNITED women were right with God and they would practice the religion they preach — this, the second EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES in almost one hundred years, would go over by leaps and bounds without much friction.

P. 11

WOMEN ABOLITIONISTS

At one of the meetings of the pioneer American women abolitionists, which marked their fight against slavery, a slave woman, Sojourner Truth, addressed the anxious group of white women and said, "If the first woman (meaning Eve) was able to turn the world upside down, all you women ought to be able to turn it back."

That remark fits the situation today and it is fitting and mean that all women —white and colored — should be sufficiently interested to do whatever they can in making DEMOCRACY real and workable. If Democracy is the best form of government (as we say it is) then we must make it real before we can sell it to Europe, Asia and Africa.

THE SOUTHLAND

When Abraham Lincoln freed 4,000,000 colored people, he freed 4,000,000 poor whites at the same time, for their job of holding the black man down in the ditch for the benefit of the master class, kept the poor white man in the ditch also. The poor whites of the South knew little beyond the confines of the plantations on which they lived.

They had no schools to speak of for the master class employed tutors into their homes for their children and sent them later to finishing schools in the North or to Europe, therefore, the planters were not interested in the education of their poor tenants and slave drivers nor their families.

They used the poor whites as buffers between themselves and the Negro—but that is history—what interests me is that the white women of the South representing the aristocracy had NO VOICE and EXERCISED NO INTEREST in the welfare of either the poor white women or the colored women.

You never heard the word RAPE yet thousands of illigitimate mixed children were gotten by little Negro girls as well as whole families and WHITE MEN — their fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, and even poor white men, and many of these children grew up in their master's homes along with their white half sisters and brothers. This shows that the finest white woman was also a slave to custom and habits.

"They had been down so long that DOWN did not worry them. They tolerated in and must have liked it, for history does not record one revolt against the practice made by southern white women.

INTEGRATION

If the Negro is not ready for integration today, when will he be? Southern slave owners and their poor white minions biologically integrated him for nearly 100 years and although southern white man has usurped control of the governments—city, county, state and dominates the NATIONAL, the Negro has demonstrated without the shadow of a doubt that he is capable of advancement the equal of any man not alone in the U. S. A. but anywhere the human family exists.

Fort Wayne Club Marks 42nd Year, NCNW President Is Speaker

FORT WAYNE, Ind. — Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., was the guest speaker on the observance of the Ultra Art Literary club's anniversary. This year's observance highlighted the 43rd year of activity of the Fort Wayne group. The program was recently held at Turner Chapel AME church.

32b

Defender

The Ultra Art Literary Club which was organized in 1911 by Mrs. Adeline Rhodes has been active in Fort Wayne in all phases of community life, giving scholarships and assistants to students, bringing such well known peronalities as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Marion Anderson, Phillipe Schyuler, and others to the community.

Sat. 10-30-54

They have been recognized for their charity work and cooperation in all civic group work. Mrs. Rhodes was honored not only as the organizer, but she is also the only charter member living. A presentation was made from the club by the president, Mrs. Ernest T. Smith.

Chicago

Mrs. Mason who is well known ardent civic worker and humanitarian gave an aspiring lecture. She stressed the importance of all people asuming the responsibilities that go along with libery and freedom they want and enjoy.

In referring to the recent Supreme Court decision on desegregation of public schools, Mrs. Mason pointed out that the people of north and south who favor the action of the Supreme Court should let it be known, expressing their approval to editors of newspapers, magazines and other publications.

Mrs. Mason, a past Grand Daughter Ruler of the Daughter of Elks, was also welcomed and presented with a lovely bouquet of flowers by the local Daughter Elks, the Morning Star Temple Chapter. The presentation was made by Mrs. Lucille Mosely, Grand Daughter Ruler.

Rev. Clyde Adams, pastor of Union Baptist Church, gave the invocation; Rev. Hilliard Saunders, the Benediction; the Marvelous Grace Choir under the direction of Mr. Lawrence Meriwether, rendered several selections; Mrs. Theo. R. Borders accompanied by Mr. Robert Younger rendered a solo; Mrs. Samuel P. Jones was the organist for the memorial, honoring the deceased members. Mrs. Vernon P. Wickliffe, who is a life member of the Council of Nero Women, introduced the speaker.

Mrs. James W. Brooks, program chairman, served as Mistress of Ceremonies. The other members of the program committee were: Mrs. Howard Ford, Mrs. Adeline Rhodes, Mrs. Ethel Peters, Mrs. Samuel P. Jones, and Mrs. Wickliffe. Mrs. Willard Henry was Chairman of the Reception Committee with Mrs. Herschel Babb, Mrs. Paul Taylor, Mrs. Carrie Wilson, Mrs. Florence Lee and Mrs. Ann Warfield assisting.

The 43rd Anniversary celebration also marks the kickoff for a campaign for funds for a Woman's Club Home in Fort Wayne. The Campaign will go in full force in the very near future. Any contributions may be sent to the president, Mrs. Ernest T. Smith, 623 E. Brackenridge Street, Fort Wayne, In.

WORLD WAR II MOTHERS MEET

The Mothers of World War II held their regular monthly meeting Monday at 11 a.m. at the Central YMCA. Mrs. Sophie Sulski, district president, presided. Southsiders present included Mrs. Prossie Matthews of 5852 S. Michigan, past Illinois State chaplain and Mrs. Hermia Jackson, president Unit 129.

NCNW PREXY SPEAKS. Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., who is shown addressing an audence attending the Ultra Art Literary club's anniversary meeting in Fort Wayne, Ind. The program was held recently at Turner chapel AME church. Platform guests included the organizer, Mrs. Adeline Rhodes (reading from left) Mrs. Marjorie D. Wickliffe, past president of the 43-year-old organization; Mrs. Jessie F. Smith, president.

NCNW honors Dr. Bethune

WASHINGTON

The National Council of Women will honor Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus, who organized the group, during a week of celebration, beginning Dec. 5.

The Founder's Day will mark the 20th anniversary of the Council's founding.

HIGHLIGHTING the series of events will be a special message from Mrs. Bethune, who will speak on the regular weekly program of the United Negro College Fund, over the ABC network on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 10:30 a.m., EST. The message from Mrs. Bethune to council women everywhere will be broadcast from her Daytona Beach, Fla., home on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College. Mrs. Bethune, the author of many "firsts" in her long and brilliant career, is also the founder of Bethune-Cookman College.

Journeying to Daytona Beach for the event and to make a presentation to Mrs. Bethune from the thousands of council women whom she represents will be Mrs. William T. Mason, the third national president of the National Council.

National Council Plans 19th Convention for Nov. 8-13

Courier p. 8

WASHINGTON — The nineteenth annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women will be held Nov. 8 through 13 in Washington, D. C. Most of the sessions will be held in the beautiful departmental auditorium of the United States Department of Labor, where the delegates will be welcomed by Secretary of Labor Mitchell on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12.

Unusual features will be a citizenship education workshop, to be held Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown of St. Albans, New York, is the chairman of the department and announced that Rencher Harris, Councilman and well-known Durham, N. C., business man, is one of the speakers, along with two top women in politics —Mrs. Katie Louchheim of the Democratic National Committee, speaking for the Democrats, and Mrs. Alice Leopold, assistant secretary of labor and head of the women's bureau, who will speak for the Republicans. Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller and Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs will assist as resource consultants.

PANEL

"Freedom Agenda" panel will sift the charges that constitutional liberties are being threatened in the United States. Wreaths will be placed by Mrs. W. A. Scott of Atlanta and Mrs. Edward Perry of Kansas City on the statues of famous women pioneers in the Capitol Building.

The traditional honoree dinner on Saturday night, Nov. 13, at Baldwin Hall, Howard University, will feature Walter White of the NAACP as guest speaker. Juanita Hall of "South Pacific" fame will sing favorite selections from this show.

International Night, Nov. 12, will be celebrated by the presentation of an American flag by the James Reese Europe Post of the American Legion of Washington. Mrs. Oswald Lord will be the principal speaker.

Dr. Arenia Mallory of Lexington, Miss., will give a report of her trip to Helsinki, Finland.

Special music for the occasion will be furnished by Dean Warner Lawson's Community Chorus.

Dr. Howard Thurman, noted minister of Boston University, will deliver the address on the observance of Armistice Day and the memorial services.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

ON AN AVERAGE, women are six per cent shorter and 20 per cent lighter in weight than men.

Interest Runs High

19th Convention of NCNW Attracts Attention of Foreign Governments

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unusual interest is being manifested by foreign governments in the International Department Workshop to be held in connection with the nineteenth annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, during the Nov. 8 to 13 confab in Washington. The theme "Women United in a Program of Action to Understand and Help the Peoples of Africa" has attracted wide attention.

The entire morning of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, will be devoted to discussions centering around the Union of South Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Liberia and Ethiopia. Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history at Howard University, will give the keynote speech and Mrs. Dorothy Porter of Howard University will be the moderator for the panel to follow.

Other experts taking part are Dr. E. Franklin Frazier who will summarize the discussions; Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, chairman of the department; Dr. William Leo Hansberry, vice president, Institute of African-American Relations; W. A. R. Walker, Gold Coast liaison officer, and A. Babs Safunwa, Nigeria liaison officer. Mrs. Sampson said, "This is a most vital topic in today's world and it is very essential that council women become informed about the people of Africa, their progress and problems. We promise you a very lively and interesting session."

Following the workshop a luncheon will be held at which time Clark Eichelberger, director of the American Association for the UN, will speak. Miss Lois Towles, outstanding concert pianist, will render several selections and Miss Helen Phillips will sing. The International Relations Department program will be held at the Raleigh Hotel while other sessions of the convention will take place at the Departmental Auditorium of the Department of Labor.

Following the luncheon, a president's roundtable will be held, with Miss Dorothy Height, national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, as chairman. Mrs. Dorothy Wright, president of the Philadelphia Council, will serve as the moderator.

Top musicians spark NCNW 19th convention

The American p. 11

Baltimore Afro

WASHINGTON

The roster of nationally and internationally known musicians will play starring roles in the 19th annual convention of the National Council of Women, meeting here, November 8-13. According to Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, national chairman of the fine arts department of the Council.

Nat. 11-13-54

At the international luncheon to be held at the downtown Raleigh Hotel on Thursday, November 11, Helen Phillips, soprano, and Lois Towles, pianist will be presented.

Hezekiaher Reid, noted bass baritone of Boston, Mass., Dr. Hilda Bolden of this city and the Omega Psi Phi Glee Club will appear at the honoree dinner, on Saturday, November 13, at Baldwin Hall, Howard University.

THE MUSIC for the traditional International Night Program to be held at the Departmental Auditorium of the United States Department of Labor on Friday, November 12 at 8:30 p.m., will feature Dr. Warner Lawson's well known Community Chorus and the U.S. Air Force Ceremonial Band conducted by Lt. Harold L. Copenhaver. Miss Cleomine Lewis will sing the National Anthem with the band.

The National Council of Women announced that Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the Daniel Marsh Chapel, Boston University, will conduct a Memorial Service on Thursday, November 11, 9:00 a.m. at the Raleigh Hotel.

Miss Francesca Dixon, a member of the Fine Arts Department, will be in charge of the music for the occasion which will include selections from the Howard University School of Religion conducted by Miss Bessie Mayle and from The All Souls Unitarian Church, conducted by Louis Atwater.

Ruth C. Mueller, national historian.

ORGANIZED IN 1935

Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president of NCNW reviewed the historical background of the council which was organized in 1935 by Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune who is now president emeritus.

She also discussed actions which the council has taken toward finding ways and means of helping implement the court's decision, pointing out the recommendations made in their conference held on this matter on June 19; and outlining directives sent down to the local council for action at the grass roots.

Mrs. Naomah Maiso, executive of the council, reports that the conference was very successful. There was a meeting of the minds, she said and a general conclusion that this problem is one of human relations.

"And there is no problem of human relations that cannot be solved" she concluded. "by sane, reasonable people working together."

Negro Women's Unit Told Integration Is Community Problem

Pittsburgh Courier p. 8 Nov. 13, 1954

School integration is a community problem and must be solved at the community level, speakers said yesterday at a workshop session of the National Council of Negro Women.

Dr. Howard Dawson of the National Education Association and Dr. Joseph Douglas, assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said the mobilization of people of good will, white and Negro, will be needed on the community level to make the single-school system work.

Dr. Dawson said some States have indicated they will seek to evade the Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools. "Virginia will be one place where these attempts will be made," he said.

He said efforts to repeal compulsory education laws would be one move such States will attempt. He explained that the reasoning behind such a move is that many Negroes would keep their children at home in the absence of such laws.

Other speakers at the session in the Departmental Auditorium of the Labor Department were Secretary of Labor Mitchell and Dr. Ward Stewart, assistant commissioner for program development in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The six-day convention of the council will end tonight with an honoree awards dinner at 8:30 p.m. in Baldwin Hall, Howard University. Miss Mae B. Belcher, 1901 Fifth street N.W., and Mrs. Frances Goss Kelley, 1509 Evarts street N.E., are among the seven women to be honored for their contributions in their respective fields.

NCNW Reports On Progress In The Area Of Integration

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p.7

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women served as hostess to a conference of women leaders from approximately 20 outstanding organizations at the council headquarters last Friday.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Among those attending the conference were Mrs. Maceo Hubbard representing the Girl Scouts of the United States of America; Mrs. Christine Heinig and Mrs. Ruth Tryon of the American Association of University Women; Miss Annabelle Peterson representing the American Nurses Association and Mrs. Joseph Perkins and Miss Chloe Gifford of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ebony 10-27-54

The National Association of Deans of Women was represented by Miss Barbara Cotton, the National Council of Jewish Women by Mrs. Olga Margolin; the National Council of Women of the United States by Mrs. Thomas G. Evans; and the National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union by Mrs. Irene Lazarus.

The United Church Women was represented by Mrs. Myrtle Haverstock; the Uniterian Women's Allowance by Mrs. A. Powell Davies; the Washington Ethical Society by Miss Sidenie Lioban; the National Women's Press Club by Miss Ann C. Free; the Women's Supreme Council of B'nai B'rith by Mrs. M. A. Goldburg.

Courier P.9 Pittsburgh, Pa

DELEGATE — Mrs. Marian Fletcher Croson, director of public relations of Region I, National Council of Negro Women, Inc., has been named non-governmental organization representative to the United States Mission to the United Nations. Mrs. Croson succeeds Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter.

Negro Women Hear Plea for Western Aid In Developing Africa

Star Phila. Pa. Washington, D.C. Sun. 11-14-54

Delegates to the 19th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women last night heard a plea for greater assistance from the West in the development of Africa.

Dr. James H. Robinson, minister of the Church of the Masters, New York City, who recently returned from a trip to that continent, said that if "Asia is the land of tomorrow, Africa is the land of the day after tomorrow."

Speaking at Howard University, Dr. Robinson said that unless European leadership meets the needs of the hour, "and I don't see any indication of it," there will soon be a situation in Africa similar to the present one in Korea and Indo-China.

Sees "Social Revolution.

He said a "great social revolution" is taking place in Africa today and in 10 years the continent will be entirely different.

Dr. Robinson said, "The greatest desire in Africa today is for recognition and human dignity." Poverty was not held to be as serious a problem as in Asia. He pointed out that Communists realize this and are making their appeal to those who want a chance to share in the development of their country rather than to those who are hungry.

Asserting that nationalism is more important in the world today than communism, Dr. Robinson appealed for a greater participation by the West in the development of the country. He said more than 200 million people in Africa are as yet uncommitted on the Communist question, thus providing a great opportunity for the West to win these people.

"Colonialism Is Dead."

"We have known for a long time," he said, "that colonialism is dead. If the West doesn't realize this, it will go down with it."

As an example of the nationalistic trend, Dr. Robinson said that Africans, although they do not agree with the methods of the Mau Mau, refer to them as patriots fighting for their country.

He said American Negroes can be the key to African progress more than any other single group.

He urged the United States Government to send more qualified American Negroes to Africa.

Ex-President of St. Louis NCNW Files Another Suit

ST. LOUIS, — (ANP) — Mrs. Sybil Byrd Evrette, former president of the St. Louis chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, last week filed suit in Court of Equity, through her attorney, H. Daniel Jackson to restrain three of the newly-elected officers of the organizations from taking their positions.

Her petition alleges that she has been deprived of a property right and this is adversely affecting her business, health, and happiness, and that she cannot peacefully enjoy her office. The court has been asked to prevent Miss Viola Carter, newly-elected president, and Mrs. Josephine Allen and Mrs. Uxenia Livingston from holding office in the St. Louis council.

The plaintiff's petition states that she was elected by the membership on or about June 1, 1953, and was to serve until reelected or defeated at the 1954 meeting. The petition further stated that the meeting was duly called and held but that she lost the election. The allegations continued, stating, "that when the votes were counted, defendant Carter defeated the plaintiff by a vote of 20-17. Also that four persons voted who had not paid their membership dues and that the same persons cast their ballots against plaintiff and in favor of defendant Carter." However, it is reported that voting was done by secret ballot.

This is the second suit filed by the plaintiff. In March, 1953, following her defeat at a previous election, a suit was filed, naming as plaintiffs, Sybil Byrd Evrette, Viola Carter, Dorothy Beckwith, Fredda Witherspoon, Lucille Fearn, Myrtle Jackson, Fredericka Coleman, Jessie Mae Stitts, Pearl Gray and Minnie Mae Jackson.

However, almost all of the plaintiffs demanded that Mrs. Evrette have their names withdrawn as they had no knowledge they were being used and that they had no intention of filing a suit against anyone. Defendants in that suit were, Valla Abbington, Dr. Ruth Carter, Annie Keaton and Artomose Rabun.

Atty. Frankie Muse Freeman representing the defendants present suit.

National Council of Negro Women Awarded for Outstanding Service

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1954 —The National Council of Negro Women has just been awarded a "Special Service Award" by the 1954 Crusade for Freedom for outstanding services and performance in the program carried by radio to Europe. Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, Executive Director, was cited also for her personal share in this recognition.

Washington, D. C. — Following through on its program of elimination of segregation, the National Council of Negro Women will make an inspection tour of Naval Installations at San Diego, Calif.; Great Lakes, Illinois; Bainbridge, Maryland and Norfolk, Virginia. A group of women — all members of the National Council of Negro Women — was designated by the Executive Committee in meeting on Saturday, September 11, as representatives to inspect the facilities, training programs, advancement opportunities, recreation, religious, hospital and social welfare programs and the Negro members of the Naval services. The group will have ample opportunity for observation and to talk with Navy personnel. They will spend at least two days in each installation guests of the Armed Services. Acting Secretary of the Navy, The Hon. J. H. Smith, expressed pleasure at being able to extend the invitation to the National Council of Negro Women to witness the progress the Navy has made in eliminating racial segregation and providing a uniform Navy set-up for all enlisted personnel. The first inspection will be made at Bainbridge, Maryland on October 14 and 15. On October 18 and 19, inspection will be made at Great Lakes, Ill.; On October 20 and 21, at San Diego, Calif., and on Oct. 28 and 29, at Norfolk, Va.

Washington, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women announces the formation of a number of new councils in the State of New Jersey, formerly composed of branch units under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel Robinson of Madison, New Jersey.

Mrs. Daisey S George, Regional Director for Region I stated, "This is a great forward step in the development of the National Council of Negro Women in New Jersey. We are proud to welcome into the circle of affiliated organizations the following new councils: Morristown, Hudson County, Bergen County, Passaic County, Newark, Essex County and Union Councils. A statewide Leadership Institute will be held on October 2 to perfect the newly set up groups." The new president of the new councils will be given a course of instructions in their new duties and responsibilites.

Washington, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Board of Directors of CARE. Mrs. Vivian C Mason, National President, will represent the Council in this Body.

Washington, D. C. —The National Council of Negro Women will be represented at the highly important Ninth Annual Conference on Citizenship called by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, to be held in Washington on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September at the Statler Hotel. Among the delegates who have indicated their intention to attend and represent the National Council of Negro Women are Miss Edith Paulin of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Deliah Pierce and Mrs. Eleanor S. Singleton of Washington. Mrs. Jeanetta W. Brown is chairman of the Citizenship Education Department of the National Council of Negro Women.

NCNW Reports On Progress Toward School Integration

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women served as hostess to a conference of women leaders from approximately 20 outstanding organizations at the council headquarters last Friday.

The purpose of this meeting was to share with these leaders the progress which the Council has made to date toward plans for implementing the Supreme Court's decision on school integration, and to solicit their suggestions and cooperation.

Among those attending the conference were Mrs. Maceo Hubbard, representing the Girl Scouts of the United States of America; Mrs. Christine Heinig and Mrs. Ruth Tryon of the American Association of University Women; Miss Annabelle Peterson, representing the American Nurses Association, and Mrs. Joseph Perkins and Miss Chloe Gifford of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The National Association of Deans of Women was represented by Miss Barbara Cotton, the National Council of Jewish Women by Mrs. Olga Margolin; the National Council of Women of the United States by Mrs. Thomas G. Evans; and the National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union by Mrs. Irene Lazarus.

The United Church Women was represented by Mrs. Myrtle Haverstock; the Uniterian Women's Alliance by Mrs. A. Powell Davies, the Washington Ethical Society by Miss Sidonie Lieban, the National Women's Press club by Miss Ann C. Free, the Women's Supreme Council of B'nai B'rinth by Mrs. M. A. Goldburg, and the National Council of Negro Women by Mrs. Ruth C. Mueller, national historian.

Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president of NCNW, reviewed the historical background of the council which was organized in 1935 by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who is now president emeritus.

She also discussed actions which the council has taken toward finding ways and means of helping implement the court's decision, pointing out the recommendations made in their conference held on this matter on June 19, and outlining directives sent down to the local council for action at the grass roots.

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Registrations have already been noted from every geographical section of the country, it was announced today by Dr. Gertrude Rivers, Chairman of the Convention and Mrs. William Thomas Mason, National President. In addition to Council women who will journey from far and near it is expected that the splendid program of workshops, seminars, forum and special events will attract an unprecedented number of visitors and observers The public is invited to attend all workshop session and special events. The theme of the convention is "Women United In a Program of Action."

LOCAL COUNCIL

The convention will open with a meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday, November 8 at 8 p. m. Among other items of business, this body, made up of local council presidents, presidents of the heads of the twenty national organizations affiliated with the council and members of the Executive Committee will receive the reports of the Resolution and Citations Committees.

The convention proper will open on Tuesday, November 9. Following the opening business session and greetings from the Founder, President-Emeritus, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the Social Welfare Department, chaired by Miss Vinita Lewis of Washington, D. C., will conduct the first of the splendid program workshop sessions of the convention "Women United in a Program of Action to Eradicate Juvenile Delinquency." Mrs. Dorothy Banton, Director of the Kruse School for Girls in Wilmington, Delaware and chairman of the Social Welfare Department's Legislation Sub-Committee will serve as discussion leader. Mrs. Rose Cooper Thomas, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Juvenile Delinquency will serve as the summarizer. After a keynote presentation by the noted jurist, Judge Edith H. Cockrell of the Washington, D. C., Juenvile Court, Mrs. Banton will employ the popular medium of Socio-Drama as a discussion guide.

Among the specialists who have been asked to participate as Resource Consultants for this significant workshop are Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelly of the Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls of Virginia; Dr. Raymond Gould, National Institute of Mental Health, Maryland; Mrs. Mae Holmes, North Carolina State School for Girls; Mr. Will Turnblad, National Probation and Parole Association of New York; Mr. John G. Theban, Executive Secretary, Family Child Services of Washington; Miss Doris Handy, Probation Officer in Pittsburgh and Dr. Alma Illery, National Achievement Clubs, Pittsburgh.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

On Wednesday, November 10th, the Labor and Industry and the Citizenship Education Departments will conduct concurrent sessions at the Department of Labor and at the Old Supreme Court Chambers on Capitol Hill. Mrs. Wiley Hall of Richmond, Virginia, is the chairman of the Labor and Industry Department and Mrs. Jeannetta Welch Brown of New York is the chairman of the Citizenship Education Department. Discussion leader for the Citizenship Education Workshop will be Mrs. W. E. Pannell of Tennessee, National President of the Medical Auxiliary and the Discussion Leader for the Labor and Industry Workshop will be Mrs. Carina Roane, Business woman from Long Island, New York. Mr. Paul Sifton, National Legislative Representative for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Julius Thomas, Director, Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League and Mr. Noble Sissle, president, Negro Actors Guild of America will participate on the Labor and Industry Panel.

Keynote speakers for the first section of the Citizenship Education Workshop will be Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Director Women's Activities, Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Alice Leopold, Director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; others expected to participate in this section are Congressman William Dawson of Chicago; Mr. Rench Harris, Bankers Fire Insurance Company; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Ruth C. Mueller, Republican National Committee; and Mrs. Grace Jackson of Baton Rouge. Section II of the Citizenship Education Workshop will concern itself with our Constitutional rights and the importance of the exercise of these rights. A special feature of this session will be the presentation of the Freedom Agenda, a plan for Community action worked out by the League of Women Voters with the Carrie Chapman Catt Foundation. Attorney Margaret Hawthrone of Washington will chair this section of the Citizenship Education Workshop. Participants invited to participate in this section include: Mr. Louis Stephens, Legal Assistant to Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock Federal Communications Commission; Attorney George E. C. Hayes Washington, D. C.; Attorney Dovey J. Roundtree, Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Irene Bryant of Jefferson City.

PEOPLES OF AFRICA

On Thursday, November 11 from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., the International Department will sponsor a workshop at the Raleigh Hotel, the theme of which is "Women United in a Program of Action to Understand and Help the Peoples of Africa." Mrs. Edith Sampson, former alternate delegate to the United Nations is the chairman of the Department. Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University, will give a keynote presentation on the picture of Africa today. Invited as special consultants for the workshop are: Mr. W. A. R. Walker, Gold Coast Liaison Oiffcer; His Excellency Clarence L. Simpson, Ambassador, Liberia; His Excellency Yilma Dressa, Ambassador, Ethiopia; Mr. Reginal Barrett, Nigeria Liaison Officer; Mr. Chester Chartrand, U. S. Information Agency; Dr. William L. Hansberry of Howard University, recently returned from Africa where he interviewed many Africans leaders; Mr. J. Elliott Murphy, Institute of African-American Relations. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier will give a summary of the workshop at the International Luncheon which follows. The Luncheon speaker will be Mr. Clark Eichelberger, Director, American Association for the United Nations. Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Librarian, Howard University and a member of the Council's International Department will be the discussion leader.

ONE SCHOOL SYSTEM

A highlight of the week's program will be the Education Department Workshop-theme, "Women United in a Program of Action for One School System." Two full periods will be devoted to this important workshop to be held on Friday, November 12, 10:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. The morning session will deal with the subject of Integration in the schools and the afternoon session will be devoted to the overall problems in the fields. Mrs. Ida Nance Givens of Baton Rouge is the chairman.

The final program session will be devoted to a youth conference on Saturday when the young women of the Council will gather for an intensive question and answer period on problems of concern to the Junior Council members of the Council. Among the outstanding and experienced Council leaders who will serve as recource consultants for the Youth Conference are Mrs. Helen Meade, Director of the Youth Division; Miss Dorothy L. Height, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association and Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell, Regional Director and Founder of Chi Eta Phi Sorority. Miss Ann Tanneyhill of the National Urban League will serve as a specialist on programming for youth groups. Among the youth councils representatives expected to take an active part in the youth conference are the following: Mrs. Connie Lacey McCall, president Manhattan Junior Council; Miss Gloria Gray, president Washington Junior Council; Mrs. Elaine Young, Baltimore Junior Council; Miss Verdya M. Dennard, president St. Petersburg Junior Council; Mrs Kathleen Stevens, president Charleston Junior Council; Attorney Sara J. Harper, president, Cleveland Junior Council and Mrs. Erma Tarver president Denver Junior Council.

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Council Of Women Lauds Two Members

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women gave high praise today to two of its outstanding members. A statement was released today by the National President, Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, who said, "The National Council of Negro Women is very proud of Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member of the District of Columbia Board of Education and the Education Department of the National Council of Negro Women and Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, First Vice President of the National Council of Negro Women and principal of Saints Industrial School at Lexington, Mississippi, for distinguished services in the cause of human welfare."

The statement continues, "Dr. Butcher has conducted an intelligent, relentless campaign for better educational facilities for Negro children, arousing the conscience of the citizens of Washington to the degrading conditions surrounding the education of Negro children in the District. This scholarly advocate of non-segregated schools has cited book, verse and chapter to her one-woman campaign pointing out that the taxpayers are being rooked, the children skimped and the noble concept of democracy in the public schools flouted in contempt. Her research pointed to the maintenance of schools for white children where only a handful of students attended, unjustly burdening the taxpayer, while Negro children are forced into crowded, outmoded buildings frequently within a stone's throw of virtually empty institutions. Dr. Butcher has gone further, she has advocated the mixing of schools now, after proper preparation instead of waiting until forced to by a Court decision. Dr. Butcher," Mrs. Mason concluded, "has made the nation especially women conscious of civic responsibility as an individual duty—she has had the courage of her convictions, she has spoken out in clear and compelling language that segregated schools are wrong, unmoral and that they inflict an agonizing and crippling impediment on all children." Dr. Butcher [illegible] graphic example of public [illegible] Council women who have [illegible] raced the "action and passion [illegible] their times.

Dr. Arenia Mallory is a dynamic, forceful educator who has has achieved astounding results in her one-woman campaign in the field of race relations in the state of Mississippi. By dedicated service to the people of her state, Negro and white alike, by a quiet campaign of education, health programs, a child welfare, community and farm projects, Dr. Mallory has lifted the status of the Negro people, gaining recognition and respect for her dignified but determined approach to what has been considered an almost unassailable fortress, the state of Mississippi.

"Her contributions," declared Mrs. Mason, "have been recognized far and wide. Last week a signal honor was conferred upon Dr. Mallory in that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in Humboldt, Tennessee made [illegible] community in a colorful and inspiring ceremony. Her citation listed her achievements as outstanding in the field of education and community betterment. Dr. Mallory is another fine example of a National Council of Negro Women leader carrying out in a remote community the National Council of Negro Women's program of progressive human relations."

Cite Two Women For Rights Gains

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Two members of the National Council of Negro Women were praised last week for the Distinguished Services which they are rendering in the field of human rights.

In a public statement, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, national president of NCNW, praised the work of Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member of the Distrcit of Columbia board of education, and Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, founder-president of the Saints Industrial School at Lexington, Miss.

"Dr. Butcher has continued an intelligent, relentless campaign for better educational facilities for Negro children," declared Mrs. Mason.

Mrs. Mason referred to Dr. Mallory as "a dynamic, forceful educator who has achieved astounded results in her one-woman campaign in the field of race relations in Misissippi."

Mrs. Nixon Honored At Tea by Council Of Negro Women

Mrs. Nixon, wife of the Vice President, was honored yesterday at a tea highlighting the annual observance of Brotherhood Week by the National Council of Negro Women

The reception at the Willard Hotel climaxed meetings of the council's executive committee Friday and Saturday at the council house at 1318 Vermont avenue N.W.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, several Cabinet wives and wives of ambassadors representing countries visited by the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon during their Far Eastern tour attended the tea.

Mrs William Thomas Mason, council president, said the organization honored Mrs. Nixon for the goodwill created by her visit to other lands, and to point up the council's devotion to the cause of brotherhood and goodwill in this country.

She said proceeds from the tea would be given to CARE for the Korean Children Committee.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh was honorary chairman of the event and Mme Lillian Evanti, concert singer, was general chairman.

Council Women Of Region 3 Begin Conference Here Apr. 23

Region III of the National Council of Negro Women, comprising North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida, will hold its annual conference here, April 23, 24. Theme for the sessions will be "Our Responsibility for Strengthening Community Relations at Home and Abroad." West Hunter Baptist Church will be convention headquarters.

Giving impetus to the meeting will be the public meeting Friday night, 8 o'clock, when Mrs. J. S. Flipper and Mrs. Naomah Maise, national regional director will speak. Miss Pinkie L. Crump, Atlanta Council president, will preside. Miss Anna Hall will give the call to worship.

Greetings will be extended by Federated Clubs, Mrs. M. W. Gaines, Colleges, Mrs. Phoebe F. Burney; Sororities, Mrs. R. O. Johnson; the Bar Association, Atty. R. P. Herndon; Business, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr.; Federated Council of Churches, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks. Other participants include Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Mrs. Jesse O. Thomas, Mrs. A. F. Fisher, Mrs. Iola Jones, regional director, Mrs. Faustina Hall Tate and the David T. Howard school choir.

SATURDAY WORKSHOP

Mrs. Maise will be the coordinator for the Saturday morning workshop. Consultants will be Mesdames Arnetta Wallace, Tenn.; Henriene Ward Banks, Florida; Ann Hawkins, North Carolina Fannie Ponder, Florida; L. S. Weatherspool, Atlanta, and Mr. George S. Mitchell, Atlanta. Recorders will be Mrs. Laura M Grant, Mrs. Anna Reuben and Mrs. Ellen Watson.

A sight-seeing tour is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, and Saturday evening will feature a reception at the home of Bishop and Mrs. W. A. Fountain, Sr., 242 Boulevard, N. E. Mmes. Alice Ogletree, A L. Woodson, Nazer Mathews and Whigham have arranged this affair.

Mrs. Chrystyne L. Randolph is chairman. Mmes. E. B. Baddoo, C. L. Randolph and Birdie Wallace comprise the program committee; Mrs. L. D. Shivery, souvenirs and Mrs. Maggie Gaines, housing.

MRS. NAOMAH W. MAISE FRIDAY NIGHT SPEAKER — Mrs. Naomah Williams Maise, national regional director of the National Council of Negro Women and a former Atlantan will address the public meeting for the annual conference of Region III at West Hunter Baptist Church. The public is invited to attend this session.

COUNCIL HONOREE—Mrs. Dorothy R. Homer, NYC librarian, received the honoree award of the NYC Council of the National Council of Women, Sunday. Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, left, national president, made the award. In center is Miss Bebe L. Hyslop. The presentation is an annual council affair.

NCNW Makes Plans At General Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The General Committee for the 1954 annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women to be held in November, under the chairmanship of Dr. Gertrude Rivers, held its first general meeting April 15 at 8 p. m. at the Council house.

The National Affiliated Organizations will have two representatives each on this committee together with members of the executive committee.

They include Mrs. Marion H. Blueitt, Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Mrs. June M. Spaulding, Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, Mrs. Aliene Ewell and Mrs. Vivian Alleyne.

OTHERS ATTENDING

Additional persons include Mesdames Otelia Jackson, Phyllis O' Kelly, Ercelle Moore, Marion Jackson, Elouise Richardson, Jeanetta Welch Brown, Verda Welcome, Mildred Carr, Sadie Mills Franklin, Regina Chandler and Ann Roberts.

Others are Miss Vinita Lewis, Miss Patsy Graves, Miss Patricia Roberts, Mrs. Muriel Alexander, Mrs. Bessie Freeman, Mrs. Alpha Jones, Mrs. Marion Seymour, Mrs. Bertha Lomack, Mrs. Margaret Key Kelson, Mrs. Eva Ladrey, Mrs. Eleanor Singleton, Mrs. Louise Whitten.

And Mrs. Jenade Walburg, Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, Dr. Inabel B. Lindsay, Mrs. Edna McClellan, Dean Sadie Yancey, Mrs. Wilhelmina Barrow, Mrs. Nikki Keets, Mrs. Helen Ables, Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne, Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, Mrs. Charlotte M. Hubbard, Dr. Maybelle Weaver, Mrs. Catherine Mayo and Mrs Marjorie Duckery and Mrs. Dovie Roundtree.

Mrs. Everett Seeks Order To Restrain

Plans are underway to oust Mrs. Faye P. Everett from the local chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, the Argus learned this week. According to informed sources, the action took place at a meeting of the council Tuesday night and followed closely on the heels of a petition filed by Mrs. Everett seeking a restraining order against three persons named as officers of the group.

Mrs. Everett, wife of an elementary school principal, lives at 4260 West Belle Place. She was defeated for the presidency of the council at its regular meeting June 22.

Named as defendants in the petition are Miss Viola Carter, 2709 Bernard Street; Josephine Allen, 4549a McMillan Avenue, and Uxenia Livingston, 4256 Enright Avenue.

SEEKS INJUNCTION

Mrs. Everett seeks a temporary injunction preventing and restraining the defendants from holding office. She alleges that the election of the council deprives her of her property rights and "has aversely affected ... her... business, health and happiness."

In the petition, drawn by her attorney, H. Jackson Daniel of 506 Olive Street, Mrs. Everett alleges that she was elected to office June 1, 1953, and was to have served until June, 1954. She charges that on the election day in June, a regular meeting was held at which time, new officers "were duly elected" after being nominated from the floor.

NAME PRESENTED

Mrs. Everett states that her name was presented by the regular nominating committee "and when votes were counted (Miss Carter defeated Everett by a vote of 20-17."

The petition further alleges that the election was illegal and void in that a special representative of the national chapter was present as an 'official observer' took charge and permitted four persons to vote who were ineligible to cast their ballots because they had not paid their membership. Mrs. Everett contends those four persons voted against her candidacy.

A member of the council told the Argus that voting is by secret ballot.

NO ADEQUATE REMEDY

The petition further alleges that the election illegally deprives her of her office and that "such deprivation cannot be compensated by an action at law and that there is no adequate remedy that can be afforded by such action at law or for damages...that the...election and the assumption of office has deprived plaintiff of property right and has aversely affected the business, health and happiness of the plaintiff and has caused her humiliation and embarrassment...

She prays for "such relief as to the court may seem just and equitable."

This is the second time Mrs. Everett has filed suit against the council following her defeat in an election. Last year she filed a petition in circuit court naming nine other women as plaintiffs. Following publication of the matter, the women disclaimed connection with the suit and requested that their names be removed from the petition. It was later agreed that another election be held and Mrs. Everett emerged victor.

SENT CORRESPONDENCE

Following this year's election Mrs. Everett's lawyer sent correspondence to Mrs. William Mason, national president of the council in Washington, D. C. threatening legal action if Mrs. Mason was not restored to office.

Mrs. Mason was in St. Louis last week in a last ditch harmony move and it was felt the distinguished leader had been successful in preventing an internal organizational dispute.

Atty. Frankie Freeman, local civil rights attorney, has been retained by the national office to represent the local chapter in the proceedings.

500 attend council tea honoring the wife of U.S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON

More than 500 women, from many parts of the United States and several foreign countries, attended the tea honoring Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, wife of the vice president, at the Willard Hotel, Saturday evening.

Sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women, the tea attracted a host of national and international dignitaries, including wives of cabinet members.

The second of its kind ever given by the Council, the affair was called a "tremendous success" by Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, NCNW president.

Welcomed Guests

Strikingly attired in a black dress and hat, Mrs. Mason stood beside the Vice-President's wife in the receiving line.

Both she and Mrs. Nixon, whose dark blue suit was contrasted with a white blouse and hat, spent the entire two-hours session welcoming the guests.

Among the nationally known women who poured tea for guests, was Mrs. Vashti Murphy, wife of Dr. Carl Murphy, president, the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Speaking at the conclusion of the program, which included dances by a group from the Philippine Embassy, Madame Lillian Evanti, general chairman observed:

"This is Brotherhood in action."

The tea concurred with the final day of National Brotherhood Week. Funds will be donated to the Korean Relief Fund.

Receiving Line

In addition to Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Mason, those in the receiving line were:

Dr. Maybelle Weaver, president NCNW, Baltimore chapter; Mrs. Emilio Abello, Philippines; Miss Bertha Adkins, Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren, Madame Sved Amjad Ali, Pakistan; Mrs. Robert Bernard Anderson, Mrs. James Barrington, Burma; Mrs. Marion Bluitt, Madame Henri Bannet, France; and Mrs. Herbert Brownell;

Mesdames Howard Cofin, Cheever Cowdin, J. Foster Dullis, Joseph Farrington; Dr. D. B. Ferebee, Miss B. Gravin, Miss Dorothy Height, Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, Mrs. George M. Humphey, Dr. Alma Illery, Mrs. Iola Jones, and Madame Tran Van Kha, Viet-Nam;

Mesdames William Knowland, Daisy Lampkin, Katie Louchheim, Douglas McKay; Dr. Arenia Mallory, Mrs. Sandamani Mehta, India; Madame Moekarto Notowidigdo, Indonesia; Mrs. Fannye Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla.;

Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Harold Stassen, Madame Inpeng Suryadhay, Laos; Mrs. Shao-Hwa Tan, China; Mrs. Harold Tolbert, Madame You Chan Yang, Korea, Mrs. Thelma Young, Mrs. Robert L. Vans, and Madame Svanti.

RECEIVING LINE—At the tea given by the National Council of Negro Women, Saturday, Mrs. Anna Ruth Greer, of Washington, welcomes Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president, NCNW, and Mrs. Patricia M. Nixon, wife of Vice President Richard Nixon. At left is Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, and an unidentified guest.

Poured Tea

Pinch-hitting at the tea tables, in addition to Mrs. Murphy were:

Mesdames Gwendolyn M. Floyd, Alice Leopold, Maxwell Rabb, Henrine Banks, Walter Bedell Smith, Homer Ferguson and Karl Mundt;

Mesdames Ethel Ramos Harris, Hiram Houghton, Helen Meadows, Walter Williams, Dr. Helen Bragdon; Mesdames William Dalton Aliene Ewell, Ruth C. Muller, Ezra Besson, Richard Eaton, Sarah Mills Franklin, and Henry Cabot Lodge.

Guests Listed

Seen here and there among the guests were:

Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Mrs. Darrah D. Wunder, Miss Elizabeth Smart, Miss F. Elizabeth Browne; Mesdames Bernice A. Browne, Gladys Scott Roberts, Edna Scott Robinson, Ada F. Coleman, T. C. Simmons and T. R. Conner, all of Washington.

Mrs. M. E. Henderson, Va., Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Pa., Mrs. Prescott Bush, Washington; Mrs. Helen Calloway, Del.; Mesdames W. H. Young, S. Mills Franklin and Frank Small Jr., all of Washington.

Miss Juanita Means, Pa.; Mesdames Echols Young, George W. Sydney, Ellsworth Roger, and Robert E. Rutledge, all of Delaware;

Miss Irma Pieho, National Council Catholic Women; Miss Letitia Johnson; Mesdames Almeta Austin, Ninley Keets, Louise Mosby, Arena J. Bugg, Ercelle G. Brown, and Celestine B. Harris, Freedmen's Hospital Auxiliary, all of Washington.

Mrs. Berry Attends

Mrs. LeRoy Berry, Va.; Mesdames Joseph R. Farrington, Mayme M. Morgan, Ethel F. Holt, Rena M. Arnold, Ruby S. Wells, Frances L. Brown, Helen Pinkney, Ables, Anna R. Barcus, and Sara Burke, all of Washington.

Mrs. Alice W. Fleet, Va.; Mesdames Clara B. Simms, Washington; Elva P. Belcher, Lillian M. Thompson and Anna Belcher; all of Virginia.

Mesdames John A. Simms, Nettie J. Simms and Ethel L. Heywood, all of Washington; Earl Simms, Pa.; Bessie C. Thompson, Wilbur H. Baldinger, Verda F. Welcome, Md.; Stanley D. Pace, Virginia Harper, and Ellicia Lindo, all of Washington.

Mesdames Kathryn Hughes Wetmore, Edith McCleary, Laura Pinkman, and Mary Gramby, all of N.J.; Mary Reeves, Henrietta Thomas, and Elizabeth Johnson, all of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Thalia Woods, Miss Kate I. Shepppard, Md.; Mesdames Hattie E. Johnson, Carrie Heckley, Mary Walton, Annie M. Black and Doris Fleeson, all of Washington.

From Pennsylvania

Dr. Alma Illery, and Mrs. Goldie Hamilton, both of Pennsylvania; Mesdames Marion H. Jackson, Gertrude Cope, Wilda Marshall, Mamie A. Gates; Major, and Mrs. Harold Hayes, Miss Jessie Bloodworth, Mrs. Wiley Whisonant, Miss Vinita Lewis, Miss Aleta Brownlee, Mrs. Edith Cain, Mrs. Eva Gilmore, Miss Lucille A. Hastings, and Mrs. James W. Irwin - National Board, YWCA, all of Washington.

Mesdames Esther Wallace, Alva Jones, Willie Gilbert, Mattie Pree; Miss Josephine Williams; Mesdames Louise Manson, Thelma Miller, Sarah Whitehurst, Marie Streat; Misses Queen Palmer, Anne Walker; Mrs. Lula Paterson, Mrs. Mary Wall, all of Va.

Mesdames Sarah E. Thomas, and Marie J. Smith, both of Washington; Ralph Allen, Md.; W. A. Scott, Ga.; C. Woods, and Isadore Chinn, both of Mo.; Ruth Blackwell, Md.; Lucius E. Young, and Homer Ferguson, both of Washington;

Mesdames Robert B. Croxton, Md.; Rena Hawkins, N.Y.; Alice J. Willis, Miss Suzanna Blackwell, Miss Eloise Pleasant; and Mrs. Harold Burton, all of Washington.

Mesdames Eva Ladrey, and Elease Dixon, Va.; Elaine Gibson, Pa.; Catherine Spencer, Mary T. Anderson, Eva Cain Robinson, Phenie Ella Morris, Daughter Elks; Hallie Lovinggood, Virginia Smith, and Ellen G. McKenney, all of Washington.

Mrs. Emma Barrow, Ky.; Mesdames Elizabeth G. Pollard, Virginia Perry, Eunice Matthews, Mabel Flegler; Misses Louise Graves, Lucille Washington, Mary Thompson, Berncie Perry, Lillian Surft; Olive D. Blair, Miss Elizabeth Nixon; Mesdames Ethel Rowe, Grace Washington, Mary Waring, Henrietta Washington, Alma Porter, Edna F. Browne; Miss J. C. Smith,

Mrs. Martha C. Crichlow, Miss Anna B. Johnson, and Mrs. Flora W. Bell, all of Washington.

Virginians Guests

Mesdames Lee Bettie Mansfield Miles, Va.; Sadie H. James, Ethel M. Evans, and Marion Wrench, of Washington: Retha Wilson, Va.; Laura Nimmons, T. L. Kruse, Moss Kendrix, Sadie Pye, and Genie Brown, all of Washington.

Miss Leona D. Edwards, and Mrs. Emma Watson, both of Va.; Miss Marjorie Temple, Washington; Mesdames Mary Dee Dudley, James B. Cayce, and E. R. Harris, all of Pensylvania; Cordella Wharton, Washington; Irene Hogan, Neoma Green, N. J. Moncrief, and Mary O. Coursey, all of Pa.

Mrs. Jocelyn Chisley, Washington; Mrs. Florence Westfield, Md.; Miss Louise W. Walker, Mrs. Robert Hamlin, Miss Esther C. Peyton; Mesdames Evelyn Chase, (Sigma Gamma Rho); and India J. Watkins, all of Washington.

Mesdames Margaret Barfield, and Jessie W. Jones, Virginia, C. R. Chambliss, and George W. Boyd, Washington; Marian Fletcher Creson, and Hallie Talbert, N.Y.; Florence Harper, Anne M. Roberts, Elaine B. Cox, Shirley R. Butler, Narcissus P. Taylor, Olive Byrd; Miss Gwendolyn Peters; Mesdames Leamond Collins, Warren W Lee Jr., Mabel Terry Cook, Clinton Harris, Josephine B. Maxwell, I. Viola Freeman; and Miss B. R. Fleming, all of Washington.

Mesdames Iola Jones, Vashti Virgel, and Miss Vernita Robinson, S.C.; Mesdames Alice C. Smith, Gertrude Carter, Cecil Renfro, Dorothy Greene, Corine Rogers, Marion H. Bluitt, Josephine C. Smith, Elvin C. Smith and Edna M. Holland, all of Washington.

Mrs. Phillips Listed

Mesdames Zola Phillips, and Elizabeth Martyn, Maryland; Ila B. Hancock, N.J.; Bernice W. Newsome, Audrey S. Kirkland, and Sara B. Taylor, all of Washington; Miss Ida E. Maxwell, Miss Elsa Maxwell, and Mrs. Isabel C. Duckrey, all of Pa.

Miss Myrtle E. Parker, N.Y.; Mesdames Catherine J. Mayo, Genevieve Goldring, Ruby Rann; Miss Ruth Russell; Mesdames Rose Davidson, Margaret Jones, Ada Smith, and Ruth Fortune, all of Md.

Mesdames Virginia A. Carter, Delilah Bassett, Margaret Maurry, Ann Brown, F. W. Gray, Charlotte Lewis, Eudora H. J. Fitzhugh, Ralh E. Johnson, Regina Chandler, Charles S. Lomack, and J. E. Morris, all of Washington.

Mesdames Roma T. Hatcher, Pa.; Martha Tyson, W. Poole, Blonge W. Hawkins, Cecelia C. Smith, Dorothy Taliaferro, Lula U. Lewis, Sylvester Blackwell, Alice Longworth, Frank L. White Dorothy Points, Mary M. Hicks Bessie Clark Singleton, Esther T. Jones, Mary Anderson; Miriam E. Wood; Mesdames Viola M. Gardner, Julia E. King, Miss Lois Laster, Mesdames Estelle Wilson, J. W. Bundrant; Miss Jane Sheppard, Miss Emma Sheppard, Mrs. Annie Mae Ward, and Miss Helen Bolden, all of Washington.

Mesdames Gladys Burton, Anna Ruth Greer, Ada E. Wormley, Miss Lillian Wilson; Mesdames Asn G. Sanford, Branard Duffin, Mattie Parker, Thelma. C. Daniels, Orra W. Spivey, Kathaleen Turner, Hiram Cole Houghton, Dennis Chavies, James, E. Scott; Armmond W. Scott and Miss Mary M. Cannon, all of Washington.

Mrs. Clyde D. Hall, Va.; Mesdames Athalone Carpenter, Carolyn Troupe, Georgie F. Raby, Wm. H. Dayton; Miss Elisabeth Scheibe, Dr. Westanna O. I. Byrom, Miss Vivian Kaufman, Mesdames Aurelia Thompson, Lena Hackett Fletcher, Olya Margolin - National Council of Jewish Women, Eva P. Woody and Eslanda T. Cogdell, all of Washington.

Delta Head Present

Miss Dorothy I. Height, N.Y.; Mrs. Annie Thompson, Rosaland Lee, both of Md., Delilah V. Pierce, Washington; Josephine Brown, Michigan; Doris T. Keith, Sadye J. Leftwich and Andrew Howard, all of Washington.

Mesdames Blanche Jordan, Helen Meade, and Miss Jean Webster, all of N.Y.; Mesdames Dora Chinn, Mo.; Lucille McElvaine, Misses Naomi . Blevins, Joanna Blevins, Iona A. Harris, Thelma A. Harris; and Mrs. Grace C. Robinson, all of Washington.

Mrs. W. H. Pinkett, Md.; Mrs. Frances H. Mason, Miss Lucie Newton; Mesdames Myrtle Valentine, Carrie Washington, Lauretta Sullivan, Amelia Brown, Estelle C. Rogers, Pansy Cox, Addie Garvin, Ruth Filanteau, Willa W. Gibson, Juanita S. Overton, Bertha Samuels, and Blanche McRae, all of Washington.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, Miss., Mesdames Ezelle M. Gregory, Washington, Alphonso Harris, Va.; Lodie Johnson, Myrtle Davis, Golden McKenzie, Minnie L. Banks, Margaret Key Kelson, Henrieta Carter, Effie F. Stewart, Jessie P. Brooks; Miss Viola E. Meekins; Mesdames Bettye Williams, Martina Walden and Stanley P. Bridges, all of Washington.

Mesdames Charlotte W. Downie, and Evelyn H. Benson, Md.; Elizabeth Deressa, Marie D. Lane, More D. Tolbert, and Virginia McGuire, all of Washington: Henrine Ward Banks, Ill.; Jennie Walburg, Scovel Richardson, S. Jones Medford, and Florence A. Phillips, all of Washington.

Mesdames Elaine Young, Hortense Bright, Jacqueline Ross, Olivia Henderson; Miss Clara Moon, Miss Edith Friend; Mesdames Malcomia Phillips, Pearl Stanley, Verna Ames, Miss Elsie Allen, Miss Shirley Bennett, Miss Pearl Dyson, and Mrs. Ruth Nichols, all of Md.

Mesdames Pearl V. Newman, Phyllis R. Wallace; Miss Helen Murray, Mrs. Evelyn Truxson, Mrs. Rosalie Foster, Miss Shirley Johnson, Mrs. Mary Cardwell Dawson, Mrs. Jesse J. Madden, and Mrs. Zenobit Hart, all of Washington.

Many Washingtonians

Dr. Lucie Thompson, - Business and Professional Women's clubs, Mrs. Henrietta A. McNair, Mrs. Evalina P. Mitchell, Miss Dolores Mason, Mrs. G. Edgar Patterson, Mrs. Doris M. Patterson, and Mrs. Jeanne W. Johnson, all of Washington.

Mesdames Xenia Mindlin, N.Y Nettie Archer, Peggy Hedgepath Elizabeth Finlayson, Miss Elsie Riggs, Mrs. Mary Bryant, and Miss Katherine C. Blackburn, all of Washington.

Mrs. H. Celestine Johnson, Va. Miss Henrietta Thayer, Mesdames Ruth Roundtree, Henrine Gillis, Irene Bowman, Ruth Caston Mueller, Inez Colvin, Ollie F. Mason; Miss Alyce German, Mesdames Ethelyn Thomas and Eleanor Sears Singleton, all of Washington, Dorothy Orr, and Eunice James, both of N.Y.

FAYE EVERETT

St. Louisian Sues To Keep Reigns Of NCNW

ST. LOUIS — Mrs. Faye Everette, former president of the St. Louis chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, filed suit in Equity Court, through her attorney, H. Daniel Jackson, July 24, to restrain three newly elected officers from taking over.

Her petition alleges that she has been deprived of a property right and this adversely affects her business, health, and happiness.

The court has been asked to prevent Miss Viola Carter, newly elected president, Mrs. Josephine Allen, and Mrs. Uxenia Livingston from holding office in the St. Louis council.

The plaintiff's petition states that she was elected by the membership on or about June 1, 1953 and was to serve until reelected or defeated at the 1954 meeting.

The petition further stated that the meeting was duly called and held but that she lost the election. The allegations continued, stating: "that when the votes were counted, defendant Carter defeated the paintiff by a vote of 20-17" but four of the votes against Mrs. Everett were allegedly cast by members who had not paid required dues in the organization. The voting was done by secret ballot.

Following her defeat Mrs. Everett filed a suit in March, 1953.

Ten others whom Mrs. Everette had named in the suit as plaintiffs, demanded that she withdraw their names, however, since they had no knowledge or intention of a suit against anyone.

32b 1954

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Carter named head of dentists

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP) — The National Dental Association ended its 41st annual convention here with the election of Dr. J. E. Carter of Augusta, Ga., as president.

The final speaker, Dr. Percy Julian, noted chemist, warned against over emphasis on science and materialism. He said that stress and strain have been the result of putting excessive importance on technological advance.

Special honors went to Dr. W. B. Reed of Nashville, Tenn., former instructor at Meharry Medical College and several times past president of the National Dental Association. Dr. Reed received the honors for unusual service to the organization.

Dr. A. V. Boston of Virgie, Ky., was honored for his interracial hospital which serves that community.

Teachers OK Desegregation

SOME 20,000 American school teachers attended the recent convention in New York City of the National Education Association, coming from all parts of this country and representing every color and creed.

After a long discussion of the future of integrated schools, they adopted a resolution supporting the abolition of segregation, asserting that "all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solutions by citizens of intelligence, saneness and reasonableness working together in the interests of national unity for the common good of all."

What is most significant about this resolution beyond the textual content is that it was adopted by all of the state delegations except those of Mississippi and South Carolina, the latter arguing that it was premature.

Presumably these school teachers know more about our schools and school children than anyone else, so if they think that desegregation is feasible and desirable, there is no reason why parents and politicians should be doubtful about it.

Nevertheless, there is an increasing number of politicians and groups in Dixie girding to fight the U. S. Supreme Court directive, and this means that there is a world of public relations and educ[illegible]ckeying still to be done, and it will cost much more money than we have contributed.

20,000 Educators at Meet

Dr. Picott Gets Key Post in NEA

NEW YORK—Some twenty thousand teachers, administrators, college authorities and other prominent educators attending the ninety-second annual convention of the National Education Association of the United States at Madison Square Garden adopted a resolution praising the May 17 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court "outlawing segregation in public schools."

This and thirty-three other resolutions submitted by the powerful resolutions committee of the organization received approval and constitute official action of the convention representing 600,000 NEA teacher members throughout the country.

* * *

IN OTHER ACTION, the convention named Waurine Walker, of the Texas Education Agency, Austin, Tex., as new president. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond, Va., was also elected a vice president.

Miss Walker succeeds William A. Early, superintendent of schools, Savannah, Ga. Dr. Picott is the second Negro in the ninety-two-year history of the association to hold such a high position in this organization of the nation's teachers.

The convention also voted that teachers be paid "a beginning salary of at least $4,000 for bachelor's degree holders with specific preparation for teaching and a salary of at least $9,000 for a teacher with a master's degree and fifteen years of teaching experience.

* * *

FOR THE FIRST time the NEA representatives spelled out the form of Federal aid they wanted. They urged "Federal assistance to the states" to help raise salaries of teachers. Their resolution asked that funds for increased salaries be apportioned on an objective formula, the money to be administered by the United States Office of Education and channeled through the regular state educational agencies.

Teachers laud Supreme Court decision, elect Negro 'veep'

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Twenty thousand teachers, administrators, college authorities and other educators, representing 600,000 teacher-members, attending the 92nd annual convention of the National Education Association at Madison Square Garden here adopted overwhelmingly a resolution praising the May 17 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools."

DR. PICOTT

In other action, the convention named J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond, a vice president. Dr. Picott is the second Negro in the 97-year history of the Association to hold a high position in this organization of the nation's teachers.

The resolution on segregation and integration in the public schools stated that the "principal embodied in the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court with regard to racial segregation is reflected in long established practices of the NEA." The resolution continued that, "all problems of integration in the public schools are capable of solution by citizens of intelligence, saneness and reasonableness."

32b 1954

NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

National Freedom Day program set

The American p. 5

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Philadelphia will be host Feb. 1 to the 13th annual observance of the National Freedom Day.

Scores of civic leaders, together with delegates from various states will meet at the Warwick hotel here for a Freedom Day dinner, highlight of the occasion.

Among speakers at the dinner will be Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, advisor to Cabot Lodge Jr., Dr. Charles Hill, Wilberforce university president, and the Rev. Sandy F. Ray, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Mrs. James P. McGranery, wife of the former United States attorney general, will be toastmistress at the dinner.

The dinner will be preceded by a Freedom breakfast at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and a noonday wreath-laying ceremony at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.

National Freedom Day program set

Afro-American Newark p. 8

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Philadelphia will be host Feb. 1 to the 13th annual observance of the National Freedom Day.

Scores of civic leaders, together with delegates from various states will meet at the Warwick hotel here for a Freedom Day dinner, highlight of the occasion.

Sat 1-30-54

Among speakers at the dinner will be Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, advisor to Cabot Lodge Jr., Dr. Charles Hill, Wilberforce university president, and the Rev. Sandy F. Ray, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Mrs. James P. McGranery, wife of the former United States attorney general, will be toastmistress at the dinner.

The dinner will be preceded by a Freedom breakfast at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and a noonday wreath-laying ceremony at the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.

Feminine Charm At Freedom Day Celebration

Argus p. 8 St. Louis Fri. 2-19-54

MRS. HARRIET WRIGHT LEMON, vice president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, advisor to U. S. United Nations Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, chat with Louis B. Toomer, Registrar of the U. S. Treasury, after the Freedom Day Mass Meeting. Other Freedom Day activities included a breakfast program at the Academy of Fine Arts, the placing of a wreath upon the Liberty Bell in ceremonies at Independence Hall, the meeting of state delegates at Congressional Hall and a banquet program at the Warrick Hotel. Annually delegates come from all over the nation to celebrate National Freedom Day, which was made a national holiday under President Truman. One of the largest attendances numbered 12,000 at Convention Hall during the life of the founder, Major R. R. Wright.

32

UNDER SEC. OF COMMERCE FREEDOM DAY TALK ATTRACTS

Calls For Speed In Granting Full Civil Rights To Negroes, Lists Gains

Address by the Honorable Walter Williams, under Secretary of Commerce, at the 13th annual observance of National Freedom Day, scheduled for delivery at the cornerstone Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 8:30 p. m., Monday, February 1, 1954.

We are met together to celebrate National Freedom Day.

Any great observance, such as this, is the proper time for recalling the original reasons for establishing such a day; for counting the blessings derived from the movement; and for looking forward to the time when the principles of today will be the universal practice of tomorrow.

We Americans cherish freedom as one of our most precious treasures. But freedom was not automatic on this continent and it has never been automatic on any other continent at any time in history.

The patriots of the colonial period fought and died to win freedom from a foreign power.

Brave men also fought and died less than a century ago to win freedom for other Americans who previously had been held in bondage.

Let us never forget that there might not have been a Declaration of Independence or an Emancipation Proclamation if our fathers had not worked hard and shed their blood to win the freedom which all of us now are enjoying.

Moreover our gratitude for our own good fortune should be all the greater as we gaze at certain portions of this troubled world. We find men and women robbed of freedom which we take as the normal condition of life.

We note with sorrow that many once-independent countries have lost their independence and have been imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain. We observe with anguish that millions today wear the heavy chains of slavery. Families have been divided; little children have been torn from their mothers' arms and great masses of helpless, suffering, heartbroken people have been scattered and deported to concentration camps in far distant lands.

All of us pray that sometime an emancipation message will reach these doomed souls and that the entire world will be united in a glorious era of friendship and freedom.

Let us, who enjoy liberty, highly resolve to do all that we can to keep our country strong so that its might can increase the power of the free world. Let us build our country's strength so that from a position of global leadership the United States can work effectively in the cause of lasting peace. And let us remember that in America our liberties finally rest upon the discharge of sober, high responsibility of the individual. In America the individual is supreme.

On this National Freedom Day it is fitting that we examine as to how far the principles of freedom have been directed into channels of action against discrimination, segregation and other barriers in our own country.

Of course, you and I are not satisfied with the entire picture. We shall coninue to do all we can through enlightenment, sound argument, social action, government guidance and legislation to speed the day when all forms of intolerance are eradicated.

We have powerful evidence on which to base hope. Every year we see a spread of better understanding and, as a result, steady progress.

True emancipation means not only greater freedom but greater acceptance of the responsibilities as well as the benefits of freedom.

You and I are justly proud of the continued progress of American Negroes in winning wide respect for their achievements in business, agriculture, education, science, religious institutions and other worthy enterprises.

It still is necessary to have special agencies and private organizations to fight for the provisions of the Constitution and other civil rights. But fully as effective in the battle against injustice is the fine record in citizenship made by American Negroes in all walks of life. Their good deeds, their accomplishments and their high character are influencing others to recognize their worth and to champion their rights.

I am proud to represent the Eisenhower Administration at these ceremonies. My pride has a moral foundation because I can honestly declare that the Administration is dedicated to the noble principles for which this National Freedom Day was founded. And the Eisenhower Administration practices what it preaches.

Th President, as a General in the last war, led the military crusade against the forces which had been carrying on the most wicked campaign of discrimination and racial prejudice of our time. His army of American boys of every color and creed smashed the murder ovens of the Nazis and set at liberty the victims of bigotry and hate. The same spirit of loathing for racial injustice motivates the entire Eisenhower Administration.

I need not enumerate here the many recent steps taken by the government against discrimination because the news has been widely printed and you are acquainted with it. You know that the President has set up an antibias committee to prevent job discrimination in government contracts. You know that segregation is vanishing in the armed forces. You know that Administration lgeal officials are pressing the cause against segregation in our nation's schools.

We are correcting conditions as rapidly as possible. Elimination of ancient wrongs is good as negative action. But we want to do even more by showing in word and deed positive belief in civil rights and respect and trust for ALL Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

One example of this trust is the appointment of outstanding Negro men and women to important posts in the government.

Among the many posts to which Negroes have been appointed by this Administration are these:

Register, Treasury Department, an honored guest here tonight.

First Alternate Delegate to United Nations.

Legal Counsel, Post Office Department.

Secretary in the White House.

Ambassador to Liberia.

Caribbean Commission.

Assistant to Secretary, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Vice Chairman, Government Contract Committee.

Member, Federal Parole Board.

Area Adviser on staff of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. Mission to United Nations.

Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs.

Battle Monuments Commission.

International Development Advisory Board.

Head of the staff of the American Consulate General at Marseille, France.

Attorney, General Services Administration.

You and I are pleased with such appointments. Since Negro soldiers and sailors have a duty—as all Americans do—to fight for their country, they have a right to serve that country in any posts to which they are qualified—the same as other Americans.

Associated with me in the Commerce Department is E. Frederic Morrow, whom you new in the days when he was Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Morrow holds the past of Adviser on Business Affairs in the Business and Defense Services Administration. This is a great clearing house where government and private business swap services, ideas and opinions in the effort by the Administration to stimulate a high level of business activity and employment.

I want you to keep this fact in mind: Such appointments, as I have listed briefly, were not made because the appointees are Negroes but because they are men and women of ability and character.

In the old days "Negro Advisers" and "Negro Specialists" may have been necessary in government to act as watchdogs. But in your government under the leadership of Dwight D. Eisenhower every official is a watchdog in racial justice today.

Negroes are appointed to all manner of jobs, as these positions are opened, because they can DO these jobs. Thus instead of having Negro talent segregated in Negro specialist posts, we have their skills employed in all branches, the same as other Americans.

There is no second class citizenship on the Eisenhower team. We all are working together as fellow public servants in the interests of all the people of the United States.

32b 1954

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

U.S. Employees Protest New GOP 'Clearance'

Gov. St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON—The following statement was issued this week on behalf of the National Federation of Federal Employees by President Luther C. Steward:

"The National Federation of Federal Employees views with grave concern repeated and unmistakable evidences of efforts to undermine the merit system in the Federal service.

"While it is true that spoils practices have not gained ascendancy on a wholesale scale, there is constant sniping against the career and the odor of political manipulation grows increasingly strong.

Gov. 11-5-54

"The latest reports of the setting up of an elaborate system of political clearances should not be surprising, for the National Federation of Federal Employees has repeatedly called attention to the existence of this situation and to the dangers it holds for the cause of good government and sound public administration.

P. 4

"Political clearance requirements are not limited to top policy-making positions but are known to have extended down to the position of laborer. Unfortunately, spoils-minded persons and groups, both within and outside the Federal service, in various cases have been aided by some supine individuals engaged in government personnel work.

"Pious expressions of stalwart, unwavering support for the merit system constantly emanate from official sources while the same time actions show that ground is being yielded to spoilsmen.

"The public has a deep and a direct interest in maintenance of the Federal career system, built up painstakingly under all Administrations, without regard to political party, over the past 75 years.

"Any return to spoils practices, however plausible the guise, is contrary to the public niterest and a blow to the cause of good government."

Federal Employes Retain 2 Officers

Courier-Post 11-2-54

DALLAS, Tex. — Luther C. Steward and Gertrude M. McNally were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the National Federation of Federal Employes, at the organization's biennial convention here recently.

Housewives League Sets Durham Meet

DURHAM, N. C. — The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the National Housewives' League, an affiliate of the National Negro Business League, will be held in Durham, North Carolina, August 16-20, according to an announcement made this week by Mrs. Callie B. Daye, National Publicity Director and president of the Durham Housewives' League.

The local Planning Committee is making extensive preparations for an interesting and rewarding program. The theme of which is "Building Business Is Our Business." All features and discussions will stem from this idea. A highlight of the Convention will be a pageant depicting the history and development of the League.

Mrs. Christine M. Fuqua of Detroit, National President, will chair all sessions an deliver her annual address on Wednesday, August 18.

Mrs. Daye stated that delegates and visitors from approximately 25 states are expected to attend, including Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, president of the parent organizations, the National Negro Business League, and Mrs. Fannie Peck of Detroit, president-emeritus and co-founder with the late Albion Hosley.

It was during the 1953 meeting of the Business League in Durham that the dream of the Housewives' League became a reality and Mrs. Fannie Peck was elected its first president. To her and others, this convention will be a homecoming.

Officers of N.M.A.

Left to Right: Dr. A. Porter Davis, President; Dr. A. M. Townsend, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, President of Medico-Chirurgical Society and Editor of NMA Journal; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dean of Howard University School of Medicine; Dr. John B. Johnson, Chairman of NMA Scientific Council; Dr. William F. Nelson, General Chairman of Local Committee on Arrangements.

Medics pick directors for western area

Afro-American

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (ANP)—Directors of western activities of the National Medical association were named last week by A. Porter Davis, national president of the association.

Named western area director was Dr. Matthew Walker, Meharry Medical college. Regional directors are as follows:

Dr. Wells S. A. Ford, Los Angeles, Region I; Dr. J. S. Cobb, Pueblo, Col., Region II; Dr. Alden B. Thompson, Tucson, Ariz., Region III;

Zone Directors

Dr. James M. Franklin, Los Angeles, Zone 17, Dr. Edmond F. Noel, Denver, Col., Zone 19, and Dr. David M. Solomon, Phoenix, Ariz., Zone 20. State vice presidents are:

Drs. Robert N. Joyner, Seattle, Wash.; M. Evans, Los Angeles, Brandon Rowlin, Pasadena, Calif.; W. A. Beck, Los Angeles; J. O. Garland, Long Beach, Calif.; Joel E. Lewis, Berkeley, Calif.;

E. R. Plunkett, San Lorenzo, Calif.; Clay M. Wilson, Oakland, Calif.; Hildrus A. Poindexter, American Embassy, Monrovia, Liberia, and Lowell C. Wormley, Phoenix, Ariz.

National Medical society sets 59th session for D.C.

Afro-American p. 5

The Howard University Medical Center will be the scene of the 59th annual convention of the National Medical Association, Aug. 9 to 13.

The association was organized in 1895 and this convention promises to be the scientific crowning point in its career.

To the array of medical talent connected with the Howard University College of Medicine and Freedmen's Hospital there will be addresses and lectures and scientific exhibits by distinguished medical men from all over the country.

Exhibits On Diabetes

The Joslin Diabetic Clinic from Boston, Mass., will send speakers and a scientific exhibit on diabetes. The American Medical Association will send an exhibit and a speaker depicting the physician's role in highway accidents.

In addition to these, there will be exhibits on brain surgery by Dr. Clarence S. Greene, neurosurgeon of Washington, and exhibits on tuberculosis by Dr. Howard Payne of Washington. The United States Government and Howard University Medical School will also hold exhibits. In addition to these features, an outstanding physician in general practice will be selected "Physician of the Year."

Were First Elected In 1936

Drs. Taylor, Givens Into NMA Posts For 19th Time

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Medical Association closed out one of its largest annual conventions on record Friday with Dr. Matthew Walker, of Nashville Tenn., taking the office of president.

Nearly 1,500 doctors, from practically every state in the union attended the four-day sessions at Howard University, which began on Aug. 9 and ended August 13.

TWO OFFICERS, Dr. John T. Givens, of Norfolk, executive secretary, and Dr. E. T. Taylor of St. Louis, Mo., treaurer, were reelected to posts which they have held since 1936.

Other officers elected were:

DRS. A. C. Terrance, Opelousa, La., president-elect; Charles Lunsford, Rochester, N. Y., first vice-president; Fred E. McClendon, Atlanta, Ga., second vice-president; Walter J. Hughes, Greensboro, N. C., third vice-president; R. W. Hixon, Cleveland, Ohio, speaker of the House of Delegates; J. A. Long, Talakta, Fla., vice-speaker, and Murray B. Davis, High Point, N. C., secretary of the house of delegates.

Newly elected trustees are:

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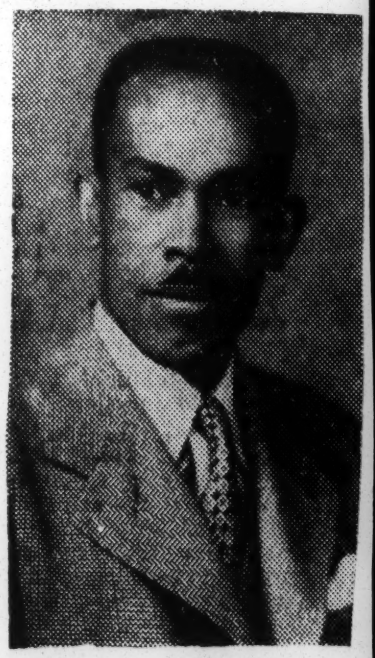
R. C. BRYANT, Tulsa, Okla.; L. W. Long, Union, S. C.; E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.; William F. Nelson, Washington, D. C., and James Parker, Red Bank, N. J.

Mrs. Pannell, of Nashville, Tenn., took office as president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, and Mrs. Fred E. McClendon, Atlanta, Ga., became president-elect.

THE BISHOP gave the church credit for a contribution to missions "of which we need not be ashamed," but he said "because of our position, we have an added responsibility in this new day to make a significant contribution and especially in the broader field of social reconstruction."

The speaker stressed the changing world scene which is a challenge to the church to press its missionary program. He declared that "the whole of Eastern Europe has been, for all practical purposes, withdrawn from the orbit of the church's influence and power."

HE POINTED out that China with 400 millions "has been closed as a missionary opportunity and the church's



DR. A. C. TORRENCE
President-Elect

Install Meharry dean as president of NMA

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Dr. Matthew Walker, assistant dean of Meharry Medical College, was installed Friday as president of the National Medical Association.

With the installation ceremony and a business session, the NMA wound up its convention, attended by some 1,400 doctors from throughout the United States. The sessions were held at Howard University.

The new president, a native of New Orleans, received his medical degree in 1934 from Meharry, where he is chairman of the department of surgery. He succeeds Dr. A. Porter Davis, of Kansas City, Kans.

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DR. AUGUST C. Terrence of Opelousas, La., was named president-elect to serve in 1955-56.

Elected to serve with Dr. Walker during the coming year were Dr. Charles T. Lunsford, Rochester, N.Y., first vice president; Dr. Fred E. McLendon, Atlanta, second vice president, and Dr. Walter J. Hughes, Greensboro, N.C., third vice president.

Re-elected were Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., executive secretary, and Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer. Dr. Ralph W. Hixon, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected speaker of the House of Delegates and Dr. William F. Nelson of Washington, who served as chairman of the local convention committee, was named to the board of trustees.

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A RESOLUTION commended the Veterans Administration "for its stated policy of integration in VA hospitals," and urged "its swift completion, not only to patients, but as to the appointment of physicians."

A second resolution was adopted commending the NAACP and its legal staff for "a job well done" in connection with the Supreme Court decisions outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

NMA and Auxiliary Take D. C.

Spotlight Shines on Capital As Distinguished Men and Women Convene in 59th Annual Meet

By RUTH SHIPLEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fifty-ninth annual convention of the NMA, combined with the nineteenth gathering of the Women's Auxiliary, turned the scientific and social spotlight on the nation's capital last week. The host group was also celebrating its seventieth anniversary which meant extra detail and planning for one of the largest NMA confabs yet held.

NMA officials and the auxiliary were on the air Monday, on the "Americans All" program, in which Dr. William Montague Cobb, president of the Medico-Chirurgical, Washington, welcomed the delegates and president-elect Dr. Mathews Walker of Tennessee, brought greetings.

Also on the program were Dr. J. L. Johnson, Howard School of Medicine, and Dr. McKinley Thomas, Los Angeles. Mrs. Erma B. Cornish, president of the Washington Auxiliary, brought greetings.

COCKTAILS

The Washington Auxiliary gave a magnificent cocktail party at the Caravan Club, with a Hawaiian setting.

Tuesday night's event was the public meeting held at the new U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Auditorium. Dr. Montague Cobb, dynamic chairman of the Washington group, presented Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service as the principal speaker.

Greetings via telegram came from President Eisenhower. The Distinguished Service Award was presented to Dr. Peter Murray of New York City, for his outstanding accomplishments. Dr. William McKinley Thomas made the presentation.

SOCIALIZING

Dr. A. C. Terrence, president-elect, of Opelousas, La., poured cocktails for a few friends in his handsome suite at the Statler Hotel, following the public meeting.

Other social events included the art show, a smoker, a card party and the President's Ball held at Masonic Temple.

Friday brought to a close one of the most successful conventions of the association. The new national officers were installed for the year for the NMA and its auxiliary, as follows: Dr. Mathews Walker of Tennessee, president of the NMA and Dr. A. C. Terrance, Louisiana, president-elect of the Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. W. E. Pannell, Tennessee, prsident, and Mrs. F. Earl McLendon, Atlanta, Ga., president-elect.

OFFICERS NMA AUXILIARY—Officers of the Auxiliary of the National Medical Association which convened in D. C. last week. Left to right are Mrs. Erma Cornish, president D. C. Auxiliary; Mrs. F. E. McLendon (Atlanta, Ga.), president-elect of Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. W. E. Pannell (Texas), president of National Women's Auxiliary, receiving the gavel from past president, Mrs. R. S. Smith (Macon, Ga.); Mrs. Eunice Matthews, national program committee chairman; Mrs. Wilhelmina Thomas, national chairman exhibits, and Mrs. Leonora Freeman, national publicity chairman.—Cabell Photo.

32b 1954

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Meharry Dean Installed As Medical Group President

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Matthew Walker, assistant dean of Meharry Medical College, was installed Friday as president of the National Medical Association.

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With the installation ceremony and a business session the NMA wound up its convention attended by some 1,400 doctors from through out the United States. The sessions were held at Howard University.

The new president, a native of New Orleans, received his medical degree in 1934 from Meharry, where he is chairman of the department of surgery. He succeeds Dr. A. Porter Davis of Kansas City, Kansas.

Dr. August C. Terrence of Opelousas, Louisiana, was named president-elect to serve in 1955-56.

TO SERVE WITH FOLLOWING

Elected to serve with Dr. Walker during the coming year were Dr. Charles T. Lunsford, Rochester, New York, first vice president; Dr. Fred E. McLendon, Atlanta, second vice president, and Dr. Walter J. Hughes, Greensboro, North Carolina, third vice president.

Reelected were Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Virginia, executive secretary, and Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer. Dr. Ralph W. Nixon Cleveland, Ohio, was elected speaker of the House of Delegates and Dr. William F. Nelson of Washington, who served as chairman of the local convention committee, was named to the Board of Trustees.

VA HOSPITALS

A resolution commended the Veterans' Administration "for its stated policy of integration in VA hospitals," and urged "its swift completion, not only as to patients, but as to the appointment of physicians."

A second resolution was adopted commending the NAACP and its legal staff for" a job well done" in connection with the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schols.

The diabetic patient, under constant care of a physician, is better off in many ways than the healthy person, an 85-year-old diabetic specialist told the convention Thursday.

Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, founder of the Clinic in Boston, told the NMA members that such diseases as cancer are often spotted earlier in the diabetic because of the condition's need for constant surveillance by a physician.

GENERAL LAXNESS

Dr. Joslin, who started practice in 1897, also stressed that treatment of the diabetic patient even in this age of insulin and proper diet should be rigidly controlled. He hinted at a general laxness on the part of physicians as well as diabetic patients to be satisfied with routine insulin injections.

Dr Joslin pointed out that patients with diabetic are dying now of heart disease instead of diabetic coma and gangrene, which were the chief causes some years ago.

While medicine has been able to greatly reduce deaths from diabetics, other complications still arise if patients fail to follow the doctor's orders religiously, he said.

The NMA's scientific sessions opened at Howard University Tuesday and last through Thursday.

CLINICAL SURGERY

Discussing "Cancer Chemotherapy and Surgery," Dr. Edward L. Howe, associate professor of clinical surgery at Columbia University, declared that "until chemotherapy becomes an accomplished clinical treatment of cancer, surgery remains the best method."

He said cancer chemotherapy offers its greatest possibilities in the field of prevention of cancer.

Through a tiny window in a plastic chamber attached to the back of a laboratory mouse, NMA delegates Wednesday observed the growth and weird behavior of transplanted cancer cells.

The open window technique for observing the growth of living tissues was demonstrated by Dr. Glenn Algire of the National Cancer Institute's laboratory of biology as he discussed "Miscroscopic Visualization of Living Tissues."

He demonstrated the injection of cancer cells into a bit of living tissues raised from the mouse's back. Development of the cancer, housed in a plastic chamber worn by the mouse, is studied through the window.

The cancer cells are viewed with a microscope and can even be phtographed. Some 200 physicians touring the National Institute of Health saw a "speeder-up" moving picture of cancer growth, filed through the window.

Dr. William H. Sebrell, Jr., director, outlined the program of the National Institutes of Health. Various aspects of cancer study were discussed by Dr. J. R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute.

The NMA board of trustees Tuesday, announced a contribution of $2,000 to the Howard University Medical School as a student loan fund for the purchase of books and instruments. Another $2,000 contribution was made to the NAACP Legal and Educational Fund.

MORE INTENSIVE

The need for a working partnership between private and public health physicians was explained to NMA delegates Tuesday night by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Scheele said if medical societies and health departments plan joint attacks on leading health problems of the day a more intensive application of preventive medicad science would result.

"It would be a tragedy," he said, "as well as a great economic waste, if the fruits of our vastly expanded medical research effort should be allowed to wither on the vine for lack of mutally satisfying action on the part of private and public health physicians."

Neither the professional medical society nor the health department alone, Dr. Scheele said, can determine what the other should or should not do, nor can either alone give the community the comprehensive advice it needs for the development of community health facilities and services.

SERVICE AWARD

Honored at Tuesday's meeting was Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York gynecologist, a Howard graduate, and a past president of the NMA.

The association awarded Dr. Murray its Distinguished Service Award, given each year to the physician who has contributed most to the field of medicine on a national level.

Dr. Murray told NMA members there was a great need for more colored persons to go into medicine

Among speakers Tuesday was Ellsworth Bunker, president of the American Red Cross, who told the NMA convention that the Red Cross owes much of its success in the blood procurement field to the late Dr. Charles R. Drew. "His untimely loss has been keenly felt by us all, for he served humanity rather than self," he said.

A report on studies of the aged was given to the NMA by Joseph F. Fazekas, chief of staff of the District of Columbia General Hospital.

Dr. John P. Turner, a police surgeon in Philadelphia for twenty-one years, termed the nation's illicit drug traffic a billion-dollar racket with 60,000 Americans as drug addicts.

"The addict should be treated kindly, as a patient," he declared, "but the peddler should be sent to jail for a long time."

Another speaker, Dr. Charles B. Wilkinson, Howard University Medical School psychiatrist, said physicians can aid persons needing psychiatric care by helping them to overcome the feeling that psychiatrists treat only "crazy people."

Medic Group Selects '54 Officers

Pat 9-25-54

WASHINGTON, D. C. — New officers of the Woman's auxilliary to the National Medical association which ended its 18th annual meeting here recently will carry forward the organization's work during 1954 and 1955 under a revised theme.

"Building Today for a Better World Tomorrow — Today's Challenge Becomes Tomorrow's Promise" is the goal of the group as set forth by the newly installed president, Mrs. W. E. Pannell of Clarksville, Tenn.

Mrs. F. Earl McLendon, Atlanta, Ga., is president-elect. Vice presidents are Mrs. P. J. Collier, Hot Springs; Charles B. Hayes, Niagara Falls; Mrs. E. Chester Hedgeman of Detroit, general secretary; Mrs. J. B. Harris, Atlanta, recording secretary.

The new officer roster includes also Mmes. J. O. Sheffield, New Orleans, treasurer; E. A. Davis, Nashville, parliamentarian; G. P. Schanck, Orlando, Fla., editor of Mouth-piece; D. R. Green, sr., Atlanta, Ga., assistant editor; W. A. Besson, Memphis, chaplain.

Chairman of the executive board is Mrs. R. S. Smith, Macon, Ga., Mmes. W. R. Tucker, Painsville, Ohio, secretary; M. D. Bryant, Savannah, Ga., sergeant-at-arms and board members at large. M Maude Giles, Chicago; C. A. Lawloh, Pine Bluff, Ark., and Ester Sherard, St. Louis, Mo., complete the new officer slate.

Chairman of the Alma Givens Scholarship fund, an important phase of the auxiliary's program is Mrs. W. D. Denny, Nashville.

Medical Men Give $2,000 To NAACP Defense Fund

NEW YORK — A contribution of the National Medical Association of $2,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund has been hailed as "a tremendous stimulus to . . . the ten-year freedom campaign looking toward full realization of the p rovisions of the Emancipation Proclamation by its centennial in 1963."

In a telegram to Dr. A. M. Townsend, chairman of the NMA's board of trustees, Roy Wilkins expressed thanks for the "generous contribution" and said that he was "certain that it will act as an inspiration to other organized groups so that by our combined and persistent efforts second class citizenship based upon caste and color will be completely eliminated from American life."

The sum was voted unanimously by the House of Delegates of NMA following an appeal by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors and chairman of the Association's National Health Committee. Dr. A. Porter Davis is president of the national medical society, which is holding its 59th annual convention in Washington

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

"Some 1,400 doctors from throughout the United States" attended the sessions of the National Medical Association not so long ago in Washington, D. C., according to a news account. The members of the NMA are all Negroes. The new president, Dr. Matthew Walker, head of the department of surgery at Meharry Medical College, was elected as the new president of the association. Special honors were awarded to Dr. Peter Murray, a graduate of the Howard University Medical School, for his having become head of the organization of all doctors in New York.

None of this would likely have been possible without these two medical schools or without this association which is composed of Negro doctors, although they undoubtedly would admit white doctors to membership if they should seek membership. Do the implications of this situation almost compel the conclusion that there will still be need for organizations and institutions run by Negroes as we struggle for and move into the era of integration?

32b 1954

New Methods For Historic Agency Given In '54 Call

Officials Of National Negro Business League Deplore Thoughtless Attacks "Sociologists" Made On Philosophy of Booker T. Washington; Plan Expansion of Organization And Women's Auxiliary At Annual Meeting In Chicago

If the officials of the National Negro Business League "follow through" with the program they have outlined for their 1954 meeting, this organization, founded by the famed Booker T. Washington in 1900, will soon become a tremendous force in the economical life of the Negro race and probably accomplish more in getting for the Negro his civil rights than can be obtained by oratory and political maneuvering.

The present President is Horace Sudduth. Mr. Sudduth is sending out interesting literature, dealing with the history of the League and its accomplishments. As an indication that he and his associates mean to profit by any errors made in the previous operation of the organization, here are some important items of history which colored business and professional people are asked to ponder and to take proper action thereafter:

1. It has now been more than fifty years since the far-seeing founder of our League (Booker T. Washington) gave to us an economic philosophy, which had we followed and developed vigorously through organizational procedures, would have advanced our economic position to a point that we cannot conceive of at this time.

2. The losses we have suffered because of the mis-interpretation of Mr. Washington's economic philosophy by a few leading educators and sociologists and other strong forces in days gone by cannot be overestimated. It must not happen again. It is up to YOU and to ME to be alert to any mis-interpretation of our program that may spring up from anywhere.

3. One of the most widely-read magazines, called "TIMES" said in its issue of May 11th, 1953: "It has taken the Negro more than fifty years to discover that Booker T. Washington was a great man' and implied that the Negro is now turning to the philosophy of Booker T. Washington for his salvation.

4. The National League carried on a purely inspirational program until 1948, at which time the Atlantic City Convention recognized a pressing need to expand its program to meet our business needs of today.

League officials are convinced that the educational campaign they have carried on for the past six years without being attacked for urging that more attention be given by Negroes to the establishment of business concerns, has borne fruit.

A national office has been established at 1927 Eleventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Steps are being taken to increase the funds of the executive office so as to carry on a bigger program of education.

The officials disclose that some sort of underhand maneuverings were carried out in Washington back in 1952 when the U. S. Department of Commerce which had allocated $25,000 for the purpose of separating white and non-white business statistics. It is stated:

"For reasons not generally known or at least not satisfactory to us the budget committee of the Department re-allocated that money for another purpose. This certainly was to our disadvantage. Such information must be gathered at the expense of the National Negro Business League and Local Leagues and Chambers now."

A report on a survey made recently in Baltimore, showed that Baltimore is a city having a total population of 949,209 and the Negro population is 225,000. There are 4,377 businesses in Baltimore, of which Negroes operate 224; Negroes should own at least 913 business establishments, it is contended. The report continues:

"What the Baltimore survey shows is typical more or less in 184 cities in the United States. With thousands to enter business and with the wealth power of 12 BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR, it is clear to all of us that we have an almost uncountable number of opportunities to enter business, increase our incomes and become a more important part of the business, financial and commercial life of all of our cities."

The report says that a study of local Leagues showed that "practically all of them carried on an overall program which leaned dangerously close to entertainment."

The League officials have a program for the Local Leagues such as will encourage them to go into enterprises that are real business concerns. Speaking of the pre-occupation of Local Leagues with so much entertainment and what will be a better program for them, the executives state:

"While recognizing the merits of those programs, we found that they could be strengthened and improved by organizing their memberships into special interest groups and forming trade associations with specialized programs for each group or trade association, to illustrate:

"Organize grocers, dry cleaners, tavern keepers, electric appliance dealers and many other businesses and spearhead those programs into local chambers for services of various kinds. At the same time the research department of our National office will send, at frequent intervals, to all Local Leagues or Chambers helpful information for all types of businesses.

The League's program also calls for the organizing of a functioning Housewives' League, if there is none in our community. "They are the spenders of 85 per cent of the money we earn and are best prepared to carry out both by experience and the nature of their program, the kind of mass educational program suited to our racial needs.

It is held that this vast program cannot be carried out with voluntary workers. It must have the direction of a well-paid professional staff.

In a letter to the press about the 1954 meeting of the National Negro Business League, President Horace Sudduth stated the following:

The Annual Convention of the National Negro Business League will be held in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, at the South Parkway Ball Room located at 3647 S. Parkway.

The Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce will be host to the Convention.

The National Office will set up a Convention office at 3647 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill., to which you will please address all letters and communications until the Convention adjourns.

The spade work necessary to provide a program of action and service to Local Leagues has been done.

Our immediate goal is to employ a competent Executive Secretary and four Regional Secretaries who will visit existing Leagues, set up functioning Local Leagues, and do research which will aid Local Leagues in developing programs that will sustain the interest of their members.

One way you can help to get the National Office functioning with paid professional administrators and benefit from its operations, is to give financial support.

The support of the National comes from the sale of individual and corporate supporting memberships ranging from $25.00 to $1000 or more, charter fees of $25.00 from each Local League, plus a per capita tax of $3.00 per member to be remitted during the Convention.

Our economic program has advanced to a point where we need only financial support to become effective. Insufficient financial support could be interpreted by other groups as indifference on our part to our low economic position—the security of our business — the wealth we have gathered—and the economic future of our race.

We feel that you are one of the few persons who understand the need (especially at this time) of our League's program and upon that basis we are asking you to prepare now to come to the Convention this year and give whatever aid you can in helping your Local League to send as many delegates as possible.

Under any circumstance, take out a supporting membership and wherever your influence extends, use it to get as many corporations and individuals to do the same.

The indications are that after six years of unremitting hard work, progressing towards our goal, we will succeed this year in putting our new program of action in operation.

Let the history of the National Business League show that you played your part in our struggle for economic freedom.

It is reasonable to presume that since every business and professional man and woman and corporation of our group will benefit from our League's program—it is again reasonable to presume that it would be profitable to them to support our League's National and Local Economic Programs unstintedly—without equivocations — but with confidence and great assurance.

May I feel confident of your support in our effort to make the Chicago Convention the beginning of a functioning, scientific, economic program, to continuously improve our economic position as American Citizens—and at the same time build the confidence of our masses in our business and professional men and women and corporations.

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

HORACE SUDDUTH, President.
National Negro Business League.

2 Texans Cop Posts In NNBL

CHICAGO — Delegates to the 54th annual convention of the National Negro Business League last week agreed on the retaining of Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati as president and the retention of the word "Negro" in the organization's name. They also elected two Texans, one from Houston and one from Tyler, to high offices in the organization.

Officers elected by the convention included:

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, First Vice President; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Second Vice President; Kit Baldwin, Chicago, Third Vice President and H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Texas, Treasurer.

At the annual banquet, John H. Johnson, head of the Johnson Publishing Company of Chicago, was named "Business Man of the Year' and cited for his contribution to business. In accepting the citation, Mr. Johnson promised "to try to live up to the confidence placed in me."

Among delegates were: J. W. Rice, Dallas, and Milton Wilson and J. V. Anderson of Houston.

NNBL Re-elects Sudduth; Retains Negro in Title

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 10-30-54 p. 3

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Delegates to the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Negro Business League agreed on two things here last week—the retaining of Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati as president and the retention of the word "Negro" in the organization's name.

There was some sentiment to replace the aging Sudduth and a lot of clamor for the deletion of the word "Negro" from the league's name, but neither was strong enough to affect the outcome.

So after a four-day session in the Parkway Ballroom on the South Side, Sudduth was still president and "Negro" was still in the organization's name.

* * *

OTHER OFFICERS elected by the convention include:

Dr. R. T. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss., first vice president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Tex., second vice president; Kit Baldwin, third vice president, and H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Tex., treasurer.

In a move to strengthen the organization, a plan was endorsed calling for the building up of local units of the league. These units would be expected to send delegates to national affairs of the organization.

Features of the meeting included luncheon meetings, general sessions, business meetings and a public meeting. At these sessions, panel discussions were held on topics of interest to the business world. Representatives of various fields addressed the panels.

* * *

AMONG THOSE who addressed the sessions of the meeting were:

Kit Baldwin, president, Baldwin Ice Company and president, Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, host to the meeting; James C. Worthy, assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Commerce; R. Graham Lloyd, head, economics department, Savannah State College; John Sengstacke, publisher - editor, Chicago Defender; Clifford J. Campbell, director, Dunbar Trade School.

James L. Stuart, chairman, department of business, A. and T. College; Joseph Albright, public relations, Curtiss Candy Company; T. K. Gibson Sr., president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company; DeShazer Jackson, Durham, N. C., and Willard S. Townsend, labor leader.

At the annual banquet, John H. Johnson, publisher of several magazines, was named "Business Man of the Year" and cited for his contribution to business. In accepting the citation, Johnson promised "to try to live up to the confidence placed in me."

Among delegates were:

J. W. Rice, Dallas, Tex.; James P. Cobb, Detroit; Dr. W. L. Crump Nashville; Joseph V. Baker, Philadelphia; Samuel Gibbson, Detroit; T. N. Spright and Charles Jackson, both of Durham, N. C.; Ira O. Neal, Chicago; Edward Daves, Detroit; Mrs. Arena J. Buggs, Washington; Elijah Conwell, Mound Bayou, Miss.;

The Rev. C. Arthur Lewis, Chicago; Milton Wilson, Houston; Ira P. Guy, Chicago; S. B. Fuller, Chicago; Charles Crook, Chicago; Dr. S. V. Tothy, Baton Rouge, La.; J. H. Jemison, Houston;

Jesse W. Cook, New Orleans; George H. Valentine, Wilberforce; A. V. Boutte Sr., New Orleans; Daniel J. Faulkner, Chicago; Daryl F. Grisham, Chicago; Leroy Crayton, Cleveland; Archie J. Morgan, Atlantic City; J. J. Henderson, Durham; J. E. Robinson, Houston;

George C. Berry, Columbus; Mrs. Gladys C. Vaught, Jacksonville, Fla.; James A. Jackson, New York; Rufus G. Byars, Washington, D. C.; Lewis A. H. Caldwell, Chicago; Dr. R. G. Lloyd, Savannah, Ga.; J. V. Anderson, Houston; Mrs. C. T. Talliaferro, Perry, Okla.; W. V. Harper, Nashville; Harry G. Johns, Wilberforce; Bige Wyatt, St. Louis; Edgar J. Reed, New Orleans; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham; J. M. Parker, Chicago; Frank E. Petite, Cleveland; A. E. Foster, Chicago; Belmont Hayael, New Orleans; Whitney M. Haydel, New Orleans; R. N. Morgan, Chicago; Oscar C. Brown, Chicago, and Mrs. Mannie E. Black, Detroit.

Sudduth re-elected by Business League

Afro American P. 5

Conservatives block efforts to delete word 'N---o' from name

CHICAGO (ANP) — Delegates to the 54th annual convention of the National Negro Business League agreed on two things here last week — retaining Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati as president and the retention of the word "N---o" in the organization's name.

There was some sentiment to replace the aging Sudduth and a lot of clamor for the deletion of the word "N---o" from the league's name, but neither was strong enough to affect the outcome.

Other officers elected by the convention included Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss.; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas; Kit Badwin, Chicago, vise presidents, and H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Texas, treasurer.

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IN A MOVE to strengthen the organization, a plan was endorsed calling for the building up of local units of the league. These units would be expected to send delegates to national affairs of the organization.

Among those who addressed sessions of the meeting were: Kit Baldwin, president, Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, host to the meeting; James C. Worthy, assistant secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce; R. Grahama Lloyd, Savannah State College; John Sengstacke, publisher, Chicago; Clifford J. Campbell, director, Dunbar Trade School;

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JAMES L. STUART, department of business, A and T College; Joseph Albright, Curtiss Candy Company; T. K. Gibson Sr., president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company; DeShazer Jackson, Durham, N.C., and Willard S. Townsend, labor leader.

J. W. Rice, Dallas, Tex.; James P. Cobb, Detroit; Dr. W. L. Crump, Nashville; Joseph V. Gibson, Detroit; T. N. Spright and Charles Jackson, both of Durham, N.C.; Ira O. Neal, Chicago; Edward Daves, Detroit; Mrs. Arena J. Bugg, Washington; Elijah Conwell, Mound Bayou, Miss.;

The Rev. C. Arthur Lewis, Chicago; Milton Wilson, Houston; Ira P. Guy, Chicago; S. B. Fuller, Chicago; Charles Crook, Chicago; Dr. S. V. Tothy, Baton Rouge, La.; J. H. Jemison, Houston;

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JESSE W. COOK, New Orleans, George H. Valetine, Wilberforce; A. V. Boutte Sr., New Orleans; Daniel J. Faulkner, Chicago; Daryl F. Grisham, Chicago; Leroy Crayton, Cleveland; Archie J. Morgan, Atlantic City; J. J. Henderson, Durham; J. E. Robinson, Houston;

George C. Berry, Columbus; Mrs. Gladys C. Vaught, Jacksonville, Fla.; James A. Jackson, New York; Rufus G. Byars, Washington, D.C.; Lewis A. H. Caldwell, Chicago; Dr. R. G. Lloyd, Savannah, Ga.; J. V. Anderson, Houston; Mrs. C. T. Talliaferro, Perry, Okla.; W. V. Harper, Nashville; Harry G. Johns, Wilberforce;

Bige Wyatt, St. Louis; Edgar J. Reed, New Orleans; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham; J. M. Parker, Chicago; Frank E. Petite, Cleveland; A. E. Foster, Chicago; Belmont Hayael, New Orleans; Whitney M. Haydel, New Orleans; R. N. Morgan, Chicago; Oscar C. Brown, Chicago, and Mrs. Mannie E. Black, Detroit.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEETS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVES

EXTENDING AN INVITATION to the Chief Executive were: from left, Murray Marvin, executive director; Val Washington, Republican national committee; Senator Clyde R. Hiey (Dem., N.C.), President Eisenhower, A. T. Spaulding, J. G. Ish, Miss Patricia Ann Spaulding, C. L. Townes and A. P. Bentley, all officials of the NNIA.

Leaders visit Eisenhower

Invite President to Durham session

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower has been invited to address the 34th annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association, scheduled to meet in Durham, North Carolina, August 31 through September 6.

The invitation was extended at the White House Thursday by a five-man delegation representing the insurance associations. The attractively printed, leather bound invitation was presented to the President by A. T. Spaulding of Durham, chairman of the program committee.

In accepting the invitation, the President said he was greatly complimented. He said he would have his staff examine the invitation thoroughly and advise him whether it would be possible for him to accept.

Mamie Also Invited

The President laughed heartily and shook hands with Patricia Ann Spaulding, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Spaulding, when she added: "I hope you can come, Mr. President, and bring Mrs. Eisenhower."

Other members of the delegation, beside Spaulding, were C. L. Townes of Richmond, acting president of the NNIA; J. G. Ish Jr., Chicago, chairman of the board; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, Ohio, secretary; and Murry J. Marvin Jr., Chicago, executive director.

The delegation was accompanied by Sen. Clyde R. Heey Dem., N.C.), Val Washington, assistant to the chairman of the National Republican committee; Mrs. Marie B. Scott of Washington; and Patricia Ann.

The association, is composed of 57 leading insurance companies representing a total of 4.500.000 policy holders.

NNIA Selects Townes As Acting President

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Negro Insurance Association in the Maryland Building Friday Feb. 19, Clarence L. Townes, sr., of Richmond, Va., was selected acting president to serve the unexpired term of J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., who died Jan. 13.

Townes, secretary-vice president of the Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company in Richmond, has been active in NNIA affairs for more than 19 years. He was elected 1st vice president in September at the Association's Miami Convention.

When interviewed, President Townes said, "The sudden passing of Leonard Lewis was a great shock to me personally and indeed a loss to his company (The Afro-American Life), our segment of the life insurance industry, the NNIA and the whole institution of Life Insurance.

"Leonard Lewis program for the NNIA was outlined in his acceptance speech in Miami and I shall do everything to see that it is carried out in the months ahead

I dedicate my efforts and pledge my energies to continued growth of our companies and progress of our association."

The executive committee also approved the plans for the 20th anniversary observance of National Negro Insurance Week May 10-14, worked out by the National Office Staff and urged member companies to make full use of the Negro Press in the special "Insurance Sections" planned for the May 1, and May 8, issues.

Insurance Group Drops Race Label

DURHAM, N. C. — The National Negro Insurance Association, "in keeping with the times," changed its name last week by eliminating Negro from its corporate name after more than three decades of use.

The action was taken during the 34th annual convention of the association which ended here Sept. 3. The association thus became one of the first — perhaps the first — to delete the word Negro from it name.

At the Philadelphia convention in 1949 the proposal was made to change the name of the group but it was defeated because delegates felt such action was premature since much of the emphasis was on race selling.

In other actions taken at the convention, C. L. Townes sr.. of Richmond, Va., was elected president of the association. Other officers elected were:

A. Maceo Walker, of Memphis, Tenn., first vice president; Charles C. Diggs, sr., of Detroit, vice president of the executive section; A. Roscoe Tyler, vice president of the agency section; D. D. Shackleford, vice president of the technicians section, and Clyde Donnell, vice president of the medical section.

Prattis Says Negro Business Must Cater to All Classes

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — "The change in social patterns which integration will bring about will force Negroes to reorient themselves to business and cater to a general market of 160 millions rather than a poor, specialized market of 16 millions."

Delegates to the 34th annual convention of the National Insurance Association were told the above by C. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

"If integration means what it seems to mean, the gradual elimination of race, color and class lines it should pressage a day when Negroes and whites will be working side by side from the top to the bottom in most businesses. The customers of no business in the new day a-comin' should be restricted to any one group," said Prattis.

Stating that integration is going to force us to compete for the patronage of all Americans, regardless of color," Prattis said he thought Negro business would be equal to the challenge.

"The time may not be far off when Negroes and whites will be sitting in the chair of George W. Cox when more whites than Negroes will be working for North Carolina Mutual (a Negro company) and the company may have more white policy holders than Negroes. The time may not be too far off when a white man may be sitting in the chair of George W. Cox taking orders from a black man in the chair of W. J. Kennedy, or

vice versa," he stated.

In other business, the association dropped "Negro" as part of the organization title. A proposal to drop "Negro" was made at the Philadelphia convention in 1949. The proposal was made to change the name of the group, but it was defeated because a majority of the delegates felt such action was premature for the times.

C. L. Townes Sr., of Richmond, Va. was elected president. Other officers for the coming year are: A. Maceo Walker, Memphis, first vice-president; Charles C. Diggs Sr., Detroit, vice-president, executive section; A. Roscoe Tyler, vice-president, agency section; D. D. Shackleford, vice-president, technicians section; and Clyde Donnell, vice-president, medical

NNIA Drops Word Negro from its Name

Page 9
Thur. 9-30-54
Tulsa, Okla.

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) "In keeping with the times," the National Insurance association changed its name at its 34th annual convention here last week by eliminating Negro from the corporate name after some three decades of use.

In voting for the change, the group follows a trend of the last year which has seen several organizations delete the word "Negro."

A proposal to drop "Negro" was made at the Philadelphia convention in 1949. The proposal was made to change the name of the group, but it was defeated because delegates felt such action was premature for the times.

Top order on the business calendar of the organization was the election of president, the office going to C. L. Townes Sr., of Richmond, Va.

Other officers selected were:

A. Maceo Walker, Memphis first vice-president; Charles C Diggs, Sr., Detroit, vice-president executive section; A. Roscoe Tyler vice-president, agency section; D. D. Shackleford, vice-president technicians section; and Clyde Donnell, vice-president, medical section.

Insurance Association drops 'N---o' from name

Acting president C. L. Townes of Richmond elected president

DURHAM, N.C. — The deletion of the word Negro from its corporate name and the election of C. L. Townes Sr. as president, highlighted the 34th annual convention of the National Insurance Association here Sept. 1 through 4.

The name of the association was elected by George W. Cox and approved by delegates on Oct. 27, 1921, when the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. served as host to the organizational meeting of 47 delegates from 12 insurance firms.

In 1949, at the Philadelphia convention, the proposal to change the association's name was defeated because the delegates felt such an action was premature since much of the emphasis was on "race selling."

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HOWEVER, IN 1950, at the Los Angeles convention, the firm of Marvin and Marvin (Delores and Murray Marvin), public relations counselors, was hired to operate and maintain a national office for the association and it was opened on Sept. 1, 1950 in Chicago.

For the past four years the emphasis has been on training agency personnel and stressing service to policyholders and "needs selling" rather than selling based on race loyalty or "race selling."

On Sept. 3, after due deliberation, the convention body voted unanimously to delete the word "Negro" from the corporate title in keeping with member companies practices and the spirit of the times.

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C. L. TOWNES Sr., newly-elected president of the association, said in an interview after his election:

"I am pleased that this action was taken at the beginning of my administration. In view of these changing times we can no longer indulge ourselves in self-imposed segregation. We must move forward on the economic front and keep pace with the social and legislative gains."

The President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, sent Everett F. Morrow, advisor on business affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, as his personal representative, to read a message to the assembled delegates. The message complimented the member companies of the association on the work done in strengthening America.

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P. L. PRATTIS, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier, was the main speaker at the public meeting which formally opened the convention on Aug. 31. Mr. Prattis portrayed what lies ahead as the irresistible force of integration hits the various institutions in our present segregated society.

He contended that the basic evil of jim crow is the crutch it has given us to lean on when we fail to make progress either as individuals or as companies when competing for identical markets.

He referred to the executive director's report wherein the latter had stated the proud record of the NIA (70 millions of dollars in annual income), as revealed in the statistician's summary, only represented one-half of one per cent of the total spendable income of the colored market.

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DUDLEY DOWELL, executive vice president, New York Life Insurance Co., pointed out that an insurance company could grow no faster than its agency department. Consequently the best brains and best doers should be found there.

He briefly reviewed the history of the development of life insurance companies in America and pointed out the need for constant and consistent growth in order that we might make our contribution to America's further economic growth.

Holgar Johnson, president of the Life Insurance Institute, emphasized the need for increased training of insurance agents to help Americans conserve their thrift and insurance dollars.

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"FOR," HE SAID, "with a succession of defense and war shortages and a long sustained period of prosperty, there has been business for everyone without the usual sales effort. Indeed the public has often been in a position of competing for what the salesman had to sell."

Mr. Johnson expressed his pleasure when he learned the member companies were planning a newspaper and magazine campaign of advertising as a spring board toward greater service to the communities in which they operate.

The following officers were elected during the closing session of the convention on Sept. 3:

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PRESIDENT, C. L. Townes Sr., Richmond; first vice president, A. Maceo Walker, Memphis, Tenn.; executive section vice president, Charles C. Diggs Sr.; agency section vice president, A. Roscoe Tyler; technicians section, vice president, D. D. Shackleford; medical section vice president, Clyde Donnell, M.D.;

Secretary, W. A. Clement, C. L.U., Durham; assistant secretary E. S. Gillespie Chicago; treasurer, A. M. Carter, Augusta, Ga.; general counsel, James T. Carter, Richmond; actuary, L. R. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.; statistician, J. W. Tyler, Chicago; historian, G. Norman Branche, Washington; chaplain, the Rev. M. T. Somerville, and sergeant-at-arms, L. M. Argrett.

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THE BOARD of directors consists of the president, section vice presidents, secretary, treasurer, actuary, general counsel and four elected members.

A. W. Williams, Chicago; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Hankins, Louisville, and Charles W. Greene were elected, while L. H. Lightner, Denver is serving an unexpired term.

32b 1954

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

Fuller Quits NNBL Over Name; Reelect Sudduth

Defender Sat. 10-30-54 Chicago, Ill.

S. B. Fuller, wealthy Chicago cosmetics manufacturer, refused to run for the presidency of the National Negro Business League after members voted to retain the word "Negro" in its name and Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, was returned to the post for the seventh consecutive term without opposition.

Fuller had agreed to accept the nomination and delayed a trip to New York in order to be present at the NNBL convention in Chicago last week.

However, after a motion to drop the word "Negro" was defeated on the convention floor by a 23-21 vote, Fuller declared he "wouldn't accept any nomination to head a segregated institution." The manufacturer requested also that his name be taken off the roster as a member of the board.

The fight to alter the name of the organization was led by Lewis A. H. Caldwell, of the Baldwin Ice Cream company. Members of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce fought the proposed change.

One of the keynote speakers, James C. Worthy, assistant secretary of commerce, had urged the 100 delegates of the League to remove the word "Negro" from the title.

Other officers elected included Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss., first vice president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas, second vice-president; Kit Baldwin, Chicago, third vice president, and H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Texas, treasurer.

Program highlight of the convention was reached Tuesday night at the annual banquet when John H. Johnson, editor and publisher of Johnson publications, was cited as "outstanding businessman of the year."

Three others cited were R. E. Clay, of Nashville, who was given an honorary life membership; James A. "Billboard" Jackson, pioneer public relations counselor, who was also given a honorary membership, and C. T. Talliaferro, deceased, of Perry, Okla., who was given a merit award. It was received by his widow.

John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, and Atty. William R. Ming, were principal speakers at a luncheon meeting Wednesday.

The convention was entertained by the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, of which Kit Baldwin, ice cream manufacturer, is president.

The delegates chose Houston as their 1955 convention site.

An Important Convention

THE National Negro Business League meets next week in Chicago and we can think of no more important and significant gathering of our community leaders this year.

Courier

Founded by Booker T. Washington, carried forward by R. R. Moton and now headed by the capable Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, the purpose of the organization is to get more Negroes to enter business, to encourage them to improve their businesses, and to alert the Negro public to the importance of greater support of their businesses for the more speedy advancement of the colored American community.

Sat. 10-16-54

There is no more potentially useful organization among us than the National Negro Business League, but unfortunately it operates in a group whose more publicized spokesmen and leaders have either ignored or disparaged the integration of Negroes into the wide business community.

They have supported and initiated campaigns against lynching, discrimination, segregation, disfranchisement, defamation, etc., and by their emphasis on these evils have tended to take Negroes' minds off the fundamental and basic fact that in a civilization based on industry, commerce and finance, those who play no significant role in it cannot fail to fall far behind in the struggle for freedom and security.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Civil rights are extremely important, of course, and a continuous fight must necessarily be waged to obtain and strengthen them, but without economic power these civil rights lose much of their importance and even become more or less academic.

So long as Negroes play no significant part in the business life of a nation, they can play only a limited role in the political, social and educational life because this is a business civilization, controlled and directed by business.

This is so obvious that it scarcely needs emphasis, since it is readily apparent to the most casual observer in every single colored community in the United States where the pattern of Negro business enterprise has changed but little in the past three generations while business generally has forged ahead with giant strides.

This lamentable lag can be attributed to many factors such as the tendency of a disproportionate number of capable Negroes to enter the fields of education, religion and social work rather than economic enterprise, and the failure of the colored community to put its immense fluid capital to work for group economic development.

Aside from our great insurance companies, a very few first-class manufacturing concerns, banks and real estate firms, our business enterprises are of the service variety, small and superficial, no matter in what section of the country they are located.

We play no part and have no influence in the giant enterprises that make the United States paramount in global economy because we have failed to establish any important enterprise designed to canalize our tremendous amount of savings for investment in these enterprises.

In consequences and in reality our pleas for justice, fair play and full equality, no matter how forcibly and capably made, are little more than cries in the wilderness, since business is basic and profoundly influences the entire superstructure of social, political and cultural life erected upon this foundation.

The immediate goal of the newly energized National Negro Business League is the modest one of employing a competent executive secretary and four regional secretaries who will visit existing local leagues, set up others, and do research which will aid these local leagues in developing programs that will sustain the interest of their members and get the cooperation of the various colored communities across the land.

This is certainly a modest program, though fundamental, and can only be said to be a beginning; but if every Negro business man and woman, and every member of our community across the country would take out an individual or corporate supporting membership, the league (1927 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.) could easily carry out that program.

It seems to us that a crying need for Negro business today is an educational campaign not only to improve the quality of service to the customer, but to expand the number of Negro businesses serving the general public and to provide means for financing prospective and established enterprises owned by members of our group, whether serving colored or white customers.

The league's Chicago convention, coming at a time when the nation is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, should be the most important gathering in its entire history.

East Coast Dominates At NNBL Confab

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-30-54

The East coast and the Mississippi valley were heavily represented at the annual convention of the National Negro Business League in Chicago last week.

Included among them was one of the oldest representatives of a nationally advertised product, James A. "Billboard" Jackson, of New York City now approaching 80.

Among others were George H. Valentine, Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio; A. V. Boutte, Sr., New Orleans; Jesse W. Cook, New Orleans; Archie J. Morgan, Atlantic City, N. J.; H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Texas; Leroy Crayton, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. R. Grann Lloyd, Savannah State college, Savannah, Ga.; George C. Berry, Columbus, Ohio and Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N. C.; Rufus G. Byars, Washington, D. C.; Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Bige Wyatt, St. Louis; Harry G. Johns, Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio; W. V. Harper, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. C. T. Talliaferro, Perry, Okla.; and J. V. Anderson, Houston, Texas.

Still others were Joseph F. Albright, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Gladys C. Vaught, Jacksonville, Fla., and Moss H. Kendrix, Washington, D. C. Milton Wilson, Houston, Texas; J. W. Rice, Dallas, Texas; Dr. W. L. Crump, Nashville, Tennessee; James P. Cobb, Detroit; Joseph V. Baker, Philadelphia; Samuel C. Gibbons, Detroit; T. R. Speight, Durham, N. C.; Charlie Johnson, Durham, N. C.; Union Protective Assurance Co., Memphis; Victory Loan and Insurance co., Detroit; Edward Davis, Detroit; Mrs. Arenia J. Bugg, Washington, D. C.; Elijah Conwell, Mound Bayou, Miss.

J. H. Jemison, Houston, Tex.; Dr. S. V. Tothy, Baton Rouge, La; Negro Business and Professional Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham; Edgar J. Reed, New Orleans; J. L. Wicker, New Orleans.

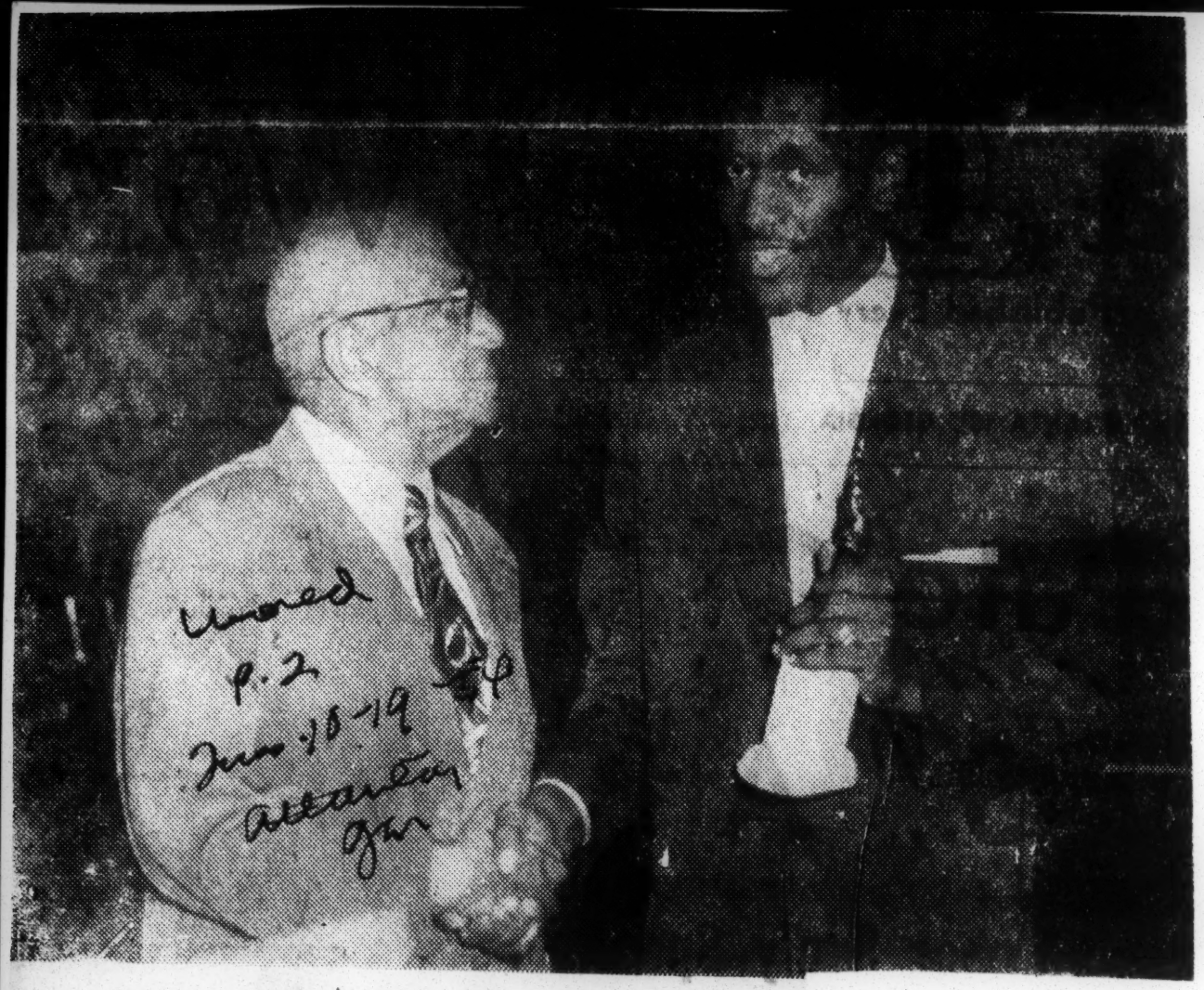
Whitney M. Haydel, New Orleans; Belmont Haydel, New Orleans; Frank E. Petite, Cleveland, O.; N. Dudley, Jr. Houston, Texas; Mrs. Mamie E. Black, Detroit and Eduitil La Brouche, New Orleans.

NEW DOCTORS' HEAD

Opelousas Courier

WASHINGTON

Dr. A. C. Terrence, Opelousa, La., was elected president - elect of the National Medical Association here. He takes over next year. Dr. Matthew Walker, Nashville, elected last year, officially became president of the convention.



Tennessean To Be Honored At Nat'l Meet In Chicago

Used p. 2 Tues. 10-19-54

By MABEL B. CROOKS

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — Robert Edward Clay, veteran developer of schools in Tennessee, will be given a citation of honor by the National Negro ~~Business~~ League during its 54th annual meeting in Chicago, Oct. 18-22.

NNBL is honoring the veteran educational worker for his "fifty-four years of continuous outstanding service." When Booker T. Washington founded the organization at the turn of the century, Mr. Clay was with him.

At present a consultant of the State Department of Education, with headquarters at Tennessee State University, he is known to millions as an ardent advocate of business enterprise.

Along with the outstanding Tennessean, NNBL will honor James A. "Billboard" Jackson, Standard Oil (New York) public relations staff member and (posthumously) Clem Tasmania Talliaferro, businessman.

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville will address the session in which Mr. Clay will be honored.

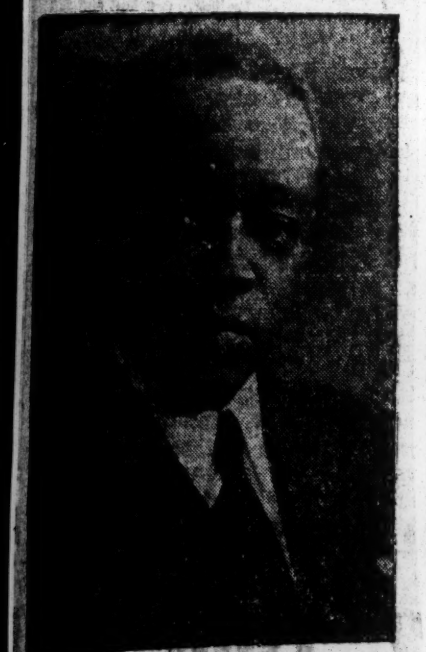
Mr. Clay (left) is shown receiving a citation from the pledge club of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity during a program in his honor on Sunday at Tennessee State University. With him is Ernest McNeil a Memphian, club president.

Funeral Directors Set To Meet In Atlanta

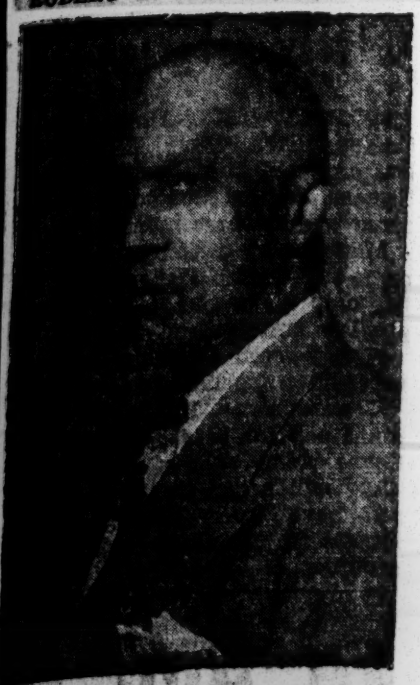
The national officials of the NATIONAL NEGRO FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION, Inc., and the presidents of the state associations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, will hold a regional conference in Atlanta, Georgia on January 28th and 29th, according to an announcement made today by Robert H. Miller, General Secretary of the Association.

While in Atlanta these officers will attend the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Atlanta College of Mortuary Science.

In attendance will be Charles Crook, President; Robert H. Miller, General Secretary; and Theodore Hawes, Chairman of the Board of NNFDA



ROBERT H. MILLER, Gen. Secty



CHARLES CROOK, President

Funeral directors meet in Arkansas

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The National Negro Funeral Association, Inc., is holding its board meeting here, Sunday through Friday. Over 300 funeral directors are in attendance.

Among those who welcomed the NNFDA were: Theodore R. Hawes of Chicago, C. W. Lee of Montgomery, Ala.; Charles Crook of Chicago, H. M. Ivoy of Atlanta, Ga.; O. O. Chiles of Richmond, Va.;

R. H. Haile, of Cameron, S.C.; F. H. Purnell of Houston, Tex.; W. K. Robertson of Marlin, Texas; Robert H. Miller of Chicago, Mrs. Lois Lee Dorsey of Chicago and Handy Baker, Philadelphia.

Commerce Aide Warns Journalists Of "Little Isles Of Segregation"

moved 32b

A U. S. Department of Commerce official, addressing members of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association at Tuskegee Institute last week-end, declared the Negro is gaining a brighter day, but added a grim note that "there are still some Negro leaders and organizations fighting to retain in government little islands of segregated activity."

Atlanta Pa.

Frederick Morrow, Advisor on Business Affairs for National Production Authority U. S. Department of Commerce, and former Field Secretary of the NAACP, told the group of Negro journalists:

Pat. 1-30-54

"The point is, that we've got to make up our minds whether we want complete integration, or not. We cannot hold on to any of the mollifying methods of the past and hope to secure a complete acceptance for the future. We cannot be half boy and half man. Either we accept the perils of this new adult life we have been crying for, or remain in the crib of adolescence forever."

P. 7

MOST NECESSARY ELEMENT

Morrow told the newspapermen that "your profession is perhaps the most necessary element, and the one absolute essential in nuturing and protecting our American way of life.

"By the same token," he asserted, "it carries with it the greatest moral responsibility of honesty and fearlessly reporting and publishing the facts of the day-by-day happenings in the world and in our national life."

The speaker lauded the Negro press for carrying the fight for first class citizenship 'forward with great distinction and success," and added, "and today, the benefits of that seed planted by Russwurm (John B., founder of the Negro press) over a century ago, nears fruition."

Morrow cited the advances of the Negro race and a "new philosophy in commerce relative to the Negro businessman."

He declared, "Our belief is that the Negro businessman should have available to him all the services rendered by the Small Business Section of the Department of Commerce."

"NO UTOPIA"

However, he declared "I am not trying to suggest that we have entered into an era of Utopia where all the ills that have surrounded us for over 300 years are in the process of being cured and wiped out overnight. I am not suggesting that we no longer need outside agencies to spearhead fights to implement the provisions of our constitution and the pronouncements of the President on Civil Rights."

And although, he declared some Negro leaders are still segregating themselves, he said, "I am glad to report today that as a race we are beginning to crack our economic shells. We are beginning to have opportunities to rise above the narrow confines of race, and the crippling influence of prejudice."

Mrs. Turner Is Reelected By Publisher's Bd.

Argus

DETROIT. — Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner of the St. Louis Argus, was reelected to the office of treasurer of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association during the annual convention held here last week.

Pittsburgh Courier

C. C. DeJoie Jr., publisher of the Louisiana Weekly, was elected president of the association with William G. Nunn, national editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, vice-president; William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call & Post, reelected, secretary.

Detroit

The three full days of sessions were held in the Gotham hotel here with speakers including Lester Granger of the National Urban League; Congressman William L. Dawson of Chciago; Atty. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund and Mark Parsons of the Public Relations Division of the Ford Motor Co.

Among those present from the St. Louis area were: Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, J. Orvel Mitchell, Mrs. Turner, Irving A. Williamson and Howard B. Woods of the St. Louis Argus; William F. McKinney, and wife of the Federal Housing Administration; John H. Kirkpatrick, of the East St. Louis Crusader; N. A. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Young of the American.

32b 1954

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Press Week Speakers

In commemoration of the founding of the Negro press, March 16, 1827, Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call, and William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post, appeared on a nationwide broadcast Sunday, March 14, over the National Broadcasting Company radio network. The program, sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, featured new highlights from 1953 and a special message from President Eisenhower. Mr. Davis will also discuss advances made during the past year in racial and human relations in an exclusive CBS radio broadcast Thursday, March 18 (WWL—11:15-11:30 p. m.). On the program this year's foremost Russwurm award winners will also be heard. Each year the Association presents 10 such awards for significant contributions to the development of a more democratic America in honor of John B. Russwurm, journalist and first Negro publisher.

Ike's congratulations sent to publishers

WASHINGTON—This is the text of the telegram sent by President Eisenhower to the National Newspaper Publishers Association:

The White House
Washington, D.C.

Carl Murphy, president
The National Newspaper Publishers Association.

To the editors and staff members of the newspapers which form the National Newspaper Publishers Association, I send my congratulations and warm greetings on the occasion of Newspaper Week.

Your dedication to the welfare of this nation's colored citizens has the approval and respect of many American citizens of all races throughout the country. Best Wishes.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Moseley To Receive Citation—

Publishers' Association Opens Meeting On Tuskegee Campus

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 20—The National Newspaper Publishers' Association opened its Mid-Winter workshop here tonight with a talk by William O. Walker of The Cleveland Call and Post on "The Negro Press, Sparkplug in Our Fight for Civil Rights."

The meeting, first of the association in Alabama, will feature seven major speeches, four panel discussions and recreation during the next three days. All sessions are scheduled in Dorothy Hall on the campus.

C. E. Bounds, head of the journalism department at the University of Alabama, will speak tomorrow on "How to Make News Sell Newspapers." Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Tuskegee Institute president, will address the Thursday dinner meeting.

Max Moseley, sports editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, will be given a citation by Marion E. Jackson, sports editor of the Atlanta Daily World, at the luncheon session on Friday. Moseley will discuss, "How Sports Sell Newspapers and Improve Race Relations."

Congressman William L. Dawson will speak at the 4 p.m., session, and Frederick Morrow, adviser on business affairs, National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, will give a talk at the dinner meeting.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, will speak Saturday morning at 12:00, in the institute chapel. He is expected to disclose to tthe newsmen the blueprint the NAACP has worked out with regard to the school segregation cases.

Panels will be as follows: "How to Work with Schools to Get Trained Printers," Carter G. Wesley, publisher, Houston Informer, presiding; "The Importance of News to Sales," John Sengstacke, publisher, Chicago Defender, presiding; "How to Improve Circulation Sales, Promotions, and Methods of Distribution," C. C. Dejoie, editor, Louisiana Weekly, presiding; "How to Make the Women's Page Sell Newspaper," Dowdal H. Davis, editor, Kansas City Call, presiding.

Special features will be: a tour of the Tuskegee Institute Printing Division, a luncheon meeting at which Emory O. Jackson, president, Alabama Newspaper Association, will preside; a smoker, at the Booker T. Washington Elks' Club; host, the Alabama Newspaper Association.

The Board meeting is scheduled for Saturday morning.

At Tuskegee

Newsmen's Workshop This Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Seven major speeches, four panel discussions, recreation and entertainment will highlight the mid-winter workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, scheduled for Jan. 21-23 in the Peabody Room of Dorothy Hall here.

Prof. C. E. Bounds, head of the Department of Journalism, University of Alabama, will speak on "How to Make News Sell Newspapers," Thursday, Jan. 21. Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address the dinner meeting on Thursday evening in the Blue Room of Dorothy Hall.

MAX MOSELEY, sports editor of The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, will be given a citation by Marion E. Jackson, sports editor of The Atlanta Daily World, at the luncheon session Friday. Moseley will discuss "How Sports Sell Newspapers and Improve Race Relations."

Congressman William L. Dawson will speak at the 4 P. M. session, and Frederick Morrow, adviser on business affairs, National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, will give a talk at the dinner meeting.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, will speak.

Welcome greetings are scheduled to be heard at the luncheon meeting, at which Emory O. Jackson, president of the Alabama Newspaper Association, will preside.

Meeting In Tuskegee—

Rep. Dawson, Max Moseley Speak To Publishers Group

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 21—A sports editor, a congressman, and a business adviser will speak tomorrow before the Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting here.

At the luncheon session, Max Moseley, sports editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, will be presented a citation by Marion E. Jackson, sports editor of The Atlanta Daily World. Moseley will address the Negro newsmen on "How Sports Sell Newspapers and Improve Race Relations."

William L. Dawson (D-Ill.) speaks at 4 p.m., and Frederick Morrow, adviser on business affairs; National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, will address the dinner meeting.

Highlight of the activities Saturday will be a talk by Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, who is xpected to tell something of the NAACP plan on the school segregation cases now being heard.

Panel discussions on various subjects complete the sessions Saturday.

Speakers at today's sessions were C. E. Bounds, head of the department of journalism at the University of Alabama, and Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, who spoke at the dinner meeting.

Record Refutes Segregation In Schools,

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 23 (AP) —About the only group that doesn't realize segregation is on the way out is Negroes themselves, a leader in the legal fight against segregation said here today.

Thurgood Marshall, Washington, D. C., chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made the observation in an address at the mid-winter workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Speaking in a jammed Tuskegee Institute chapel, he said the fact there has been nothing approaching bloodshed in the 12 states where Negroes have been admitted to colleges refutes arguments by the die-hards that it won't work.

Open Down The Line

Noting that while most of the Negroes admitted to college have been in specialized courses at the graduate level, Marshall added:

"If we can open the graduate colleges, we can open the colleges and then on down the line," but he stressed that "we must have people who are qualified, willing, anxious and determined to continue their education in an unsegregated atmosphere."

Marshall said the fight against segregation has reached a stage now where "we lose or draw everybody is talking about the issue."

He said segregation supporters are so sure they have lost the case now before the U.S. Supreme Court that they are now "talking about calling out the militia and using other drastic measures."

The Negro attorney who has helped shape much of the strategy in the court fight to break down segregation barriers, noted that although he was born in Baltimore, Md., he considers himself a Southerner.

"I've been telling my friends up North that when we get our problem solved in the South we will come up there and help solve their problems."

By way of illustration he recalled that a Negro doctor whose home was bombed in a zoning dispute at Cairo, Ill., moved his family to his mother-in-law's home at Holly Springs, Miss., for safe-keeping.

"We have to overcome the stigma of second class citizenship in our own minds," he said

There must be a willingness on the part of those who have college training and those who have money to help those who do not have either."

Need To Know Facts

Marshall told the Negro newspaper editors that "people need to know th facts about segregation." He said they have done a good job and are planning to do more.

"Schools and educators have a stake in getting wider knowledge dessiminated among the less educated," he added. "You need to feel in your own minds that you are equal to anybody on the face of the earth.

"As long as jim crow conditions exist we and America will always be vulnerable to adverse world opinion."

Carl Murphy, association president and publisher of the Afro-American chain of newspapers in the East, introduced Marshall.

An earlier speaker, E. Frederick Morrow, adviser on business affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, told the editors that Negro business needs no special attention, "none that business in general doesn't need."

NNPA to Hold Winter Workshop At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — (ANP) — Seven major speeches, four panel discussions, recreation and entertainment will highlight the Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers association scheduled for Jan. 21-23 in the Peabody Room of Dorothy hall here.

Prof. C. E. Bounds, head of the Department of Journalism, University of Alabama, will speak on "How to Make News Sell Newspapers" Thursday, Jan. 21. Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address the dinner meeting on Thursday evening in the Pine Room of Dorothy hall.

Max Moseley, sports editor of The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser will be given a citation by Marion E. Jackson, sports editor of the Atlanta Daily World, at the luncheon session Friday. Moseley will discuss "How Sports Sell Newspapers and Improve Race Relations."

Congressman William L. Dawson will speak at the 4 p.m. session and Frederick Morrow, advisor on Business Affairs, National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, will give a talk at the dinner meeting.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, will speak.

He is expected to disclose to the newsmen the blueprint the NAACP has worked out when the United States Supreme court rules on the classroom segregation cases.

The workshop will open with registration in Dorothy hall, Thursday morning, and a tour of the Tuskegee printing plant.

Welcome greetings are scheduled to be heard at the luncheon meeting at which Emory O. Jackson, president of the Alabama Newspaper association will preside.

Carter G. Wesley, publisher of the Houston (Texas) Informer, will preside at the panel discussion, "How to Work with Schools to Get Trained Printers" Panel speakers listed are Frank J. Wright, head of the department of printing, Tuskegee Institute; W. I. Mitchell, Industrial high school, Tuscaloosa, Ala. and T. J. Jervey, publisher, Wilmington (N.C.) Journal.

The workshop group will be guests of the Alabama Newspaper association at a smoker Thursday night at the Booker T. Washington Elks Club.

John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, will preside at the panel discussion, Friday morning on "The Importance of News to Sales." Participants listed are Miss Lucile Bluford, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Call; John Jorday of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide and William Nunn, managing editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.

"How to Improve Circulation Sales, Promotions and Methods of Distribution" will be discussed at the 11 a.m. panel. Participants listed are Mr. Quinn, Michigan Chronicle; W. A. Scott III, Atlanta Daily World and William Harry Alexander, Cleveland Call and Post. C. C. Dejoie, editor, Louisiana (New Orleans) Weekly, will preside.

"How to Make the Women's Page Sell Newspapers" will be discussed at the 2:30 p.m. panel with Dowdal H. Davis, general manager, Kansas City Call presiding. Participants listed are Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, assistant professor of Foods and Nutritions Tuskegee institute; Mrs. C. E. Munday, editor, Service Magazine, Tuskegee. Frank Stanley, publisher, Louisville Defender, and Harry Evans, Associate Publishers Inc.

Board meeting is scheduled for Saturday morning.

This will mark the first time that the NNPA has held major activities in Alabama. Alabama is listed as having more Negro interest newspapers than any other state.

The Alabama Newspaper association which is serving as host to the NNPA workshop was organized in 1947. There are five NNPA-affiliated newspapers in Alabama.

The NNPA Mid-Winter Workshop

For the first time in the history of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, one of its major activities is being held in Alabama. The NNPA Mid-Winter Workshop is scheduled to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Tuskegee Institute and the Alabama Newspaper Association are serving as joint hosts to the workshop.

Those in the newspaper industry, like other business groups, find it to their advantage to consult with each other; sponsor training programs, exchange ideas, and fellowship. This is done to improve the product the newspaper sells and the services it renders. The workshop is a cooperative undertaking of the newspapers represented in the NNPA.

Last year the annual workshop was held at Dillard University, New Orleans, La. and the annual convention took place at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland. Both were delightful, profitable and successful meetings.

In coming to Tuskegee Institute for the workshop project the NNPA is scoring a triumph. Few institutions have been more useful to the Negro-produced newspaper than this institution. Many of those who help to produce these newspapers were trained at Tuskegee Institute. NNPA will have a good opportunity to express its appreciation and to lay the groundwork for better cooperation and assistance.

Tuskegee Institute is to be congratulated for joining with the Alabama Newspaper Association in extending the invitation for the workshop to be held on its campus. This newspaper is deeply appreciative of this. We are also glad to welcome to Alabama the visiting members of the NNPA.

Alabama has more Negro-directed newspapers than any of the other states. It is one of the few states where the Negro interest press is organized. This state has something to boast about in recognizing this.

MWW Slated At Tuskegee Inst. On Jan. 21-23

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—(SNS)— Leaders in the newspaper publication field are scheduled to gather here for a three-day Mid-Winter Workshop with specialists in related areas and government also listed for appearances, January 21-23.

Thurgood Marshall, director counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, William L. Dawson, vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee; President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute; Prof. C. E Bounds, head of the department of journalism at the University of Alabama and Frederick Morrow, adviser on Business Affairs for the National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce are among the limelight figures scheduled for speeches.

William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post and secretary of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, sponsor of the workship, is scheduled to speak at the students chapel services of Tuskegee Institute at 6:30 Wednesday evening.

Tuskege Institute and the Alabama Newspaper Association are serving as co-hosts to the workshop.

Memorable NNPA parley quotations

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (Memorable quotations from speakers at National Newspaper Publishers association midwinter workshop:

Manager of the Montgomery professional baseball club: "I have signed three colored players because I think they will help the club, not because they are colored.

"One hit 24 homers last year. If he does that this year, he will be a citizens of Montgomery in a hurry."

Dr. Luther Foster, Tuskegee president: "The definitive history of Tuskegee Institute is yet to be written."

Neil Segrest, representing the mayor of Tuskegee (7,000 population. majority colored; 1,800 white registered voters, 800 colored, with 600 colored applicants whom registrars have so far refused): "In this town, I am a member of the minority group."

Business Awake At Last

Frederic Morrow, U.S. Department of Commerce: "Your profession (newspaper publisher) is perhaps the most necessary element and the one absolute essential in nurturing and protecting our American way of life.

"The whole business world is suddenly conscious of the latest census figures that show the nation's 16 million readers of your papers now have an annual income exceeding 15 billion dollars, which is one billion more than the entire national income of Canada."

NNPA Mid-Winter Workshop Set For Tuskegee Inst., Jan. 21-23

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANS) — Seven major speeches four panel discussions, recreation and entertainment will highlight the Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association scheduled for January 21-23 in the Peabody Room of Dorothy Hall here.

William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post and NNPA secretary, is scheduled to speak at the student chapel services at 6:30 Wednesday evening, January 20. This pre-convention talk will spotlight the arriving of workshop delegates.

Prof. C. E. Bounds, head of the Department of Journalism, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., is scheduled to speak on "How to Make News Sell Newspapers" at 2:30 P. M. Thursday. Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address the dinner meeting at 6 P. M. Thursday evening in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall.

Max Moseley, sports editor of The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser will be given a citation by Marion E. Jackson, Sports Editor of the Atlanta Daily World, at the 1 P. M. luncheon session Friday. Mr. Moseley will make a speech of acceptance in which he will discuss the subject, "How Sports Sell Newspapers and Improve Race Relations." Congressman William L. Dawson will speak at the 4 P. M. session and Frederick Morrow, adviser on Business Affairs, National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, will give a talk at the 6 P. M. dinner meeting

Thurgood Marshall, of New York, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., will discuss, "The New Step—Win or Lose." Dubbed "Mr. Civil Rights," he was chief counsel in the celebrated "Five Jim Crow School Cases."

He is expected to disclose to the newsmen the blueprint the NAACP has worked out when the United States Supreme Court rules on the classroom segregation cases.

The workshop is scheduled to open with registration in Dorothy Hall at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. A guided tour of the Tuskegee Institute printing plant is scheduled for 11 A. M.

Welcome greetings are scheduled to be heard at the 1 P. M. luncheon meeting at which Emory O. Jackson, president of the Alabama Newspaper Association will presided Listed for greeting expressions are the State of Alabama; Atty. H. N Segrest for the Mayor of Tuskegee; W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches; Prof. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association; Charles E. Trout, director, Department of Public Relations, Tuskegee Institute and Frank P. Thomas, publisher of the Alabama Citizen, Tuscaloosa, Ala. and vice-president of the Alabama Newspaper Association.

Carter G. Wesley, publisher of the Houston (Texas) Informer, will preside at the panel discussion, "How to work with Schools to Get Trained Printers." Panel speakers listed are Frank J. Wright, head of the department of printing, Tuskegee Institute; W. I. Mitchell, Industrial High School, Tuscaloosa, Ala. and T. J. Jervey, publisher, Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

The workshop group will be guests of the Alabama Newspaper Association at a smoker at eight o'clock at the Booker T. Washington Elks Club.

John Sengstack, publisher of the Chicago Defender will preside at the panel discussion at 9:30 Friday morning. Subject for discussion is "The Importance of News to Sales." Participants listed are Miss Lucile Bluford, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Call; John Jorday of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide and William Nunn, managing editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.

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Board is scheduled for 11:30 Saturday morning.

This will mark the first time that the NNPA has held either a workshop or any other of its major activities, like the convention, in Alabama. Alabama is listed as having more Negro interest newspapers than any other state.

The Alabama Newspaper Association which is serving as host to the NNPA workshop was organized in 1947. There are only five NNPA-affiliated newspapers in Alabama-the Birmingham World, The Birmingham Mirror, the Alabama (Tuscaloosa) Citizen, The Gadsden Call and the Informer-Freeman (Mobile).

News Among The Colored People

Newspapermen from over the nation and notables in other lines from many sections will converge on the Tuskegee Institute campus Friday for the annual Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Carl Murphy, editor of The Afro-American, is president of the Association and will direct the business sessions of the meeting here.

Among the sessions open to interested persons to sit in on the public will be a meeting Friday afternoon at which Congressman William L. Dawson, of Illinois, will be guest speaker. This meeting will be held in the auditorium of Trade "A" Building.

At a dinner meeting starting at 6 o'clock the same day E. Frederick Morrow, advisor on business affairs for the National Production Authority, USDA, will be the guest speaker.

The Saturday morning session will be featured by an address by Thurgood Marshall of New York, attorney for the NAACP Legal and Defense Fund. This session will start at 11 a.m. in the Institute chapel. He will speak on the school segregation cases now before the U. S. Supreme Court and his topic will be "Next Step—Win or Lose."

Business sessions of the Association will be held in the Peabody Room of Dorothy Hall. Officials of the Association have invited the discussions of problems affecting the nation's publishers.

Commerce Aide Warns Journalists Of "Little Isles Of Segregation"

A U. S. Department of Commerce official, addressing members of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association at Tuskegee Institute last week-end, declared the Negro is gaining a brighter day, but added a grim note that "there are still some Negro leaders and organizations fighting to retain in government little islands of segregated activity."

Frederick Morrow, Advisor on Business Affairs for National Production Authority U. S. Department of Commerce, and former Field Secretary of the NAACP, told the group of Negro journalists:

"The point is, that we've got to make up our minds whether we want complete integration or not. We cannot hold up to any of the stultifying methods of the past and hope to secure a complete acceptance for the future. We cannot be half boy and half man. Either we accept the perils of this new adult life we have been crying for, or remain in the crib of adolescence forever."

MOST NECESSARY ELEMENT

Morrow told the newspapermen that "your profession is perhaps the most necessary element, and the one absolute essential in nuturing and protecting our American way of life.

"By the same token," he asserted, "it carries with it the greatest moral responsibility of honesty and fearlessly reporting and publishing the facts of the day-by-day happenings in the world and in our national life."

The speaker lauded the Negro press for carrying the fight for first class citizenship 'forward with great distinction and success," and added, "and today, the benefits of that seed planted by Russwurm (John B., founder of the Negro press) over a century ago, nears fruition."

Morrow cited the advances of the Negro race and a "new philosophy in commerce relative to the Negro businessman."

He declared, "Our belief is that the Negro businessman should have available to him all the services rendered by the Small Business Section of the Department of Commerce."

"NO UTOPIA"

However, he declared "I am not trying to suggest that we have entered into an era of Utopia where all the ills that have surrounded us for over 300 years are in the process of being cured and wiped out overnight. I am not suggesting that we no longer need outside agencies to spearhead fights to implement the provisions of our constitution and the pronouncements of the President on Civil Rights."

And although, he declared some Negro leaders are still segregating themselves, he said, "I am glad to report today that as a race we are beginning to crack our economic shells. We are beginning to have opportunities to rise above the narrow confines of race, and the crippling influence of prejudice."

NNPA to hear talks by national leaders

Tuskegee institute to be host to winter workshop sessions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Several nationally prominent figures will deliver major speeches at the mid-winter workshop of the National Newspaper Pusblishers association, here, Thursday through Saturday.

Principal addresses will be delivered by NAACP Chief Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall, Congressman William L. Dawson, Fred Morrow, U.S. Department of Commerce, C. E. Bounds, University of Alabama and Dr. Luther H. Foster of Tuskegee institute.

The theme of the mid-winter conference, which is always held in the south, will be, "The Press —First Line of Defense in the Battle for Civil Rights."

Workshop Hosts

The NNPA will be the guest of the Alabama Newspaper association, Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World, chairman, and Tuskegee institute. The June Workshop is always the guest of a northern newspaper.

Some 81 NNPA member newspapers were instrumental in raising $70,000 which was used by the NAACP Legal Fund to fight the five school segregation cases in the Supreme Court.

These newspapers published a series of 18 ads to attract public contributions and refunded the costs of the ads to the NAACP Legal Committee.

Chapel Services

The association will preface its mid-winter workshop Wednesday evening in Dorothy hall with student chapel services and an address by association secretary, William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post.

At the opening session of the workshop on Thursday, Dr. Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, will preside. Reports will be made by Dr. Murphy, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, treasurer, and committee chairmen.

A series of four panel discussions on newspaper problems is slated for the Thursday and Friday sessions. Official welcomes to Alabama will be extended at the Thursday luncheon, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

The final session of the workshop will be held Saturday morning. At that time, Thurgood Marshall will deliver an address on "The Next Step—Win or Lose."

The NNPA board meeting, immediately following, will close out the workshop.

32b 1954

NATIONAL MUTUAL FUND SALES CONVENTION

Sales Conference Attracts Negroes

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Phillip M. Jenkins of New York last week was one of three Negroes who attended the sixth National Mutual Fund Sales Convention which met at the Palmer House here.

The two others were Warren H Bacon, personnel manager of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. Chicago, and Norman McGhee Cleveland broker.

Jenkins, manager, Mutual Fund Department Baruch Brothers and Co., New York, commented on the changing attitudes which has come over business in the last 10 years relative to the Negroes.

"Sales experts recognize the fact that the Negro market can tip the scales in the profitable distribution of goods, just as the Negro voter is believed by many political analysts to hold the balance of power in a national election.

"What has happened in the last 10 years that has brought about this 'economic emancipation' of the Negro America? What makes him a 'live' prospect for Mutual Funds now, when he was not so considered a few years ago?

In answering this, Jenkins said: "There are now much better educational and employment opportunities open to him, even in technical and professional fields, than ever before. Better housing and recreational facilities are also available. These are the foundation of economic freedom."

Jenkins also said there are psychological factors involved.

Signs Of The Times

As our American precepts of democracy are brought closer to our daily practices, the Negro can afford to and is beginning to drop some of the symbols that set him apart from other Americans.

The whole pattern of racial segregation and discrimination has made the Negro as race conscious as it has the white man. For that reason, the Negro in selecting names for organizations has invariably included the word Negro in the title.

This was done not so much out of racial pride as to avoid confusion with similar white organizations that had rejected him as a member because of his race.

Eventually it is hoped, the duplication in organizations will disappear along with the duplication of facilities in education, recreation, travel and housing.

The only justification for the National Medical Association which is the professional society of Negro physicians is that its white counterpart, the Americal Medical Association, refused at the time to accept Negro medical men into membership.

Several years ago the national organization of registered nurses voted to open its membership rolls to Negro nurses. The result was that the national organization of registered nurses voluntarily voted to disband.

We can't recall of another instance where the liberalization of the membership policy of a white organization has been so complete as to result in the abandonment of the corresponding Negro organization.

But some other significant changes are taking place. More than a year ago, The National Negro Publishers association voted to drop the word Negro from its title. It is now the National Newspaper Publishers association.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal church recently voted to change its name to the Christian Methodist Episcopal church. The United Negro College Fund is now simply the United College Fund. Last week the Illinois Association of Colored Women became the Illinois Association of Club Women.

These are all good signs of our approaching maturity in human relations. It indicates that the Negro does not want to be segregated, or set apart from his fellow-American as some whites claim is the Negro's desire.

We congratulate the organizations that have had the foresight to make these alterations in their titles. We are living in a new day when race is becoming less and less important.

As we urge others to drop their racial bars, so must we prepare ourselves for the day when we'll all be just Americans.

Experts In Various Fields To Be Heard At NOS Meet

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. P. 11

Sat. 11-6-54

DILLWYN, Va.—The Negro Organization Society will hold its forty-second annual meeting at the Carter G. Woodson High School, Dillwyn, on Nov. 11 and 12. The executive board meeting will be held Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 7:30 p. m. N. D. Morse, chairman of the executive board, will preside. Speakers will include a newspaper publisher, educators and business leaders.

[illegible] of delegates will begin at 8:30 on Thursday morning, Nov. 11. The theme of the meeting is: "Improving Human Relations In Everyday Living."

* * *

EACH OF THE seven "Better" [illegible] namely, health, homes, [illegible] schools, jobs, civic participation and [illegible], will be discussed in individual workshops in conformity with the theme. Each "Better" having its own workshop is a [illegible] departure from past [illegible] traditional.

On Thursday from 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, the Better Business Workshop will be held. Dr. G. W. C. Brown, chairman, will preside. The subject is, "Improving Your Business Techniques." Consultants are Dr. V. J. Mack, associate professor, Virginia State College, and L. C. Gray, chairman, Buckingham County Better Business Committee.

* * *

AT 1:00 P. M. on Thursday, the "Better Farms" Workshop will be held with Ross W. Newsome, chairman, presiding. The subject is "Increasing the Farm Income with Forestry Products."

The consultants are: Mr. A. B. Lyon, associate extension forester, VPI; James Tucker, tree farmer, Greensville county; G. D. Williams, farm agent in Greensville county, and J. J. Shelton, farm agent in Buckingham county.

* * *

THURSDAY evening at 7:30 the first open session will be held in the school gymtorium. Mrs. Virginia L. Miller, elementary supervisor, Buckingham county schools, will preside. The organization will be welcomfed by Irving Driscoll, superintendent, Buckingham county schools. Dr. P. B. Young, publisher, Norfolk Journal and Guide, will deliver the keynote address. L. C. White, president, Negro Organization Society, will deliver his annual message. Music will be furnished by the Buckingham County Chorus.

Friday from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, the Better Health, Homes and Jobs workshops will be held. Dr. J. B. Blayton, chairman, better health, will preside at the Better Health, Workshop. The consultants will be Dr. W. R. Southward Jr., director, Venereal Disease Control, Commonwealth of Virginia; Edgar Carroll, executive secretary, Virginia Tuberculosis Association, and Mrs. P. P. Forbs, chairman, Buckingham Better Health Committee.

* * *

MISS BLANCHE D. Harrison, chairman Better Homes, will preside at the Better Homes Workshops. Consultants will be: Mrs. Myra Thompson, supervisor, homemaking, Petersburg; Miss Mary B. Settle, extension housing specialist, Virginia State Agricultural Extension Service; J. G. Lancaster, local farm agent, Prince Edward county, and Mrs. Christine Gooden, Buckingham county.

Wiley A. Hall, chairman, Better Jobs, will preside at the Better Jobs Workshop. Consultants will be: H. O. DeWitt, assistant director of employment, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated; George T. Hedgespeth, industrial secretary, Richmond Urban League, and Dr. W. L. Ferguson, Virginia State Employment Service.

* * *

ON THURSDAY from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., the Better Civics and Better Schools Workshop will be held. W. Barton Beatty Jr., chairman, Better Civic Participation, will preside at the Better Civics Workshop. The subject is "Step Ahead in the Attainment of First Class Citizenship."

Consultants will be: Dr. C. Waldo Scott, resident surgeon, Whittaker Hospital and member if the Newport News Board of Education, Newport News, Va.; Dr. William Martin, director of the Hampton Institute Self-Study Program; Dr. William Moses, faculty member, Hampton Institute; the Rev. J. Dett Marshburn, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Phoebus, Va., and Allen Gooden, Buckingham county.

* * *

MRS. IRMA B. Blackwell, chairman, Better Schools, will preside at the Better Schools Workshop. The subject is, "Improving Human Relations Through A Functional Program of Education."

The consultants are: Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association; Welton H. Henderson, principal, Paul Lawrence Dunbar School, Norfolk, Va.; G. F. Harris, principal, Carter G. Woodson High School, Buckingham county, and C. A. Crocker, counselor, Armstrong High School, Richmond, Va.

* * *

THE NOS delegates will be feted at a banquet in the school cafeteria. This banquet is under the auspices of the Buckingham County-Wide League.

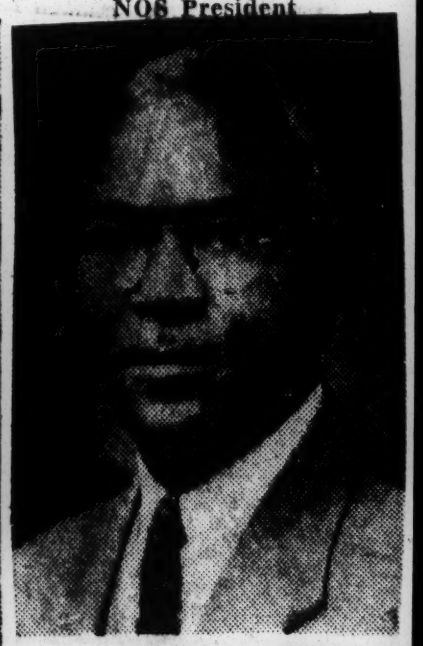
Friday at 7:30 p. m., the closing session will be held with N. D. Morse, chairman of the executive board, presiding. The field secretary will give his annual report.

Dr. John H. Marion, pastor, Bon Air Presbyterian Church and member of the faculty of Richmond Professional Institute, will summarize the activities of the past two days. Trophies will be awarded by C. A. Crocker.

DR. C. WALDO SCOTT
Consultant

L. C. WHITE
NOS President

MISS BLANCHE HARRISON
Homes Chairman



WILEY A. HALL
Jobs Chairman

Pharmacists Meet In Philadelphia Aug. 3

ST. LOUIS, (ANP) — The eighth annual convention of the National Pharmaceutical Association will be held Aug. 3-5 at the Hotel Broadwood, Philadelphia, with Lorenzo E. Kelly, St. Louis, president, presiding.

NPA Ends Meet In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — The National Pharmaceutical association closed its eighth annual meeting here with an endorsement of a five-year minimum program for training in pharmacy.

The five day meeting was attended by pharmacists from 20 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands.

Miss Sybil Barrow, at one time active in the North Harlem Pharmaceutical association was the delegate from the Virgin Islands.

The association also passed resolutions requiring its members to take an active part in the recruitment of students to study pharmacy and another urging a wider participation in national pharmacy week.

Speakers during the meeting included Doc. Arthur E. James, Alfred N. Martin and John A. Lynch of Temple University School of Pharmacy and Dr. Martin Barr, Robert E. Abrams, and Dean Linwood F. Tice of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Louis Kazin, associate editor of Drug Topics presented an interesting address "Recent Economic Trends in Pharmacy."

Dr. Albert B. Fisher, research associate, National Wholesale Druggists Association gave an illustrated lecture — "Service Plus from Your Drug Wholesaler."

Wednesday, industry was represented by Dr. Rudolph H. Blythe, director of Pharmaceutical Research — Smith, Kline and French Laboratories; Dr. Bernard Jatul, assistant director of pharmaceutical research, Sharp and Dohme, Division of Merck and Co, and Dr. Richard Bogash of Wyeth Laboratories.

The papers presented at this meeting will appear in the Association Journal.

Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, associate professor of English at Howard university and member of the board of education, District of Columbia was the speaker at the annual banquet.

The following officers were elected for the next year: President, Rufus Hairston, Winston-Salem, N. C. president-elect, York D. Garrett, Durham, N. C.; recording secretary, Elizabeth H. Greene, Detroit, treasurer, William S. Woodard, Newport News, Va., executive secretary. Chaun-Carolina's plan of action under the Supreme court's ruling against segregation in public schools.

Negro members are Dr. F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, president, A and T college; Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville, president Fayetteville State Teachers college; and Mrs. Hazel Parker, Tarboro, Negro home demonstration agent, Edgecombe county.

Pharmacists adopt plan to aid students

Rufus S. Hairston elected at 8th convention; Mrs. Gilbert named

PHILADELPHIA

Rufus S. Hairston, Winston-Salem, N.C., was elected president of the National Pharmaceutical Association, Thursday, at the closing business session of the eighth annual convention at Broadwood Hotel, Broad and Wood Sts. Other officers are:

York D. Garrett, Durham, N.C., president-elect; Raymond S. Bounds, Philadelphia, Pa., first vice president; James Roberts, Chicago, Ill. second vice-president; Elizabeth H. Greene, Detroit, Mich., recording secretary;

WILLIAM S. WOODARD, Newport News, Va., treasuere; Emile J. LaBranche, New Orleans, La., historian; R. E. Wimberley, Raleigh, N. C., chaplain, and Thomas Gorgas, New York City, sergeant at arms.

Virginia M. Gilbert, Saint Louis, Mo., was chosen to head the woman's auxiliary. Also voted into office:

Helen K. Fisher, Washington, D.C., vice president; Irene B. Giles, Chicago, executive secretary; Elfreida F. LaBranche, New Orleans, recording secretary;

ROCHE DOUGLAS, Baltimore, Md., corresponding secretary; Beatrice L. Pryce, Lake Charles, La., treasurer, and Hattie L. Toodle, Detroit, chaplain.

The national body passed a resolution endorsing a five-year plan for pharmacy students. The auxiliary resolved to continue its aid to the cause of cerebral palsy.

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher addressed the banquet which closed the three-day convention on Thursday night. She is associate professor of English at Howard University and a member of the board of education in Washington, D.C.

REMARKS were made by Chauncey I. Cooper, executive editor of the association's journal. The Rev. Kenneth Higginbotham, assistant rector, Saint Thomas Episcopal Church, gave the invocation.

Lorenzo E. Kelly, out-going president, presented the gavel to his successor, Mr. Hairston. Mr. Kelly presided over the convention and gave the president's address on Tuesday morning.

Delegates were welcomed by Ruth M. Stanley, president of the Philadelphia Mutual Drug Association, host to the convention. Mrs. Mabel Bennett heads the local woman's auxiliary.

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SUBJECTS and speakers at the Tuesday afternoon session were:

"Changing Trends in Therapeutic Agents," Dr. Arthur E. James, professor of chemistry, Temple University School of Pharmacy;

"The Use of Extemporaneously Colored Capsules," Dr. Alfred N. Martin, associate professor of pharmacy at Temple.

"Modern Concepts in Antibiotic Therapy," Dr. Martin Barr, associate professor of pharmacy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and "Some Current Trends in Medicinal Chemistry," Dr. Joseph B. Sprowls, professor and dean at Temple.

The local association entertained the national body at a dance on Tuesday night.

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S subjects and speakers were:

"The Development of a New Medicinal Product," Dr. Rudolph H. Blythe, director of pharmaceutical research, Smith, Kline and French Laboratories; "New Developments in Antispasmodics," Dr. Bernard Jatul, Sharp and Dohme, and "The Newer Antibiotics," Dr. Richard Bogash, Wyeth Laboratories.

Subjects and speakers on Wednesday afternoon were:

"Recent Economic Trends in Pharmacy," Dr. Paul C. Olsen, lecturer on accounting and marketing, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; "Will the Profession of Pharmacy Survive?" Dean Linwood F. Tice, director, pharmacy department, Philadelphia College.

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"THE NEED for Better Public Relations in Pharmacy," Robert E. Abrams, professor of pharmacy, Philadelphia College, and "Professional Pharmacy Displays," John A. Lynch, assistant professor of pharmacy and pharmaceutical economics, Temple.

On Thursday morning, "Some Problems of Pharmacy as I see Them" was discussed by Dean Hurd M. Jones, professor of pharmacy, Texas Southern University School of Pharmacy.

Dr. Albert B. Fisher, research associate, National Wholesale Druggists Association, spoke on "Service Plans from Your Service Drug Wholesaler."

Gladys W. Burton, out-going president, presided over the auxiliary sessions and gave her address on Tuesday morning.

B. Doreen Jolly and Peg Conner presented a fashion show for the auxiliary on Wednesday afternoon. Models were June Ballard, Violet Earle, Eleanora Harris, Hannah Mitri, Mae Madrid, Esther Peacock, and Mary Ann De Vos.

DELEGATES included:

Arkansas: Blanche H. Thornton, H. H. Thornton.

Georgia: Emons B. Coffee.

Illinois: Chauncy D. Jones, James Roberts, Judge Jones, Samuel Williamson, Robert E. Giles, William A. Cosby, Malcolm Chandler.

Indiana: Winto Jones, Spurling Clarke;

Louisiana: Ulric W. Pryce, Horace C. Bynum, Edgar J. Reed Emile LaBranche.

Maryland: Hays Buchanan, Fred R. West.

Michigan: Wiley H. Reynolds, Julius C. Scott, Eugene Clarke, Clarence O'Neal, Elizabeth H. Greene Beulah Stitch;

Missouri: Jerry H. Rhodes, Harold T. Carter, Edward S. Gilbert.

New Jersey: Goodsall Waters, Sherwood L. Catlett.

New York: Meredith Brooks, Thomas Gorgas.

North Carolina: York D. Garrett, W. E Armstrong Margaret Reid, R. E. Wimberley, Rufus Hairston, J. Thomas Hamlin, William D. Wimberley.

Ohio: Max H. Vann.

Oklahoma: Sarah A. Browning, Lloyd H. Williams.

Pennsylvania: William W. Goode, Ruth Stanley, Theodore W. Primas, John M. Porter, Josie Lee, Sarah A. Engold, Melvin C. Howell, Maurice A. Dabney, George W. Lindsay Edward A. Burnett;

Norma Glenn, Raymond Bounds Martha Bounds, Melvin W B. Howell, Edward Howell.

South Carolina: Mason Johnson Earl E. Oliver.

Texas: Lorenzo E. Kelley, S. N. Gray, Spurgeon Gray.

Tennessee: C. G. Starling, Howard L. Burley.

Virginia: Charles C. Smith, William S. Woodard, Eugene W. Hunter, John Booker.

West Virginia: J. Claude Kingslow.

District of Columbia: John Mitchell George Butcher, Isaiah Burton, Phillip V. Hammond, Oden H Fisher, Clarence Cooper.

Virgin Islands: C. J. Sybil.

AUXILIARL DELEGATES included:

Illinois: Lillian Jones, Minnette B. Roberts, Buliah S. Woods, Irene B. Giles, LaDana Williamson, Alvai Stephens, Emma Cosby.

Missouri: Virginia M. Gilbert.

North Carolina: Julia W. Garrett, Mary M. Hairston.

Michigan: Sedonia D. Ezidore, Jessie B. Stewart, Hattie L. Toddle, Bell Clarke Henrietta Scott, Hazel N Reynolds, Helen M Toodle.

Maryland: Marie A. Cooper, Riche Douglas, Bertha J. West.

Pennsylvania: Hattie J. Simpson, Theresa I. Richards, Mabel E. Bennett, Connie Martin, Mary P. Harris, Jacqueline M. Primas, Sara J. Goode.

Louisiana: Elfreida F. LaBranche, Beatrice L. Pryce, Ursul D. Reed.

Virginia: Cora L. Smith.

New York: Iliff F. Gorgas Sadie Holley, Mattie Bonner

Tennessee: Hazel A. Burley.

Indiana: Katherine S. Jones.

District of Columbia: Helen Fisher, Gladys W. Burton, Novella I. Chambers, Josephine W. Butcher.

Virgin Islands. Sybil Barrow.

St. Louisan Gets Office With N.P.A.

Mrs. Virginia Gilbert

PHILADELPHIA —Mrs. Virginia Marshall Gilbert, director of the Pyramid Nursery Institute of St. Louis, wa selected president of the National Pharmaceutical Association Auxiliary at a meeting here last week.

Mrs. Gilbert is the wife of S. Edward Gilbert, national director of publicity for the National Pharmaceutical Association. The new president succeeds Mrs. Gladys Burton.

The Anxiliary held its fourth annual convention here while the NPA met for the eighth annual session.

Other officers elected to the Auxiliary were: Mrs. Helen K. Fisher of Washington, vice president; Mrs. Elfrieda La Branche of New Orleans, recording secretary; Mrs. Roche Douglas of Baltimore, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Irene Giles of Chicago, executive secreatary; Mrs. Lovena Pryce of Lake Charles, La., treasurer, and Mrs. Hattie Toodle of Detroit, chaplain.

Rufus S. Hairston of Winston Salem, N. C., was elected president of the NPA.

Also elected to office were the following:

York Garrett of Durham, N. C., president elect; Roy S. Bounds of Philadelphia, first vice president; James Roberts of Chicago second vice president; Miss Elizabeth H. Greene of Detroit, recording secretary; William S. Woodard of New Port News, Va., treasurer, and R. E. Wimberly of Reliegh, N. C., chaplain.

A number of outstanding authorities in the pharmaceutical field presented papers and lectures during the convention.

Th NPA voted in favor of a five-year plan for pharmacy students effective in 1960.

Succeeds J. C. Evans

Love Now at Helm Of Technical Body

DETROIT—Hulbron B. Love, chief of the Electrical Department, City of Detroit, was elected president of the National Technical Association during its twenty-sixth annual convention held here.

He succeeds James S. Evans, special assistant to the Secretary of Defense, who served the association as secretary and president for the past quarter of a century.

Other officers elected at the meeting were: Benson L. Dutton of Nashville, secretary; J. Marshall of Greensboro, treasurer; H. L. Livas of Hampton, editor of Journal; Harold Haynes of Washington, D. C., librarian; L. K. Downing of Washington, D. C., Yearbook editor; E. Holerman of New York, membership chairman; J. C. Ford of New York, Eastern vice president; E. G. Roberts of Indianapolis, Central vice president; M. S. Thomas of Tallahassee, Fla., Southern vice president, and R. Vaughn of Los Angeles, Western vice president.

Pittsburgh Courier 2-5-54

ONE OF THE highlights of the meeting was the granting of a charter to a chapter in Buffalo, N. Y., making the total fifteen chapters in the association.

Other chapters are located in Chicago, Dayton, Detroit, Greensboro, Hampton, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Prairie View, Tuskegee, Washington and St. Louis and Nashville.

Judge Mollison resigns from Urban League board

By JAMES L. HICKS
NEW YORK

Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison of New York has resigned from the board of trustees of the National Urban League, charging that the board is not responsive to the needs of colored people whom the organization is supposed to serve."

The distinguished jurist sent his letter of resignation to Robert W. Dowling, white, president of the Urban League in a letter dated [illegible]

Judge Mollison told Dowling that he was resigning because:

1. "The National Urban League and its executive staff have refused to cooperate with the NAACP and other reputable organizations in the achievement and fulfillment of worthwhile objectives for the benefit of colored people generally."

2. "No programs have been devised to combat openly and forthrightly discrimination in housing."

3. "No effective steps have been taken to protest openly against the housing discrimination practiced by Levittown in Bucks County, Pa.; Long Island, N.Y.; Fairless Hills, Pa., or by the insurance company owned housing projects in New York City."

4. "The League has failed to pursue with vigor all remedies available to it in connection with discrimination against colored persons in Bucks County."

5. "The League has for years failed to manifest any real and genuine interest in the education of colored pupils and students upon an equal and non-discriminatory basis."

Self Perpetuating 'Oligarchy'

Charging that the League's officers and its staff are "completely out of touch with colored people and their desires to be full-fledged Americans," Judge Mollison said the League has "failed to meet the challenge of the times in the important areas of housing, employment and education."

Instead, Judge Mollison told Mr. Dowling, the National Urban League is a "self perpetuating oligarchy," entirely removed from the membership of the local leagues and the general public."

The league's board of trustees came under Judge Mollison's heaviest fire:

Trustees Hit

"One fundamental cause of the lack of program of benefit to colored people," he said in his letter, "is the detachment and isolation of the board of trustees as a board, from colored persons generally and the membership of the local colored citizens.

"The board of trustees," Judge Mollison said, "is unrepresentative not only of colored people generally, but also of local league membership; as a consequence it is not responsive to the needs of the colored people whom the organization is supposed to serve."

Judge Mollison who attended the now famous annual meeting held recently in New York where Mr. Granger stated that membership in local Urban Leagues did not entitle one to membership in the National Urban League, took sharp exception to such a policy.

Board 'Rubber Stamp'

Charging that the League's election practices are "undemocratic," "arbitrary" and "autocratic," he said that in, "essence and substance" the only members of the National Urban League are its members of the trustee board "which at will, elects to, and drops from" the board, various people at the annual meeting.

He said there are many "fine and sincere" members of the board of trustees, but that as an "entity," the board has allowed itself to "be used as a rubber stamp by the executive director (Lester Granger) "who has stifled freedom of speech in the board as to policies and program—or lack of program."

'Packed' Election

Judge Mollison said he had noted that the last annual meeting of the League had been packed with all the paid professional and clerical employees of the agency.

"It seems to me," he said, "that allowing them to vote for and against the election of board members, as was done at the annual meeting, was not only extraordinary, but wholly unprecedented in a social welfare agency.

"The matters set forth above," Judge Mollison's letter to Mr. Dowling concluded, "are some of the reasons which have brought me to the decision that I can no longer serve as a board member. I therefore submit my resignation as a member of the board of trustees of the National Urban League effective immediately."

Two quit League board in rift

Afro-American p. 1 Sat. 7-3-54

Judge Mollison, Dr. Cannon say organization has 'done nothing'

(MOLLISON STORY ON PAGE EIGHT)

NEW YORK—The rift in the ranks of the National Urban League continued to widen last week as Dr. George D. Cannon resigned from the board of directors charging the board has done "nothing" to put the League "into the Vanguard for colored people's advancement."

Dr. Cannon's letter of resignation was made public one week after Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison had submitted his letter of resignation to Robert W. Dowling, white president of the League.

Dr. Cannon's letter was also sent to Mr. Dowling.

Judge Mollison in resigning charged the board with being a "rubber stamp."

Program Waste Of Time

In his letter Dr. Cannon declared that the League's housing program is "a waste of time," criticized the League for taking credit for the accomplishment of others, rapped it for its timidity in not initiating legislation for social reforms, and sharply questioned the way the League goes about determining its membership to the national body.

Dr. Cannon, well known New York physician, first attacked the "moderate" "social work approach" of the League.

He charged that the League is so "cautious" and slow in its action that "the world itself is moving toward Brotherhood at a faster pace."

Such slow action on the part of the League, Dr. Cannon said, gives the organization a "false sense of accomplishment" which sees the League claim credit for itself when such credit really does not belong to it.

Inaction Hit Hard

In this line of criticism of the League, Dr. Cannon hit hard at the fact that the National Urban League follows a policy of not initiating legislation.

He said he understood this policy when it was first laid down to him as a member of the board and that "I did then, and do now" recognize that some objectives can be obtained by other than militant means."

But, he added that the Urban League's "over cautious policy of not giving support by statements or participation in conferences affecting colored people other than as observers is a criticism that has more than once been discussed in board meetings."

Judge Waring's Cases Cited

He said nothing has been done by the board to correct this and put the organization "into the vanguard for advancement."

He also rapped the League for first rejecting and later accepting Former Federal Judge J. Waites Waring as a member of its board. Afro-American Sat. 7-3-54

The League's "reversal of policy" on Judge Waring, Dr. Cannon said, "was indicative of the general trend of thought of the board." 7-3-54

"To me," he added, "it clearly implied that he was evidently too radical because he has proven beyond doubt his belief in true equality."

Dr. Cannon reserved his hardest blow of criticism of the League to the field of housing where Mr. Dowling, League president, is recognized as one of the most powerful men in America.

Dowling Is Named

"The program of the National Urban League in housing is a waste of time" Dr. Cannon said bluntly to the housing man.

"As head of the League" he added, "by coincidence you happen to be among the most influential individuals in the real estate field in America.

"You know the Gentlemen's Agreement of the real estate interests in regard to colored tenancy," he continued. "You therefore know that nothing can be accomplished by such cautious action as that of the Urban League in dealing with the parties involved.

"Only legislation, which the League is against, coupled with militant action can crack the barrier. It is clearly not a field for the League with its present policy."

All In The Abstract

Then, after telling Mr. Dowling that he personally wondered how many of the League's white board members would welcome a colored person of "comparable character" as their next door neighbor, Dr. Cannon said:

"All expressions in board meetings about housing have been in the abstract, or concerning a distant field. Housing in New York is as difficult as housing in Bucks County and I would be glad to testify on this fact."

(Bucks County is the Delaware Valley area of U.S. Steel fame where colored people are barred from living in Fairless Hills and Levittown).

Dr. Cannon also hit the League's qualifications for membership.

At the League's last annual meeting in New York, Lester Granger, executive director of the League, had stated that membership in the League depended on an individuals's contribution to the League" and that membership in local leagues did not automatically entitle one to membership in the National Urban League.

Still Not Clear

"I am still not clear as to the basis upon which voting power is granted" Dr. Cannon said. "Surely there must be something more tangible than the qualifications stated by the executive director at the meeting.

"Is there no written rule?" Dr. Cannon asked. "Is there no credentials committee?"

The letter concluded by saying "Due to these differences, I am clearly not with the board of directors in spirit. I therefore cannot continue my membership and hereby submit my resignation to take place immediately."

Accuse Granger in board rift

Afro American

P. 1

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The National Urbean League, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being a pretty good housewife, began to hang some of its dirty linen on the public clothes line, Thursday, as some of its top officers accused Lester Granger of under-the-table activity in dealing with its board of trustees.

The charges were hurled at Mr. Granger from a distance of eight feet by Theodore E. Brown, secretary of the National Urban League.

At times Mr. Brown paused while making his charges and personally asked Mr. Granger to "give me your attention" while he lambasted him face to face on the floor of the organization's annual meeting.

Hung On Clothesline

When the smoke of the battle which Mr. Brown set off had died away the following pieces of the Urban League's undergarments were left partially washed and hanging on the public clothesline for all eyes to see:

1. Mr. Granger had been accused of trying to get Mrs. Beulah Whitby of Detroit off the board of trustees by telling the board that Mrs. Whitby had told him she was willing to "step down" when actually he had not talked with Mrs. Whitby.

2. Mr. Brown had charged that he was being dropped from the trustee board because he refused to be a rubber stamp "for Mr. Granger or anyone else."

AFRO Story Quoted

3. Mr. Granger had been faced with a story from the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers stating that he had told an audience in Raleigh that colored people are not ready for integration.

He denied making the statement, said that he had been misquoted and then in attempting to tell the League members what he had really said, he repeated the "We ain't ready" philosophy in different language.

4. Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison and Philadelphia's Hobson Reynolds had engaged in a parliamentary word battle which added zest to the meeting and saw Judge Mollison have the last word.

5. A member of the Cleveland Urban League, who had been working with the organization for 15 years, was suddenly informed by Mr. Granger that he is not now, and has never been, a member of the National Urban League. Membership in local Leagues Granger told him, does not entitle one to membership in the national organization.

Dowling Puzzled

6. Urban League president Robert Dowling had been asked, and was unable to answer the question of "What constitutes being a member of the National Urban League?

"He bucked the question over to Mr. Granger who answered it by saying that a person becomes a member of the League by virtue of "contributions to the League."

7. It was revealed that the League had sidestepped a petition submitted by Dr. Kenneth Clark and several others placing the name of ex-Federal Judge J. Waites Waring in nomination for a member of the board of trustees.

Dr. Clark appeared at the meeting prepared for a floor fight, but the petition was accepted and Judge Waring was elected to the board.

Discrimination Charged

8. Mr. Brown charged that Mr. Granger's group within the organization had convassed all its white vice presidents to see if they would accept renomination, but that no such convass was made of its colored vice presidents, Judge Mollison and Dr. John E. Mosely.

All this linen was hung out to dry at the annual meeting in the short span of an hour and it is putting it mildy when it is said that the meeting was highly spirited.

The principal fireworks hinged around charges made against League officials by Mr. Brown which were published in a newspaper article shortly before the meeting was held.

In the article, written by James Booker, crack reporter for the Amsterdam News, Mr. Brown charged that the Urban League has no program for colored people.

He said further that it has taken colored people for granted in its haste to get money from big business firms, that it does not keep pace with local branches in other cities, and that it is lagging behind labor and colored workers in their fight for jobs.

Granger Attacks

Mr. Granger after delivering his annual report, departed from his prepared text to blast both the article and Mr. Brown at the meeting.

Mr. Brown then took the floor to support the charges made in the news article and to add others not printed.

It was obvious as Mr. Brown began to speak, that his position as secretary of the League had placed him in possession of material which other officers of the League were not keen on having aired in public.

Thus when he began to talk about "the Whitby case," President Dowling attempted to have him gloss over the details saying "we know about the Whitby case," but Mr. Brown a veteran of the union halls was bent on having his say.

Brown Snaps Back

At one point in his talk Mr. Granger hotly objected saying "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Brown has already talked for 12 minutes." But Brown fired right back with "You took more time than that Mr. Granger" and then asked the chair if he were to be denied the freedom of speech.

Dowling permitted him to continue and Brown then asked Mr. Granger who had cupped his head in his hands with his hands covering his eyes to "please pay attention to what I'm saying."

He then said that Mrs. Beulah Whitby had incurred the disfavor of the mayor of Detroit by cided that it was best to get Mrs. Whitby off the board and that Granger had recommended she be dropped.

But he said others made an issue over the matter and that Granger finally told the board that he had talked with Mrs. Whitby and she had consented to step down.

But Brown said he called Mrs Whitby the next day and that she not only denied telling Mr. Granger that, but that she also denied even having talked with him about the matter.

As he went deeper into the matter, he strongly implied that Mr. Granger had tried to snatch the rug from beneath Mrs. Whitby because some white members of the board considered her a trouble maker.

Clark Regrets Story

After Brown had finished, Dr. Ken Clark took the floor. He expressed regret that Brown had gone to the press with the League's business and he disassociated himself from the publication of the story.

But he then raised the question of Brown's failure to be renominated to the board. He said Brown's name had been placed in nomination at the first meeting of the nominating committee, but that at a second meeting he was not on the list of nominees.

"I believe," said Dr. Clark, "that this action was unwise and unfair. I do not agree with the idea of punishing people who make clear their dissent."

Earlier Judge Mollison had raised the question with Mr. Granger as to whether he had said in a Raleigh speech that colored people were not ready for integration.

Denies Statement

Mr. Granger answered that "no one who knows me believe that I made such a statement."

The article, which appeared in the April 17 issue of the AFRO (page 13) was then produced.

Mr. Granger said he had been misquoted. But Frank Evans of the Cleveland Urban League asked Mr. Granger, why, if he had been misquoted by the AFRO reporter, had he not asked the paper for a correction or retraction.

Mr. Granger answered that he had not read the AFRO story and didn't know about it until it was called to his attention shortly before the meeting then being held.

When Mr. Evans rose to speak again, however, Mr. Dowling asked him his name and if he were a member of the National Urban League. Mr. Evans countered by asking Mr. Dowling what constituted membership in the League.

Based On Contributions

Mr. Dowling couldn't answer but asked Mr. Granger to answer the question. Mr. Granger replied that the National Urban League's membership is based on contributions made by an individual to the League.

"Then I'm a member" said Mr. Evans, recalling his 15 years of association with the League.

"Have you got a card?" Mr. Granger asked him.

Mr. Evans appeared stunned. "No," he answered, "I have no card."

"Then you're not a member," said Mr. Granger.

He then went on to explain that "some people don't understand" that membership in the local leagues does not automatically give them membership in the National League.

Admits Learning

Mr. Evans later told reporters that he had "learned something."

The Waring issue came up when Mr. Brown stated that he had been handed a petition nominating Judge Waring, but that Judge Waring's name was not on the nominating list. He asked why.

Maurice Moss read some rules on the submission of nominating petitions.

Others took the floor, however, and said they could not see why if Judge Waring's name had been submitted to the secretary that the League shouldn't be permitted to act on it.

Granger then proposed that there be an immediate vote on Judge Waring's name. But President Dowling said this would be equal to a vote of no confidence in the work of the nominating committee.

Refuses To Answer

Mr. Wood, chairman of the nominating committee was then called on to tell why Judge Waring's name had not been placed on the list. He refused to answer stating that he could not speak for the whole committee.

Out of this welter of confusion there rose the calm voices of Mrs. Sadie Alexander and Publisher Louis Martin.

They both pleaded for sanity in the meeting and while both asked for the full facts to come out they suggested a committee to work out the points at issue.

But board member Thomas Young rose and stated that he felt Judge Waring's name should be placed on the nominating list immediately.

Voice Vote Held

Someone then moved that they vote immediately on Judge Waring. Then, without anyone being challenged as to who could vote and who could not, a voice vote was held and the chair ruled that there were more nayes than ayes.

He stated that Judge Waring had failed to win a majority.

But Dr. Ken Clark immediately took the floor and moved that Judge Waring's name should be simply added to the slate of 57 nominees to the board.

Another vote was taken and Judge Waring was elected to the board with scarcely a dissenting vote. It was a complete flip flop from a moment before.

Hold Executive Session

The gavel fell at this point and the meeting went into executive session.

Judge Mollison and Judge Rivers, got into a hassle over whether or not Judge Mollison should be permitted to question Mr. Granger about the AFRO news story immediately after the rendition of his annual report.

Judge Rivers argued that it was parliamentary procedure to act on acceptance of the report immediately after it was given.

But Judge Mollison countered that no motion had been made in connection with the report before he raised his question of the article.

The chair finally ruled that Judge Mollison would question Granger. Later someone moved for acceptance of Mr. Granger's report and it was accepted.

About 60 persons attended the meeting including Imperial Potentate Ray Jackson of the Shriners.

32b 1954

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Adam Hat Fellowship Awards Acknowledge By Urban League

The National Urban League recently acknowledged nine past annual Adam Hat Fellowship Awards to it by inviting Lawrence R. Kessel, president of Adam Hat Stores, Inc., to attend the League's annual dinner as one of the honored guests.

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., is the only commercial contributor to support the work of the League continuously, through annual Fellowship Award. Other awards are received from time to time but they are given sporadically.

Last year's Fellowship Award enabled the National Urban League to send Mrs. Maida Springer to Ruskin College, Oxford University, Oxford, England to pursue studies leading to a Master Degree in Labor Relations.

In the accompanying picture, Mrs. Springer (center) discusses the work of National Urban League, and the progress which the Adam Hat Annual Fellowship Award has made possible, with Dr. Kenneth D. Johnson (right) Dean of Columbia University's New York School of Social Work and Lawrence R. Kessel, left, president of Adam Hat Stores, Inc.

At the time Judge Thomas Dickens, Justice of the Municipal Court of New York, and former member of the Board of the National Urban League's New York City affiliate, received the last award, he said:

"The League is grateful to Adam Hat, I know, not only for its annual grants, but because they constitute a welcome example to other companies whom we would like to join in our work. While the Adam Hat Fellowships are one of a growing number of such presentations, many more are needed."

The 43 year old National Urban League is the oldest interracial organization of its kind in the United States.

Adam Hat Fellowships are now awarded annually to the two persons selected by the League's Fellowship Committee. Preference is given to members of the League's staff who desire to extend their professional education and training and exidence outstanding qualifications and aptitude for the work to which they are dedicated.

This year's Adam Hat Fellows are Lorenzo H. Traylor of Denver, Colorado and Rossie O. Elliot of Los Aangeles, California. Dr. Traylor, who is Industrial Relations Secretary of the Denver Urban League will take his Masters Degree in Social Work at Denver University; Mr. Elliot, Health and Welfare Secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League will do likewise at a West Coast university.

Adam Hat Fellowships have so far been granted to men and women representing eight states and Panama. All of the recipients have secured (or will receive) Master Degrees in Social Work. Many of them hold executive positions of responsibility; a number have been cited for their outstanding contributions to social work and human relations.

Since the inception of the Adam Hat Fellowships in 1946, the following persons have received the awards:

Recipient

1946-'48, Aldena B. Runnels (Mrs.) (Texas) Caseworker for the N. Y. Community Service Society; Masters Degree, Social Work.

1948-'49, Thomas A. Webster, (Delaware), Executive, Kansas City Urban League; Masters Degree, Sicial Work.

1949-'50, Mozella J. Jackson, (Oklahoma), Medical Social Work, Fordham Hospital (New York); Masters Degree, Medical Social Work (pending).

1950 '51, Ivor B. Johnson (Mrs.) (Oklahoma), Group Worker, Merrill Palmer School (Detroit); Masters Degree, Group Social Work.

1950. '51, George Davis (New Jersey) attending Columbia University School of Social Work; Masters Degree, Social Work (pending).

1951-'52, Nellie W. Hamm (Ohio), Girl Scouts Counselor, Hartford, Conn.; Masters Degree, group Social Work.

1951-'52, Faidla Springer (Panama) Business Agent, Dressmakers Union, ILGWU; Master Degree in Labor Relations (Ruskin College, Oxford, England).

1952-'53, Malvina Squires (Mrs.) (Alabama), Group Worker, Neighborhood House Staff; Masters Degree, Casework.

1952-'53, William S. Jackson (New Jersey), Program Director, ULGNY; Masters Degree, Social Work and Ph. D. in Humanities.

Past Adam Hat Fellows are devoting their efforts to case work, community organization, group and medical social work, labor and industrial relations and related phases of social activity.

Urban League In Hot Battle

NEW YORK—Charging that he was ousted as secretary of the board of trustees of the National Urban League because he was "not willing to be a rubber-stamp for Mr. Granger (Lester Granger, executive director) or any other member of the board," Theodore E. Brown, official of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, touched off a stormy session at Thursday's annual meeting in the Hotel McAlpin.

In a newspaper story last week, Mr. Brown charged that the National Urban League . . . "does not have a program; has taken Negroes for granted in its haste to 'get a check from big business officials'; does not keep pace with the local branches in other cities, is "way behind labor and the masses of Negro workers in their fight for jobs."

IN AN addenda to his annual report, Mr. Granger expressed "deep regret" over the news story. He called it a "most deplorable attempt . . . by one person to sabotage the reputation of the Urban League movement by smearing the reputations of its chosen leaders."

"The interview itself is not important, for those who know the Urban League and believe in our program would immediately discount statements such as this as the malicious work of sick-minded individuals. What is important is that we remember that neither the Communist party nor Fascists nor McCarthy has any monopoly on the smear technique."

In the news story, Mr. Brown suggested that other board members who sided with him are Federal Judge Irvin Mollison, Dr. Kenneth Clarke, Dr. John Mosely and Dr. George Cannon.

AT THE meeting Dr. Clarke stated that he wanted "to disassociate myself from that article and that approach," although he expressed grave concern with the action of the nominating committee. He added, "I believe that I also speak for Dr. John Mosely."

Judge Mollison and Magistrate Hobson Reynolds, also a board member, traded bitter words over a point of order during the meeting.

Strong words in defense of Mr. Brown were also heard from Frank Evans of Cleveland, a UAW member. Mr. Evans, it developed during the course of the meeting, was not a member of the National Urban League but of his local branch. Mr. Granger moved to admit Mr. Evans to national membership by unanimous vote.

ONLY SURPRISE in the election of officers was the addition of the name of Judge J. Waites Waring to the board. Mr. Brown had earlier submitted a petition for the nomination of Judge Waring. But the membership voted down the petition and instead voted to add his name to the roster.

Robert W. Dowling was reelected president. New officers elected were Joseph J. Morrow, vice president; Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, vice president; Thomas G. Young, vice president; Dowdall H. Davis, vice president.

Mrs. Regina Andrews was elected secretary to replace Mr. Brown. Burns Roper was elected treasurer.

New board members are Mrs. Walter Hirsch, H. B. Law, Mrs. Peter Rogaty, Mrs. Harry Steiger and Austin Graves.

Claim U. S. Steel Runs Body Denied By League Heads

NEW YORK—Friends of the National Urban League have expressed concern over recent items carried in an unsigned, syndicated column. The column discussed what it called the "inside affairs" of the Urban League.

In a special statement to the Courier, league officials said: "It is not Urban League policy to reply to slanderous gossip, and so until now no attempt has been made to challenge these scurrilous items."

In the following paragraphs, the Urban League gives answers to several questions raised by newspaper reporters:

(1) Is it true that the Urban League Board is seriously split with dissension over the organization's policy?

"The answer is no. Board of a democratic organization, composed of intelligent and independent-minded people, will exhibit differences of opinion from time to time on various issues. Intelligent people do not allow these differences to prevent their continuing cooperation in the interest of the organization which they support, and this is true of the National Urban League's Board."

* * *

2. Are there plans for a "purge" of dissenting board members?

"The answer is No. Board members are regularly elected for terms of three years. As these terms expire, they may or may not be recommended for re-election, according to the record of their usefulness in the judgment of the board's nominating committee. This committee has made no report on this year's recommendations."

3. Is it true that the United States Steel Corporation is a "heavy contributor to the Urban League"; and, therefore, immune from league pressure?

"Once more the answer is no. U. S. Steel has not contributed to the Urban League, and is not expected to do so in the light of present relationships between the league and the steel company; nor does the league solicit or accept contributions from companies which it is in controversy. For two years the National Urban League has been consistently bringing pressure to bear upon officials of U. S. Steel to establish full and fair use of Negro labor at its Fairless Plant in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. These efforts have already yielded results in the employment recently by the company of its first Negro professional and technical workers: a chemist and a business assistant, both of whom were referred and recommended to U. S. Steel by the Urban League. U. S. Steel has interviewed and offered employment to more than a score of Negro applicants screened and referred to the company by the league."

* * *

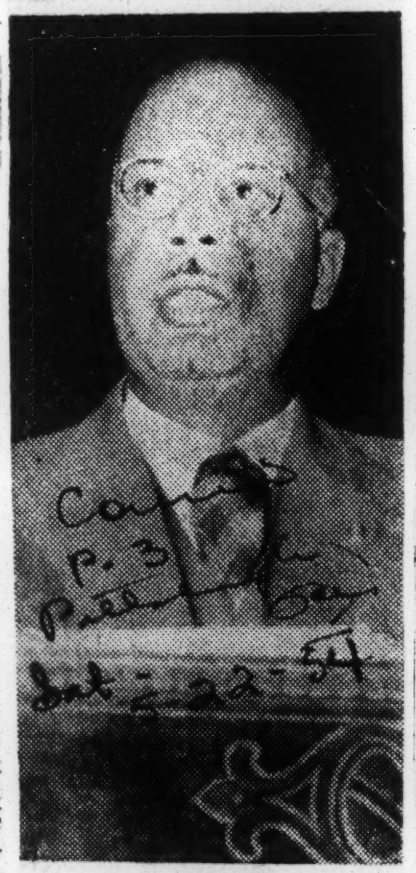
4. Is the Urban League's industrial relations program "withering away?"

"It it is, this is the healthiest withering process in history. Within the past few months the Commerce and Industry Council, of which Winthrop Rockefeller and Ralph Mason are co-chairmen, has held two history-making conferences on the utilization of manpower in the South. The first meeting brought together nineteen industrial corporations which operate fifty major plants in southern states to discuss the wider use of Negro production and skilled workers in the rapidly expanding southern industry. The second meeting brought together fifteen major oil companies, also to discuss the increased use of Negro workers at skilled jobs in the petroleum industry. League pilot placements have already been made as result of these two conferences. Other meetings are expected to follow."

* * *

5. What is the National Urban League's housing policy?

"Our housing policy is explicitly stated in every spoken and printed announcement on the subject. We seek to remove racial barriers against Negro occupancy of homes, whether rented or purchased. We seek to interest more builders and mortgage companies in the housing market provided by would-be Negro builders and purchasers. We seek to assist Negro families in their plans to rent or purchase decent housing within the limits of their income. To do a top job in this field would



LESTER B. GRANGER

. . . . executive director of the Urban League

require a far larger staff than the league's budget at present will allow. We hope to increase our budget and improve the already promising job that we have begun."

* * *

6. Is it true that the National Urban League's president has financial interests which prevent him from going "all-out" in support of Urban League objectives? For instance, what is his connection with U. S. Steel?

"It is emphatically not true. And the Dowling record proves it. Furthermore, Dowling has no financial interest or official connection with U. S. Steel.

"Of course, leaders in such fields as the Urban League, whether they be white or colored, are always subject to attacks from the uninformed, the envious, or the over-suspicious. In the case of Robert W. Dowling, however, such suspicions are particularly unjustified, when one remembers the notorious case of the National Theatre in Washington, D. C., which closed down some years ago rather than admit Negro patrons to its legitimate theatre productions.

"It was Robert Dowling, who had just accepted the league's presidency, who headed a group of businessmen to buy the theatre and reopen it for the benefit of all the people regardless of race, color or creed. Those who attended the first dramatically successful performance of the new theatre, or who witnessed the colored and white audience as it appeared on television, will never forget the lesson in decent Americanism that was taught through the leadership of the president of the National Urban League."

* * *

The Urban League statement continues:

"It is obvious that suspicious questions can be asked indefinitely. This statement does not attempt to dispose of every gossip allegation that might be made. It is intended to expose the dishonesty of the anonymously inspired rumors, and to point out that these are actually aimed at weakening the usefulness of an organization which has served the Negro population and the American democracy for more than forty-three years.

"Those hundreds of thousands of Negro workers who have received jobs through Urban League auspices; those many hundreds of thousands of young Negroes who have been aided in choosing their careers; the tens of thousands of families who have been helped to find better homes and better health; and the millions of white and colored Americans who understand each other better and their common responsibilities to each other more clearly—all these know what the Urban League stands for and how well it discharges its responsibility."

Plan Workshop On Secretarial Jobs

NEW YORK — Five workshop sessions which have been set up to delve into the realm of secretarial work and its potentialities for the aspiring student, the job seeker, and the experienced worker, will highlight the activities of the one-day Secretarial Clinic to be sponsored by the National Urban League's Administrative and Clerical Council on Saturday, June 5, at the Sarah Lawrence college, Bronxville, N. Y.

Each workshop will touch upon a different topic which has been unravelled from the general clinic theme, "What Is My Goal in the Secretarial Field?" Clinic participants will hear discussion leaders speak on "Secretarial Work as a Career", "How Do I Go About Getting a Job?" "How to Advance on the Job or Get a Better One?", "Am I Good Secretarial Material?", and "Where Can A Secretarial Job Lead?"

The clinic's workshop leaders and consultants will be prominent secretaries and personnel directors representing business, social service and government agencies, schools, and trade unions.

Urban League finds work for 10,625

Year-end report reveals housing, employment gains

NEW YORK — Colored workers found 10,625 jobs during 1953 through Urban League employment and welfare activities in 47 cities, the National Urban League reported last week, after an inventory of the work of its 60 locals.

The report included 274 new job openings with employers who had not previously hired colored workers.

These new jobs, described by the National Urban League as "pilot placements", included a wide range of skills, such as chemists, machinists, accountants, linotypists, toolmakers, and electronic engineers.

First Placements

"First placements" were also made of colored firemen in several cities; bus and street - car drivers in others, and office workers in a wide spread of financial, commercial and retail businesses.

This emphasis on the new jobs not previously held by colored workers, Lester B. Granger, the League's national executive director explained, has meant a reduction of Urban League general employment office services.

"We can see our way clear within the next few years to stepping out of general placement and leaving this job for the public employment services entirely. This will allow us to concentrate all of our employment resources on making new openings in new jobs."

Leading Cities

High on the list of local Urban Leagues making reports were: Chicago with 2,828 jobs; Milwaukee, 2,124, and New York, 1034.

League - sponsored manpower utilization conferences to widen employment opoprtunities for colored workers were held in Akron and Dayton, Ohio, Pittsburgh and New York.

Top management and organized labor leadership teamed with Urban League staff to explore plans for fuller integration of colored workers at all levels of skills and to upgrade those presently employed.

Housing Big Bottleneck

The League also issued an eight - page, year - end report pointing up the year's achievements in housing, research, community organization, employment, vocational guidance and general race relations.

This report reveals that mortgage financing for the supply of private housing for colored occupancy is one of the most challenging obstacles.

To meet this challenge the League has worked closely with important mortgage financing agencies, private and public, throughout the nation.

Urban League field staff from national headquarters travelled 190,000 miles across the nation during the year to provide consultant services in race relations to 215 cities and 35 states, the year - end report states.

Joins Urban League staff

Washington takes post on January 1

NEW YORK — Dr. Forrester B. Washington, retiring director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Ga., joined the national headquarters staff of the Urban League on Jan. 1, according to Robert W. Dowling, president of the interracial social service organization.

F. Washington

Dr. Washington will serve as the league's consultant on program development. He brings to this new position a rich experience and background as an educator and social welfare administrator. He has served as consultant to a number of federal, state and municipal agencies.

At Atlanta Since 1927

He has been at his present Atlanta post since 1927. Before this, he was executive of the Detroit Urban League, 1916-18; supervisor of economics in the U. S. Department of Labor, 1918-19; and director of the Research Bureau, Detroit Associated Charities, 1920-23.

A former vice - president of the National Conference of Social Work, board member of the Atlanta Urban League and a former vice - president of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation, Dr. Washington is the author of numerous articles and books on the field of social welfare.

Dr. Washington is a graduate of Tufts college and the Columbia university school of social work. He received an honorary degree from Morehouse college in 1943 for "distinguished services" in the fields of social welfare and education.

Urban Group Asks Details On Non-Bias Policy Gains

The Washington Urban League has asked Commissioner Samuel Spencer for details on the progress of the racial non-discrimination policy announced effective in municipal government last November.

In a letter disclosed yesterday, league official, George W. Snowden, asked particularly for data on the number of Negroes hired by the District, the job levels at which employed and what plans, if any, the city heads have to check on compliance with the non-discrimination order.

Dr. Snowden expressed surprise that only a handful of government agencies have submitted integration progress to date, when all were to have checked in by January 25.

10,625 NEGROES PLACED IN JOBS, URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS

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PROGRESS IS NOTED IN ANTI-BIAS FIGHT

At Urban League Fete Here, Wagner and Others Stress Cooperation of Social Units

TWO AWARDS PRESENTED

International Harvester and Baltimore Publisher Cited for Interracial Programs

The Mayor of New York, a Southern editor, an executive of a big corporation with plants in the South and officials of the National Urban League agreed last night that progress was being made in the United States toward the solution of racial problems.

Stress was laid on the cooperation of social groups in achieving this progress, despite Communist propaganda that racial problems are insoluble except by totalitarian methods.

Speaking at the league's fourth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mayor Wagner cited many years of progress by the city in improving conditions for Negroes in housing, hospitals, education and employment.

He told 2,000 white and Negro members of the league—a forty-three-year-old organization devoted to equal opportunity—that they could expect further progress here in dispelling "the terrible notion of second-class citizenship and the irreverent dictrine of race superiority." The Mayor is a member of the Urban League of Greater New York.

The Mayor pledged his Administration to treat Puerto Ricans with understanding, patience and tolerance. He also promised a long-range school building and reconstruction program based on equal opportunity for all groups and all parts of the city, "no matter what the cost and no matter how great the burden."

He said Administration departments were making block-by-block inspections of buildings in

"depressed and segregated" areas, and that Chief Magistrate John M. Murtagh would deal severely with housing law violations.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, said he could report progress in the South, though in the spirit of a man who "rejoices" but is often "dismayed as well."

"Bitterness remains and slums —but in New York as well as in North Carolina," he said.

He predicted that the coming decision of the United States Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools would be accepted by both races with goodwill, whatever it might be and however sweeping it might be.

"Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia will not get out his militia to resist the declared law of the land," Mr. Daniels declared. "Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina will not en dpublic education in the South."

Dowling Presents Award

Robert W. Dowling, president of the league and of the City Investing Company, presented the league's annual American Teamwork Award to Ivan L. Willis of Chicago, vice president in charge of personnel of the International Harvester Company, for the concern's "industrial statesmanship" in maintaining equal employment opportunities for Negroes in its Southern plants.

Mr. Willis, responding, said the significance of the award was that it symbolied progress made in the United States through the cooperation of industry, the Government and private groups such as the league.

He warned that "time is running out" for the removal of racial discrimination, in view of Communist propaganda that "makes a mockery of our ability to eliminate prejudice." The nation will be the loser, he said, if the Negro does not receive an opportunity to earn a living in keeping with his intelligence, education, skill and ambition.

Lester B. Granger, the league's executive director, presented another American teamwork award to Carl Murphy of Baltimore, president of the Afro-American Newspaper Company and of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, for the effective work of the Negro press in struggling for equality and freedom.

Mr. Murphy, accepting the award, said the Negro press was seeking to eliminate "the ugly crime of racial discrimination and segregation for the common good of the people of America."

Harry L. Alston, director of the league's southern field division, said it would not be honest to report either encouraging progress or little or no progress in the South. "The truth is to be found between these extremes," he asserted.

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson, the league's executive secretary at Oklahoma City, reported the climate in racial relations there had changed for the better.

Urban League Cites 1953 Gains Made By Labor In Race Relations

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The last two decades which have seen the rise and fall of Hitlerism, and now the challenge of Communism, have also seen the rise of the Negro's position in U. S. labor. During the last 10 years, at the least, Negroes have experienced greater economic progress than in any other period in the history of our country.

Manufacturers, advertisers and merchandisers are now aiming their sights at a great ten million dollar Negro market; meaning, they are earning more, spending more and living better.

According to a special study prepared by Trade Union Committee of the Nationl Urban League, released recently, significant progress was made in the 1953 labor movement in the fight for human rights on the job — rights which can be reasonably responsible for this progress in labor.

These changes were:

1. The Brewery Workers of New York opened membership to Negroes.

2. Public transit systems were opened for Negroes in Baltimore, Indianapolis, Portland, Oregon and St. Louis.

3. All local machinists unions in St. Louis dropped race bars to admit Negroes, thus reversing the traditional position of the union since its establishment in Atlanta, Ga., in 1888.

4. The Railroad Brotherhoods in New York dropped their opposition to Fair Employment Practices and are now admitting Negroes to membership and to job opportunities on the railroads.

5. The Jewish Labor Committee, in a recent survey, found that the membership of unions which still practiced discrimination has been reduced from 18.7 percent to less than four percent in the last ten years.

5. Urban League speakers addressed the annual conventions of a number of state labor organizations, including the AF of L federations in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington, and the CIO in Maryland and New Jersey.

But still, cited the Urban League reports a significant number of local unions continue to discriminate against Negroes in important trades and industries. . .It is difficult, and, in many cases impossible, for a Negro to enroll in apprenticeship programs through which most masons, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, printers, engravers and other skilled workers are trained.

In Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, the communication workers in the telephone industry are ailing to come to grips with the problem of discrimination. In the great Atomic Energy Projects of the federal government at Savannah River, Paducah and Pike County, Ohio, Negroes are given jobs as laborers, and to a very limited degree, as craftsmen in some of the building crafts.

Secretarial clinic at Sarah Lawrence in June

Afro-American

NEW YORK — The administrative and clerical council of the National Urban League will sponsor its second annual secretarial clinic at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., on Saturday, June 5.

Baltimore, Md.

"What Is Your Goal in the Secretarial Field?" is the theme of the all-day clinic which starts at 10 a.m. and ends at 4:30 p.m. ers. She will speak on the inti-

Miss Mary E. Campbell, personnel director, Conde Nast Publications and job editor of Glamour Magazine, will be the principal speaker.

Sat. 4-24-54

Miss Campbell, who is herself a former secretary, has written career articles, conducted job seminars and given vocational guidance to students and work-

mate and perplexing problems confronting secretarial and administative workers.

Fashion Show Scheduled

A career - girl fashion show featuring the Barbara Watson models will be another high ight of this all-day secretarial clinic. This feature will be geared to point up the importance of good grooming and personality traits so essential to the development of a good secretary. P. 10

Carrying through on the combination — business - pleasure idea, the clinic committee plans to have a box luncheon, with each registrant bringing her own lunch. Free refreshments will be provided.

Mrs. Olive L. Samuel is chairman of the Secretarial Clinic Committee. The members, all National Urban League employees, are: Enid C. Baird, Sallie M. Branch, Mary E. Finger, Mildred Hall, Marion Morrell, and Carmen Seguinot.

Urban League Opens 1954 Campaign for 5,000 New Members

The Washington Urban League's 1954 membership campaign opened last night with a kick-off meeting in Plymouth Congregational Church, Seventeenth and P streets N.W.

A goal of 5,000 new members was announced. Senator Payne, Republican, of Maine, honorary co-chairman of the campaign, sent a message:

"I have come to realize how important, in this disenfranchised community, are the organizations such as the Washington Urban League," he said.

"I come from the Northeast region, where the town meeting concept predominates—the idea of citizens getting together and exchanging views and voting either directly or indirectly on issues.

P. 23 A

Howard President Speaks.

"It seems to me the Washington Urban League is much akin to what a town meeting is and what a town meeting accomplishes for both its citizens and the community."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University and co-chairman with Senator Payne, also spoke. He urged community support of the league and its work. It is an interracial social welfare agency, and since 1938 has worked toward the goal of equal opportunity in housing, jobs, recreation and related services.

Dr. Johnson stressed the importance of the league's work, particularly in opening employment opportunities for Negroes.

Dr. Caroline F. Ware, league president, introduced Lisle C. Carter, jr., its new executive secretary.

Groups Back Drive.

It was announced that Dr. Frederick Reissig, executive director of the Washington Federation of Churches, has given his indorsement to the drive, as has the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. The latter group has recommended to its members that this Sunday be set aside in the churches as Urban League Day. Also declaring his full interest and the support of his congregation was the Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

Mrs. Dorothy Fax, campaign director, explained its plan and distributed work kits to membership solicitors. They will make their first report next Wednesday in the Howard University School of Social Work.

LESTER B. GRANGER SAYS

Many 'Emotionally Unqualified' To Direct Urban League Program

NEW YORK—(SNS)— Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, told the International Conference of Social Work in Toronto, Canada, this week that many persons are "emotionally unqualified" to help direct the program of the League, which he described as "professional social work operation" in a delicate field.

His statement is significant in view of the recent resignation of two Negro members of the board of directors of the 44-year-old organization and the failure of the board to re-elect a third Negro member. Granger said the tendered resignations will be accepted at the July 22 board meeting.

Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the United States Customs Court and Dr. George D. Cannon, Harlem physician, joined in their resignations during a row over policy. The board failed to re-elect Theodore E. Brown, research director of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as secretary of the board.

Mollison charged that the League "has no program of any consequence or any real benefit to Negroes." He said it had refused to cooperate with the NAACP and other organizations and had failed to act effectively against housing discrimination. He further charged that the organization had desired "rubber stamps" for Granger.

Cannon said in his letter of resignation that the League was too cautious, failed to support efforts for Negro advancement and took credit for things with which it had little or nothing to do. He declared that the organization's housing program is "a waste of time."

He believes that "only legislation, which the League is against, coupled with militant action, can crack the barrier."

Brown said he never had been given any reason by the board for its failure to renominate him as secretary. He asserted that he refused to be "a rubber stamp" and spoke up for "definite ideas" from a trade unionist viewpoint.

Granger said the League is a 'social service tax-exempt organization' that cannot "legally lobby" for legislation. He stated that the organization had protested publicly in the housing cases.

He said League achievements include improvements of Negro job opportunities, vocational guidance and liberalizing of government policies in public employment services, housing agencies and the armed forces.

Mollison Quits Urban League Post

Judge Irvin C. Mollison, of the United States Customs Court, announced yesterday his resignation from the board of trustees of the National Urban League because, he charged, the League has failed "to combat openly and forthrightly" discrimination against Negroes and "has no program of any consequence or any real benefit to Negroes."

Judge Mollison, who in 1945 became the first Negro appointed to the Federal bench in the continental United States, released a letter of resignation he had written to Robert W. Dowling, president of the League. The letter was sharply critical of the League's policies and organizational structure.

Says League Is Out of Touch

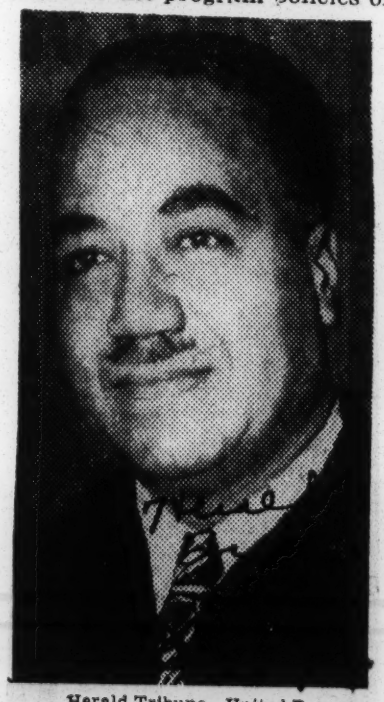
It asserted, "The League, its officers and its staff are completely out of touch with Negroes and their desires to participate as full fledged American citizens in our American democracy. The National Urban League has failed to meet the challenge of the times in the important areas of housing, employment and education."

Judge Mollison alleged that the League had "refused to cooperate with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other reputable organizations in the achievement of worthwhile objectives for the benefit of Negroes generally."

One of his specific charges against the League was that "No effective steps have been taken to protest openly against the housing discrimination practiced against Negroes by Levittown in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Long Island, New York, or by Fairless Hills Village in Bucks County, or by the insurance-company-owned housing projects in New York City." The League "has failed to manifest any real and genuine interest in the education of Negro pupils and students upon an equal and non-discriminatory basis," he said.

Assails "Detachment"

Judge Mollison alleged that "one fundamental cause of the lack of a program" was the "detachment and isolation" of the League's trustees from Negroes generally. He said the League was hampered by "undemocratic, arbitrary and autocratic election procedures" and by "oligarchic governmental structure which permits one man rule and domination." The Board of Trustees "has not exercised any real control over the program policies of the League," but has allowed itself "to be used as a 'rubber stamp' by the executive director, who has stifled freedom of speech in the board," the judge asserted.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Judge Irvin C. Mollison

The name of the executive director, Lester B. Granger, was not specifically mentioned in the letter.

Mr. Dowling said yesterday he regretted Judge Mollison's resignation and "we wish the Judge well." He declared, "Our program has been good for forty-three years. We believe it is now more effective and getting better results than at any time in history. The board has complete confidence in our executive director, Mr. Grange. There are two ways to do things—the 'artillery fire' method, or through persuasion, education and making friends with people. The latter is our method, but Judge Mollison doesn't agree with us."

He added, "As to being effective with Mr. (William J.) Levitt, of Levittown, I'd like to know who has been effective with him. He has a particular point of view and won't change it."

Courier Editorials

Urban League Attacked

MUTTERINGS and grumblings of dissatisfaction with the administration of the National Urban League and some of its affiliates have been heard off and on for some time, but it remained for such a prominent member of the league's Board of Trustees as Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison to hurl serious charges against it.

In his letter of resignation addressed to President Robert W. Dowling of the National Urban League last week, Judge Mollison gave a dozen reasons why he could no longer continue as a board member.

He started off with the serious charge that the NUL and its executive have no program of value of benefit to Negroes, are out of touch with Negroes and their desires, and have failed to meet the challenge of the times in housing, employment and education.

The judge insists that the NUL and its staff have refused to cooperate with the NAACP and other organizations seeking to benefit Negroes, and have devised no program to protest openly against and combat discrimination in housing or to pursue vigorously any remedies.

He declared further that the board of trustees is unrepresentative of Negroes and undemocratic, that the NUL is an "oligarchic government structure," and that "in essence and substance the only members of the National Urban League are the members of the board of trustees" which is self-perpetuating.

Moreover, this "oligarchic" board "has not exercised any real control over the program policies of the league; nor . . . active control over the financial affairs of the league. As an entity the board of trustees allows itself to be used as a 'rubber stamp' by the executive director, who has stifled freedom of speech in the board as to policies and program or the lack of program."

In detailing undemocratic practices in his charges, the distinguished jurist contends that at the last annual meetings "nominations could not be made from the floor," and "the annual meeting was packed with all the paid professional and clerical employes of the agency. It seems to me that allowing them to vote for and against the election of board members . . . was not only extraordinary but wholly unprecedented in a social welfare agency."

Simultaneously, another board member, Dr. George D. Cannon of New York City tendered his resignation with vitriolic comments on the league's modern social approach," its alleged over-caution, its interests being allegedly subordinated to those of its prominent executives, and its failure to back any legislative program for the advancement of the Negro.

Apparently masterminding these attacks was Theodore Brown of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who until recently was the board's secretary and a member.

It would be easy to dismiss these attacks as evidences of a struggle between "leftists" and "rightists," revolutionists and gradualists, democrats and oligarchs, but that would be dishonest because these charges are serious and, to

a certain extent true, if not unique.

It has been our observation that the executive staffs of all organizations and institutions, particularly among Negroes, tend toward oligarchy and are prone to take personal credit for whatever accomplishments are made, while blaming failures on "they."

These are human characteristics knowing neither race, color or creed, but while that does not make them acceptable, it does make them understandable.

The same charges were made against the NAACP years ago as to oligarchic set-up, hand-picked board, farcical annual meetings packed with functionaries, and executive self-aggrandizement; and this exposure and criticism led to the initiation of administrative reforms which made for greater democracy and adaptability.

It is entirely probable that these attacks on the National Urban League will bring about similar results which long have been needed.

When all this is said, however, the last word has not been said.

It should be remembered that the National Urban League is not and never was intended to be the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NUL by nature, intention and scope is not a mass pressure and lobbying organization harassing legislators and concerned with legal defense.

On the contrary, the National Urban League for the past forty-four years has been concerned primarily with the numerous problems of newly urbanized Negroes from lower culture areas, and how to get for them better jobs, better housing and better social services.

It had first to get trained Negro social workers (obtaining scores of scholarships), then interest the employers of labor and union officials, establish connections with various local Community Chests for the support of local Negro welfare institutions, and try to persuade public and private institutions barring Negroes to open their doors.

The National Urban League, then, is not a swashbuckling, epithet-throwing, demagogic, political organization depending upon mass pressure and propaganda but, by its very nature, must rely upon surveys, education, persuasion and the stimulation of goodwill for the Negro both among employers and trade union officials with whom the job-seeking Negro has to deal on a bread-and-butter basis.

Because the NUL is not a mass organization, it is obviously dependent for its income on subventions from those whose goodwill for the Negro it solicits; so criticism of the league's fund-raising efforts on this score is invalid. Even the NAACP could not function as it does on the income it receives from memberships alone.

Each organization and institution has its place and purpose, and the National Urban League with its nearly half-century of social work experience and threescore affiliates from Coast to Coast definitely has its place and is fulfilling its purpose about as well as it can under the circumstances.

Nobody criticizes the Christian church because it has failed to eliminate sin after 2,000 years of effort, or because some of its prominent clerygmen are overly concerned with self-aggrandizement, or because it solicits funds from the public instead of waiting for the Lord to provide them.

On the other hand, we can see no reason why the National Urban League in this day and time should not be administered with an eye to broadening the base of its public support and association; and to this end an attack now and then can have a salutory effect.

SEGREGATION END IN HOUSING URGED

National Urban League Calls 'Ghetto' Pattern Threat to School Integration

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9—Unless the "ghetto" pattern of segregated housing is eradicated school integration may be defeated, the National Urban League warned this afternoon in a resolution passed at its forty-fourth annual conference.

The resolution, adopted by the trustees of the inter-racial organization, asserted that segregation could not be practiced lawfully anywhere because it was "wrong and inimical to freedom", as well as a "blight and stain on the American way of life."

The trustees, headed by Robert W. Dowling of New York, called for sober evaluation of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation and stressed that social patterns were not changed by court decrees.

Action Now Demanded

Despite the magnitude of the problem, it is imperative that integration in the public schools begin now, and proceed everywhere as rapidly as possible, the resolution declared.

To this end, it added, "we suggest that officials, national and local, particularly members of school boards, consider the assignment and transfer of public school teachers in the spirit of the Supreme Court decision.

Dr. Channing T. Tobias of New York, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called for speeding the progressive movement toward a single standard of citizenship in life in the United States.

The subject of his address, "Building for Tomorrow's Better Living," is the theme of the five-day meeting attended by delegates from fifty-two cities in some thirty states.

At the conference dinner this evening, Dr. Tobias and three others received awards for service to the cause of better race relations. Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby of Detroit, a vice president of the National Urban League, made the presentations.

Others Receiving Awards

The others honored were Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia industrialist and civic leader; Boyd L. Wilson, Pittsburgh trade union leader, and O. Parker McComas of New York, industrialist and pioneer in industrial race relations.

Dr. Tobias told the gathering that if there was to be a tomorrow for a world "on fire," America must pave the way to survival and progress by living up to her tradition of freedom.

There can be no compromise on a single standard of citizenship in this country, he declared. This must be brought about rapidly, he said, "through Executive order, through court decision, and through Congressional action on the national level, paralleled by appropriate local and state action."

"That the world is 'still on fire' must be brought home to those who burn the homes of law-abiding citizens whose only sin is that they are physically as God made them," he asserted, "and that they are seeking to improve their living conditions."

Those who perpetrate such crimes, he said, help to burn the foundations that support America's leadership in the free world.

32b 1954

Granger Hits Rumors About Urban League

By LESTER GRANGER
Executive Secretary, National Urban League
(As told to Arnold de Mille)

NEW YORK—Friends of the National Urban League have expressed concern over recent items in an unsigned, syndicated column.

These items professed to discuss "inside" Urban League affairs. They were not carried as legitimate news items, nor was any authority mentioned for their source.

It is Urban League policy not to reply to slanderous gossip, and so until now no attempt has been made to challenge these scurrilous items.

Several members of the working press, however, including two editors of responsible newspapers, have informed me within the last several days that these and other malicious stories regarding the National Urban League's program and leaders are still being sent to them anonymously.

ANSWERS QUESTIONS

The members and contributors of the Urban League, who live in all parts of the country and represent a cross-section of the national population, have a right to all the facts regarding League activity so that they may not be needlessly disturbed by ugly smear attacks upon their organization.

LESTER GRANGER

I, therefore agree to answer the questions which have been put to me by genuinely interested reporters:

1) Is it true that the National Urban League's board is seriously split with dissension over organization policy?

The answer is No. Any board of a democratic organization, composed of intelligent and independent-minded people, will exhibit differences of opinions from time to time on various issues.

Intelligent people do not allow these differences to prevent their continuing cooperation in the interest of the organization which they support, and this is true of the National Urban League's board.

A creditable feature of our board meetings has been the spirited discussion that frequently develops on important issue

NO DISSENSION EXISTS

Only an abnormal personality would interpret these discussions as dissension. Only a dishonest person would deliberately spread rumors of dissension which he knows to be false.

There are 55 members on the National Urban League's board. On practically every question on major policy board votes have been ovrewhelmingly — and frequently unanimously — in favor of the agreed decision.

2) Are there plans for a "purge" of dissenting board members?

The answer is No. Board members are regularly elected for terms of three years. As these terms expire, they may or may not be recommended for reelection, according to the record of their usefulness in the judgment of the board's nominating committee. This committee has made no report on this year's recommendations.

3) Is it true that the United States Steel corporation is a "heavy contributor" to the Urban League; and, therefore, immune from League pressure?

Once more the answer is No. U.S. Steel has not contributed to the Urban League, and is not expected to do so in light of present relationships between the League and the steel company.

NO U.S. STEEL MONEY

Nor does the League solicit or accept contributions from companies with which it is in controversy.

For two years the National Urban League has been consistently bringing pressure to bear upon officials of U. S. Steel to establish full and fair use of Negro labor at its Fairless Plant in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

These efforts have already yielded results in the employment recently by the company of its first Negro professional and technical workers, a chemist and a business assistant, both of whom were referred and recommended to U.S. Steel by the Urban League.

4) Is the Urban League's industrial relations program "withering away"?

If it is, this is the healthiest withering process in history. Within the past few months the Commerce and Industry Council, of which Winthrop Rockefeller and Ralph Mason are co-chairmen, has held two history-making conferences on the utilization of manpower in the South.

The first meeting brought together 19 industrial corporations which operate 50 major plants in southern states to discuss the wider use of Negro production and skilled workers in the rapidly expanding southern industry.

SEEKING MORE JOBS

The second meeting brought together 15 major oil companies, also to discuss the increased use of Negro workers at skilled jobs in the petroleum industry.

The Council is gathering strength with experience, and at the present moment is completing plans for organized labor-Urban League cooperation in the effort to widen job opportunities for Negro workers in the expanding industrial plant development in the South.

5) What is the National Urban League's housing policy?

Our housing policy is explicitly stated in every spoken and printed announcement on the subject

FIGHT RACIAL BARRIERS

We seek to remove racial barriers against Negro occupancy of homes, whether rented or purchased. We also interest more builders and mortgage companies in the housing market provided by would-be Negro builders and purchasers.

We seek to assist Negro families in their plans to rent or purchase decent housing within the limits of their income.

6) Is it true that the National Urban League's president has financial interests which prevent him from going "all-out" in support of Urban League objectives? For instance, what is his connection with U.S. Steel?

It is emphatically not true. And Robert Dowling's record proves it. Furthermore, Dowling has no financial interest or official connection with U.S. Steel.

Of course, leaders in such fields as the Urban League, whether they be white or colored, are always subject to attacks from the uninformed, the envious, or the over-suspicious.

In the case of Robert W. Dowling, however, such suspicions are particularly unjustified, when one remembers the notorious case of the National Theatre in Washington, D. C., which closed down some years ago rather than admit Negro patrons to its legitimate theatre productions.

It was Dowling, who had just accepted the League's presidency, who headed a group of businessmen to buy the theatre and reopen it for the benefit of all the people regardless of race, color or creed.

THE LEAGUE'S RECORD

It is obvious that suspicious questions can be asked indefinitely. The answers here do not attempt to dispose of every gossip allegation that might be made.

They are intended to expose the dishonesty of the anonymously-inspired rumors, and to point out that these are actually aimed at weakening the usefulness of an organization which has served the Negro population and the American democracy for more than 43 years.

H. A. Boyd, II Takes Position In San Diego, Calif.

A very popular former Nashvillian, in the person of H. A. Boyd, II, named for his distinguished uncle Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, was in Nashville the past week, visiting his mother, Mrs. Mayme Boyd Howard, 1502 14th Avenue, North.

Mr. Boyd, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Fisk University, has, since he went to New York City, received his Master's Degree at Columbia and is studying for his Doctorate at New York University, the largest such educational institution in the United States.

He has had a position in the State Labor Department of New York but more recently has been appointed to the position of Industrial Secretary of the Urban League in San Diego, California, to which City he went by airplane early this week.

URBAN LEAGUE GUILD ORGANIZED IN PITTSBURGH.—A group of 50 representatives of the social and civic groups of Pittsburgh, Pa., organized a local chapter of the Urban League Guild recently at the Hotel Pittsburgher. Mrs. Mollie Moon of New York City, founder and president of the National Urban League Guild and now organizer for the National Council of Guilds, was present to describe the organization's operations in New York and the 28 other cities where it works to support and interpret the Urban League program. In the picture above, Alexander J. Allen, Urban League executive director in Pittsburgh, congratulates officers of the newly-organized guild. Left to right: Miss Doris Handy, recording secretary; Mrs. Toki Shalk Johnson, president; Mrs. Mollie Moon, national organizer; Mr. Allen; Mrs. Orlean C. Ricco, chairman of the League Board's exploratory committee; and Mrs. Victoria C. Hargon, corresponding secretary.

League Guild in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Meeting for luncheon and cocktails at Hotel Pittsburgher, recently a group of 50 women organized a local chapter of the Urban League Guild.

Mrs. Mollie Moon of New York City, founder and president of the National Urban League Guild, and now organizer for the National Council of Guilds, was present to describe the organization's operations in New York and the 28 other cities where it works to support and interpret the Urban League program.

Gathered at the call of a committee headed by Mrs. Orlean Collins Ricco and composed of the women members of the Pittsburgh Urban League's executive board, the group elected the following temporary officers:

President, Mrs. Toki S. Johnson; recording secretary, Miss Doris Handy and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Victoria C. Hargon.

Officers of the National Council of Urban League Guilds are:

President, Mrs. Lillian Balenger, St. Paul, Minn.; vice president, Mrs. Mary Alice Wilcox, Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Miss Eleanor Florence, Cleveland, Ohio; financial secretary, Mrs. Ruth Thomas, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Butler, Milwaukee; and director of public relations, Mrs. Mollie Moon, New York City.

2 MORE QUIT URBAN LEAGUE

Judge Mollison, Dr. Geo. Cannon Rap 'UL' Policy

NEW YORK—Bitterly criticizing the National Urban League for having "no program of any consequence or any real benefit to Negroes," Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison and Dr. George D. Cannon last week resigned from the board of directors of the national body, close behind the June 10 annual meeting.

The resignations came on the heels of the ouster of Theodore E. Brown as secretary of the board of trustees.

Mr. Brown had charged that he was ousted because he was not willing to be a "rubber stamp" for executive director Lester Granger and other board members.

IN A LETTER to Robert W. Dowling, president of the National Urban League, Judge Mollison wrote that the "National Urban League has no program of any consequence or any real benefit to Negroes.

"The league, its officers and its staff are completely out of touch with Negroes and their desires to participate as full-fledged American citizens in our American democracy.

"The National League has failed to meet the challenge of the times in the important areas of housing, employment and education."

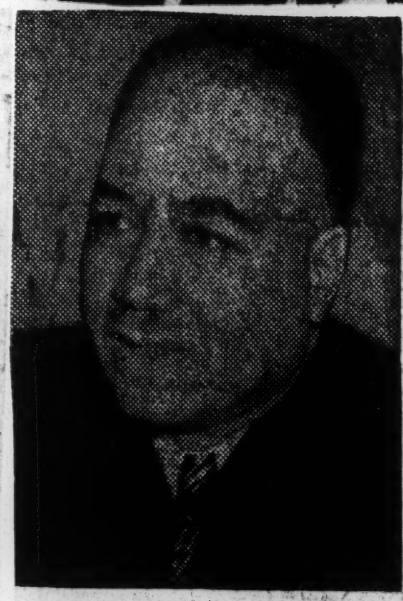
JUDGE MOLLISON'S letter stated in part:

"The National Urban League and its executive staff have refused to cooperate with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other reputable organizations in the achievement and fulfillment of worthwhile objectives for the benefit of Negroes generally.

"No programs have been devised to combat openly and forthrightly discrimination in housing against Negroes.

"No effective steps have been taken to protest openly against the housing discrimination practiced against Negroes by Levittown in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Long Island, New York, or by Fairless Hills Village in Bucks County, or by the insurance-company-owned housing projects in New York City.

"The league has likewise failed to pursue with vigor all remedies available to it in connection with employment discrimination against Negroes in Bucks County.



JUDGE I. C. MOLLISON
"the board is unrepresentative"

DR. GEORGE CANNON
"the world is moving at a faster pace"

"Moreover for years the league has failed to manifest any real and genuine interest in the education of Negro pupils and students upon an equal and non-discriminatory basis.

* * *

"ONE FUNDAMENTAL cause of the lack of a program of benefit and value to Negroes is the detachment and isolation of the board of trustees as a board from Negroes generally and the membership of the local leagues.

"The board of trustees is unrepresentative not only of Negroes generally but also of the local league membership; as a consequence it is not responsive to the needs of Negroes whom the organization is supposed to serve.

"Happenings at the annual meeting of the National Urban League on June 10, have brought into sharp focus not only the undemocratic, arbitrary and autocratic election procedures of the league but also the oligarchic governmental structure which permits one man rule and domination.

"The National Urban League constitution and by-laws do not provide that members of the local Urban Leagues by virtue of local league membership are members of the National Urban League.

"The NUL constitution merely provides that a person who contributes money in a certain stated amount is a member. However, something further must be done before a contributor can constitutionally become a member — the contributor must be selected and recommended by the Membership Committee of the NUL and thereafter elected by the board of trustees.

* * *

"ALTHOUGH THERE are many fine and sincere board members, the board of trustees as a board has not exercised any real control over the program policies of the league; nor has the board exercised active control over the financial affairs of the league.

"As an entity the board of trustees allows itself to be used as a "rubber stamp" by the executive director, who has stifled freedom of speech in th board as to policies and program or the lack of program.

"And, moreover, the board of trustees has allowed the so-called Urban League Fund to usurp the authority of the board over program and financial affairs and thus make all the real policy decisions for the league.

"At the annual meeting I noticed with considerable regret the ruling of the chair that only the names of those contained in the nominating committee's report could be voted on, and that nominations could not be made from the floor.

"I regarded with dismay the efforts of two staff members to prevent the nomination made by petition signed by five board members from being voted on by the body.

* * *

"I OBSERVED that the annual meeting was packed with all the paid professional and clerical employes of the agency. It seems to me that allowing them to vote for and against the election of board members, as was done at the annual meeting, was not only extraordinary but wholly unprecedented in a social welfare agency.

"The matters set forth above are some of the reasons which have brought me to the decision that I can no longer serve as a board member. I, therefore, submit my resignation as a member of the board of trustees of the National Urban League effective immediately."

In an equally vitriolic letter to Mr. Dowling, Dr. Cannon charged that the league's "moderate social work approach, as it is called by its leaders, is in reality so cautious and so slow in action that the world itself is moving toward brotherhood at a faster pace.

* * *

DR. CANNON asserted further:

"There is thus a false sense of accomplishment since everything that the Urban League claims as an achievement is not really due to the Urban League.

"The policy of not initiating legislative action was understood when membership on the board was accepted.

"I did then and do now recognize that some objectives can be obtained by other than militant means. However, the over-cautious policy of not giving support by statements or participation in conferences (other than as an occasional "observer") where programs for Negro advancement are being formalized, processed, or activated, is a criticism that has more than once been discussed in board meetings.

"Nothing has been done to correct this reluctance to put the organization into the vanguard for Negro advancement.

* * *

"THERE IS A practice of the league, which has caused me concern, of giving the league credit for things that have been done not as an official action of the league but in which someone connected with the league had an incidental although sometimes very slight connection.

"To me this is overstretching a point in seeking things to be listed as accomplishments.

"The actual turning down of the candidacy of one of America's great jurists as a board

member, only to have a last moment reversal of policy, was indicative of the general trend of thought of the board. To me it clearly implied that he was evidently too radical because he has proven beyond doubt his belief in true equality.

* * *

"THE PROGRAM of the National Urban League in housing is a waste of time. As head of the league by coincidence you happen to be among the most influential individuals in the real estate field in America.

"You know the gentlemen's agreement of the real estate interests in regard to Negro tenancy. You, therefore, know that nothing can be accomplished by such cautious action as that of the Urban League in dealing with the parties involved.

"Only legislation, which the league is against, coupled with militant action can crack the barrier. It is clearly not a field for the league with its present policy.

"Personally I would be greatly interested to know how many board members really would welcome a Negro of comparable character and standing to be their next door neighbor.

"All expressions in board meetings about housing have been in the abstract or concerning a distant field.

"Due to these differences, I am clearly not with the board of directors in spirit. I, therefore, cannot continue my membership and hereby submit my resignation to take place immediately."

HORTENSE ALLEN of Washington, D. C., is newly-appointed director of vocational and guidance services of the Columbus, Ohio, Urban League. Wife of Dr. Griffin M. Allen of Cleveland, Mrs. Allen is a member of the National Vocational Guidance Association and the American Association of University Women. She has had wide experience in the field of vocational guidance

Attorney predicts death of prejudice

Afro-American p. 5

Sat. 11-27-54

Robert L. Carter is Brooklyn Urban League dinner speaker

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — When Americans are able to convince themselves that the only difference between colored and white people is in their environment and not in their skin, all the "manifestations of prejudice will disappear, not in time, but at once."

Baltimore, Md.

This was the statement Robert L. Carter, NAACP special counsel, gave to the 38th annual dinner of the Brooklyn Urban League at St. George Hotel Monday.

Mr. Carter, one of the NAACP lawyers in the celebrated school cases, told the New Yorkers that racial discrimination is "no southern problem."

"In New York and Brooklyn there are many areas where members of the colored race cannot obtain housing," he said. "There are areas of employment where no colored person is welcomed despite the New York anti-discrimination law.

* * *

THE NAACP lawyer, who flew here from Washington where he was arguing a case before the Supreme Court, said it is "surprising" that so few people are willing to believe that environment is the only difference between colored and white people.

He added, "It is a fact we must face. We must try to sell this notion everywhere. We must try to apply it in our conduct and seek its application in every aspect of American life.

"For with the acceptance of this belief," Mr. Carter concluded, "the manifestations of prejudice will disappear, not in time, but at once."

* * *

MANY OF Brooklyn's most noted civic workers were on hand as Mr. Carter made his address.

Among those present were Mrs. Daphne Shepard, Thomas A. Scorth, publisher; Douglas L. James, Mrs. Glenora Watkins, the Rev. Robert R. Johnson, Rabbi Harry Halpern, Dr. John B. King, Charles Kellar;

Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, Miss Margaret Reed, Bernard Reswick, George Meares, Mrs. Catherine Alexander, Edward S. Baker, Mrs. Nathan L. Burnett and William M. Chisolm.

The league made awards to the Brooklyn chapters of the Anti Defamation League and B'nai Birth. The awards were presented by Mrs. Catherine Alexander, first vice president of the Urban League.

Dr. Taylor, chairman of the league's advisory committee, also spoke. Mr. Meares, probation officer, was toastmaster and Miss Margaret Reed, general chairman of the $7.50-a - plate dinner. Nathan L. Burnett is branch secretary.

32b 1954

NATIONAL YOUTH LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

DR. WILLIAM E. HALE, chief of the Department of Social Science at Clark college Atlanta, will be a principal speaker at the National Youth Legislative conference of the NAACP at Howard university, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29-31.

20 West 40th street New York 18, N. Y., Mr. Wright announced.

Nixon To Address NAACP Youth Body

NEW YORK—Vice President Richard Nixon will be the principal speaker at the closing session of a four-day national youth legislative conference in Washington, Jan. 28-31, Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; Harold Stassen, director, Foreign Operations Administration; and Gen. Telford Taylor are among other national leaders scheduled to address the NAACP-sponsored conference to be held on the campus of Howard University.

* * *

MORE THAN 500 young people from colleges and communities in all sections of the country are expected to attend the conference.

Applications for registration at the conference are being received at NAACP headquarters.

Afro American

INSTALL OFFICERS—Members of Region No. 2 of the Nationwide Hotel Association, Inc., met recently at the New Dunbar Hotel in Washington, D.C. to install officers and make plans for improving services during 1955. Left to right are: Theodore R. Hagans, host, general manager, New Dunbar Hotel; Dykes A. Brookins, national president, NHA, Rio Plaza Hotels, Newark, N.J.; Mrs. Naomi Brookins, secretary, Newark; Charles M. Flagg, president Region No. 2, The Charles Hotel, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Mae McCracken, first vice president, Region No. 2, Hotel McCracken, Atlantic City, N.J.; Earl Towles, treasurer, Towles Tourist Homes, Washington. Standing: Andrew F. Jackson, Washington, D.C.; J. Henry Johnson, Pine Acres Country Club, West Pleasantville, N.J.; Mrs. Betty Johnson, Pine Acres Country Club, Mrs. Melvina A. Jackson, travel department, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper; Alvin Talley, representative R. Mars Contract Company, guest speaker; Miss Adelaide Davis, hostess; Mrs. Ida M. Smith, advertising manager, WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN, S. Laddie Ivy, New Dunbar Hotel; and Mrs. Juanita Walker.

Chicagoan Elected to Serve Second Term by the NFDA

Courier P. 11 Pitts. Pa. Sat. 8-28-54

PHILADELPHIA — Charles Crook of Chicago, president of the Negro Funeral Directors Association, was returned to office at the association's annual convention at the Broadwood Hotel with the officers serving under him.

A group also voted to meet in Detroit next year.

* * *

DISTINGUISHED array of representatives addressed the group. Among them were Theodore O. Spaulding, president of Howard University; Samuel Pace Alexander, president of the Philadelphia and Vicinity Funeral Directors' Association; James A. Morrison, executive director of the Convention and Visitors Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce; Joseph H. Baker, Lewis J. Carter, executive director, Armstrong Association; Judge Herbert E. Millen, Attorney General Truscott.

Committee members: J. R. Weatherly, Alabama; E. M. Baker, Pennsylvania; R. N. Horton, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Johnson, Maryland; E. C. Goosby, Illinois; E. Lopze, Louisiana; Mrs. Frances Keith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. L. Stokes, Georgia; Lloyd Shuffield, Texas; W. L. Jarrett, Arkansas.

Board members — Arkansas: W. L. Jarrett, Lacy Kennedy; Alabama: L. W. Stallworth, James R. Weatherly, C. W. Lee; California: J. T. Tate; Washington, D. C.: Frazier Thomas, R. N. Horton: Florida: George P. Coleman, Mrs. F. B. Stone; Georgia: E. A. Pollard, Roscoe Jenkins, Walter Poteat; Illinois: Theodore Hawes, William R. Prowell, Andrew Leak.

Kentucky: W. W. Beckett, Mrs. V. M. Hawkins, William H. Johnson; Louisiana: H. H. King, Ozie W. Pierce, George Lopis, H. D. Wilson, Mrs. E. L. Perius; Maryland: Jesse W. Redden, John M. Johnson; Michigan: R. T. Wilson.

Mississippi: E. W. Banks, J. F. Britteum, Cora Thompson; Missouri: Shirley J. Watson, Mrs. Armelia Jackson; New Jersey, L. Flipping; New York: Turrell Chapman, Malverse H. Mack, E. J. Roberson; North Carolina: Perry J. Brown, C. A. Haywood, Percy Rivera, Mrs. L. H. McLaurin.

Ohio: J. W. Renfro, Harold Williams; Oklahoma: Mrs. Samantha Brown; Pennsylvania: Charles H. Chew Jr., E. M. Baker, Mrs. Francis A. Keith, Walter S. Waters, Mrs. Millicent Hooper; South Carolina: A. P. Williams, S. C. Franks; Tennessee: C. H. Hardwick, T. G. Patton, Mrs. S. W. Quall; Texas: C. J. Clark, R. S. Keatts, Lloyd Sheffield, J. S. White, Mrs. A. Fay Dorsey; Virginia: J. H. Hale, Hughes, James E. Chism, Jacob L. Riddick.

* * *

THE CONVENTION, which was one of the best planned meetings in this city this year, continued with its annual donation of $100 to the NAACP and other projects.

The social side of the program consisted of the banquet, ball, boatride and closed Friday with an outing and motorcade to Morris Beach as the guests of Mrs. Jennie E. Morris and one to the World's Playground, Atlantic City.

In the ballroom were displays of caskets, clothing, organs and chemicals while handsome hearses were parked in the rear of the hotel building for inspection.

here who are interested in what the council is doing.

The 600 delegates represent the official law makers of the council, but the thousands who are here from nearly as many nations as there are delegates are the real sentiment moulders.

We were all proud of the part Dr. Benjamin Mays is playing in the council. He and Bishop W. J. Walls have been members of the central committee since the founding of the World Council in 1948.

Dr. Mays addressed the Plenary Session, Saturday, Aug. 21. He was just as good as ever.

Dr. J. H. Jackson will speak at a session in the First Methodist Church, Thursday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M. Dr. Jackson has just returned from an important trip to Europe. He will probably tell of his experience of the recent trip.

The Baptists, AME's AMEZ's CME's and a few from the Church of God in Christ are here. We have seen: Dr. Jackson and host of the Baptist brethren. C. L. Carr, T. R. Washington and Luther Cunningham of Philadelphia; G. W. Dudley of Atlanta, Ga.; Owen Pelt, A. P. Jackson and Griffin of Chicago; Roland Smith of Arkansas; Floyd Massey of St. Paul, Minn.; I. H. Henderson of Kansas City, Mo.;

Thomas Kilgore, New York City; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. Freeman, Merrell Booker, Olivia Pearl Stokes, R. E. James, M. K. Curry, Marshall, Tex.; Andrew Means, H. P. Horne, W. L. Wilson, O. Sherrill, Maxie B. Gordon and S. D. Proctor of Richmond, Va.

Other prominent Baptists here include Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.; L. K. Jackson, Gary, Ind.; the Rev. and Mrs. George Lucas, Dayton, Ohio, and many others.

The AME delegation include Bishops S. L. Greene, D. Ward Nichols, Frank M. Reid. A. J. Allen, George W. Ball, Fred D. Jordan, Drs. G. Wayman Blakely, A. Wayman Ward, R. W. Mance, M. D., and Leroy Nesbitt.

Other prominent AME's here are Bishop H. Thomas Primm, Dr. Rembert Stokes, B. J. Glover, Mrs. Kay Bailey Nichols, Mrs. Alma A. Polk, Mrs. S. L. Greene, Mrs. F. D. Jordan, Mrs. A. W. Ward, Mrs. G. W. Blakely, Dr. C. S. Spivey, S. S. Morris Sr. and Jr., Prof. E. A. Selby and Dr. C. W. Abington.

The AME Zions are here led by the two old sages of the church, Bishops William Jacob Walls and John W. Martin. Others present are Bishops Hampton T. Medford, S. G. Spottswood and William A. Stewart; the Rev. R. W. Hoggard, Mrs. H. T. Medford, the Rev. H. Collins Lee, and the Rev. H. R. Lovell and others from New York and New Jersey, and Dr. J. W. Eichelberger.

Bishops L. W. E. Bowen and Matthew W. Clair are among the delegates of the Methodist Church.

The CME Church leaders are here but as of this writing we have not seen a single one of their representatives, not even a list of their official delegates or accredited visitors.

There is a shortage of lay delegates here and seems to have the leaders somewhat concerned over the matter. Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati lawyer and brother of the late Senator Robert F. Taft, mentioned the fact concerning the few lay delegates attending the World Council as he went about answering questions about racial segregation last Thursday. He was speaking during a program for accredited visitors in Cahn Auditorium of Northwestern University.

32b 1954

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

History Week exhibit photographs wanted

Afro-American p. 5

NEW YROK — The New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has invited all photographers to submit photographs for its annual exhibition to celebrate Negro History Week.

Amateurs and professionals may submit any prints which they feel portray any phase of the life and culture of colored people There is no entrance fee nor restrictions on size of prints.

Prints will be returned if postage in enclosed. For further information contact Photography Workshop, New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, 35 W. 64th St., New York 23, N.Y.

Cites Text Book Deficiencies In Treating History Of America

Since integration is a process which must be based upon mutual respect for the dignity, the inherent worth, and the personality of all human beings, what we as Negroes carry to it will be our economic, political, social and cultural past, Dr. Helen Edmonds, Professor of History at North Carolina College, told a forum audience at Atlanta University this week.

Speaking under the sponsorship of the Division of Arts and Sciences on the topic, "Does Negro History Hinder the Struggle for the Integration of the Negro in American Life?", Dr. Edmonds expressed an opinion that "We can possess the true knowledge of this past only in so far as we know the facts about ourselves and the correct interpretations of these facts from unbiased and impartial printed pages."

She declared that until such time as a general textbook historian fulfills this search for truth, Negro history should continue to serve as a foundation for integration.

TEXTBOOK DEFICIENCY

According to Dr. Edmonds, a motivating factor for Negro history and the celebration of Negro History Week is due to the appalling omission of reference to the Negro in American elementary and high school textbooks.

Citing studies made of American history textbooks, she brought out that from 1826 to 1939, the Negro has been treated from the aspect of slavery with the only change being the lengthening of the slave story. There has been no material on the free Negro, nothing of organized activities of the Negroes to resist slavery, and no acclaim for the Negro as a soldier, even at a time when military history received more emphasis than it does now, she said.

The speaker also pointed out that textbooks since 1920 by Northerners did not differ vastly from those by Southerners, except that Southern historians emphasized more the humaneness of slavery. Different editions of the same textbooks catch up on the social, political and economic life of white America, but the content and context of the Negro remains the same even in the new editions, the audience was told.

Dr. Edmonds called attention to the textbook, "The Development of America" by Dr. Fremont P. Wirth which was adopted in 1953 by 11 states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia) as a basic text or reference.

She declared that this historian evidenced by omission that he considers no growth in the social, economic and political life of the Negro significant enough to be included in this state-adopted history textbook of the Southern states.

Yet, she said, he boldly sets forth in the preface that "In recent years functional subject matter has come to occupy a prominent place in the public school curriculum. Only such content as contributes to a better understanding of the world in which we live has been given a prominent place in the modern high school curriculum. Teachers of history, therefore, demand that a textbook in American History should emphasize the relation of the past to the present and that the subject be made vital by placing emphasis on present-day realities."

Dr. Edmonds told her audience that there is a fundamental need for rewriting American history because new tools of superior penetrative power are from time to time installed in the toolshed of historians and because history should be re-written because the constant discovery of new materials necessitate a re-casting of our view of the past.

Negro-History Week Called Morale Lifter

Professor Speaks At Kentucky State

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 15.—Negro history and the celebration of Negro History Week are regarded as the tonic to bolster the fallen social, economic, and political morale of Negroes, Dr. Helen G. Edmonds told an assembly of Kentucky State College students here today.

Dr. Edmonds, graduate professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham, She spoke in connection with Kentucky State College's observance of national Negro History Week, which will end Sunday.

She said a factor which motivated Negro history and the celebration is the "appalling omission of reference to the Negro in the American elementary- and high-school textbooks."

1935 Resolution Noted

Dr. Edmonds declared that in 1935 the Peabody Conference on Education and Race Relations resolved that "a textbook giving a faithful account of the contributions of the Negro should be prepared and studied in all public schools, white and colored."

This resolution has not been carried out, she added, but it is as important in February, 1954, as it was in 1935.

Dr. Edmonds holds master's and doctor-of-philosophy degrees from Ohio State University. Currently she is under contract with the Carnegie Foundation to do research on the life of Dr. James E. Shephard, founder and first president of North Carolina College.

America's Negro History

The observance of Negro History Week will end with the close of this week and once more a very important segment of the story on the birth and development of the United States will for the most part be shoved into obscurity for another year.

The history of the United States is a rich and beautiful chronicle. It has all the ingredients that make for a stirring, dramatic tale. The chapters of this story, from the daring exploits attendant to the birth of this nation through the perilous days of inner and outer struggle for recognition, respect and prominence among other nations, each of these chapters is as important and moving as the other.

For all of its glory, however, the history of the United States as recorded has up to this point been woefully incomplete because of the criminal negligence or refusal of our foremost historians to give proper notice to the contributions of Negro citizens. It is a base denial, indeed, by design, to all American peoples their right to know all the facts about their land and its past.

The Negro, as an imported slave and then as a citizen has figured prominently in each period of our history. In many instances his active participation was not solicited nor even desired, but he did take part.

Today, as was true yesterday and before, school children all over the country are reading and reciting the information found in their textbooks relating the beautiful story of America. In most cases they see only that the Negro, in the early days of the land, was a piece of property, languid and child-like. In recent years such names as George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington have found their way to these printed pages, but that is the extent of the Negro's contribution according to the textbooks.

It is inevitable that some day due recognition will be given the colored American in the history of his country. Several Negro historians have done the nation a great service by compiling accounts of the colored American's part in this profound story, yet the nation has ignored the existence of these tomes, to a great extent, and the youth continue to grow up in ignorance. Herein lies much of the reason for the warped racial attitudes extant.

It is to be hoped for our land that the day is not far off when the need for Negro History Week will no longer exist. That can only be true when the white American recognizes his true heritage and becomes proud of his forefathers, Negro and white.

7. Public is invited and will hear J. A. Rogers, author and reporter at U. N. who will appear in person.

UNFORGETABLE CALENDAR. You may secure your copy of THE NEW ERA CALENDAR for $1.00; 6 at 80c; 12 for 75c ea; 50-100—60c; no samples—no C.O.D.'s. but each sent well wrapped while they last. Agents wanted—something for every school, home, church and business. Send check or money-order. Special offer with each calendar a 9 x 11 inches book with stories of 50 great Afro-Americans living and dead as featured on calendar, by Fletcher Martin for $1.25; and a free history chart worth $1.00. Calendar has pictures of 1st Afro-American Congressman Dawson, Powell, Depriest. For Presidents is includes: Eisenhower,

NEGRO HISTORY CALENDAR OUT

A new inspiring, informative historic calendar of hundreds of events, birthdates, wars, inventions and lasting data in 13 pages in 4-6 duotone colors. This NEW ERA CALENDAR, a virtual encyclopedia, is size 20 x 28½. There has never been a calendar like this created by R. H. Hammurabi, world traveler and author of some 13 books. He has announced a New Day of Challenge at a series of History and Brotherhood programs beginning Feb.

Truman, Roosevelt and Lincoln. Great Scientists: Carver, Edison, Julian Franklin and etc. Many others too numerous to mention in all walks of life.

In Chicago come to our C. S. E. BOOK AND BIBLE STORES, 120 E. 39th St. or 622 E. 63rd St. or WRITE—THE HOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE, 3806 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago 15. Illinois. ADV.

Our Opinions

A Way To Brotherhood

It is significant, whether intentional or not, that both Negro history week (Feb. 7-14) and Brotherhood Week, (Feb. 21-28) fall annually within the same month.

Of the two, Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is much wider observed. Understandably, there is a greater interest in brotherhood than in Negro history.

The emphasis placed on man's relationship to his fellowman is so vital to the welfare of any community, local or national, that Brotherhood Week should be adopted as a project by the United Nations for international observance.

Since the chief objectives of the UN is to international peace and goodwill a recognition on the part of all peoples that they have more in common as human beings than they have differences as nationalistic or racial groups, is essential.

This in essence is the purpose of Brotherhood week. It is very well to preach brotherhood. Maybe there have been some converts to the recognition of this great truth through preachment.

But the real attainment of brotherhood comes only through our living and working together in a brotherly manner. The greatest example of living brotherhood should be the general assembly of the United Nations where men of all nations, of all creeds, races and colors come together to achieve a common purpose.

One of the contributing factors to brotherhood is respect for others. This, of course, can best be achieved by knowing what contributions others have made to the common welfare.

Because Negro History Week seeks to throw some light upon the contribution Negroes have made to world progress it becomes an adjunct to brotherhood week.

The question has been asked why a Negro History Week when there is no Caucasian History Week, or Asian History Week. The answer is simple.

There seems to have been a conspiracy among historians to ignore the accomplishments of Negroes. Certainly no American history can be complete without an inclusion of the contributions made by all the peoples to American progress.

And how is it possible to accurately record the history of the world without giving recognition to all the peoples who contributed towards it.

We recommend as a project of Brotherhood Week the reading, and the teaching of Negro history in all American schools and colleges.

Plans Made For Negro History Week

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Plans for the observance of Negro History Week were announced last week by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, sponsors of the annual event scheduled for February 7-14 throughout the nation. "Negro History—A Foundation for Integration" will be the theme of this year's observance.

Purpose of the week is to focus attention on what is being taught in classrooms about the achievements and contributions of Negroes to American history.

Sponsors of the event feel that it is time to question some of the material in history books which tend to teach children to believe that Negroes were better off in slavery, that they were ignorant and should not have been given the right to vote after the Civil War, and that ignorant Negro legislators helped northern carpetbaggers to waste and steal state funds when they were elected to office.

The association refutes the latter belief, pointing out that many of the Negro Reconstruction Period legislators had educations comparable to those of other legislators.

The association cites the creation of the first public school systems of the South as one contribution of colored legislators and their carpetbagger co-solons.

An exhibit of books by and about Negroes will be a feature of the local observance of Negro History Week. The exhibit will include works of poetry, fiction and non-fiction. It will be on display at Banneker Junior High School.

Founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson in 1915, the association conducts research and publishes the Journal of Negro History, the Negro History Bulletin, and books and materials about Negro life and history. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, currently is president of the association.

Each year cities throughout the nation observe Negro History Week and attempt to raise funds to aid the association. However, the association has stated that sometime these funds do not reach the association's headquarters in Washington.

Because of this the association is asking that churches, schools and other organizations which raise money this year send it directly to association's office at 1538 Ninth Street, N. W.W., Washington, D. C.

programs announced

Citywide celebration of National Negro History Week, Feb. 7-14 which will have the theme "Negro History Week the Foundation to Integration," was announced today by sponsors of the nationally observed week in Los Angeles, Our Authors Study club, local branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

All local organizations including religious groups, fraternal groups, educational, social, civic and county officials are cooperating with the club in organizing the week's activities, through a combined planning committee.

A daily program has been planned highlighted by a mass meeting on the USC campus which Dr. Charles H. Wesley, national president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life, will address.

Other events during the week will be: an exhibit of original paintings by celebrated Negro artists, scheduled for the Art Institute on Wilshire blvd., with local 'otor Beulah Woodard as chairman; Negro music in an 18th Century Mass, presented by the Greater Los Angeles Music Alliance, John A. Gray, president, at Mt. Sinai Baptist church.

Youth of the city will present an oratorical contest at Polytechnic high school, to be open to all City high school and junior college students; a pageant depicting the history of the Negro will be presented by Mrs. A. C. Bilbrew at Independent Church of Christ; a business and professional group will sponsor a presentation of achievement in those fields at the Golden State auditorium.

Closing event of the week will be the All-States Tea, which will feature a pictorial history of the Negro in each of the various states. Mrs. Hazel Whitaker Moore is chairman of the week's events, Victor Nickerson, co-chairman. President of Our Author's Study club is Mrs. Vassie D. Wright, Mrs. Blanche E. Brooks, secretary.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

National Negro History Observance Set Feb. 7-14

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

The National Negro History Week for 1954 will be observed here Feb. 7-14 under the auspices of the Atlanta University Library Center.

PLANNING EXHIBIT
Dr. Reddick, Mrs. Hill

About 13,000 items concerning Negro life and history will be on exhibit at the center, which also serves Clark College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College and Gammon Theological Seminary. The exhibition will be in large glass cases in the entrance hall of the Trevor Arnett Library.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, director of the library service, said the exhibit includes major works by and about Negroes all over the world. He said the Abraham Lincoln room of the library will be open daily from 8 to 5 p.m. This room, he said, contains many treasures, including a lock of Lincoln's hair and a piece of the clothing Lincoln wore when he was assassinated.

Dr. Reddick said education books in the display report there are 2,500,000 Negro children attending elementary and secondary schools in the nation—and more than 53,000 Negro students are in college.

He said Negro progress in the fields of music, art, sculpture, athletics, medicine, politics and entertainment also will be depicted in the exhibit.

Dr. Reddick and Mrs. Mozell Hill, librarian for the Negro collection, are making preparations for the Negro History Week exhibit.

Mon. 1-18-54

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College will lecture on "Negro History—A Foundation for Integration" at 8 p.m. Feb. 9 in the auditorium of Dean Sage Hall. Her address will be part of the Negro History Week observance.

History Of Negro To Be Featured

A history of the Negro in Missouri will be one of th features of the convention of the National Association for th Study of Negro Life and History to be held in St. Louis this year, according to Rev. Freeman Dreer, temporary chairman of the local branch of the Association.

The Association was founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, noted authority on Negro history. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, Xenia, Ohio, is president of the Association.

A group of St. Louisans met last week to make preliminary plans for the convention. Among those present at the meeting were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morrison, Z. D. Lenoir, Dr. L. Simington Curtis, John H. Purnell and Rev. Dreer.

Negro History Week Announced At TSU

HOUSTON—A ful program of activities has been planned for Negro History Week at Texas Southern University February 7-14.

J. Mason Brewer noted writer from Huston-Tillotson College will head the list of speakers. He will appear at 11:00 a.m. Thursday, February 11 in the TSU Auditorium.

The program, as released by Lawrence Cook, chairman, follows:

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7 a panel will discuss "Why Negro History?" over radio station KCOH 4:00-4:30 p.m. Dr. Henry Allen Bullock will be moderator. Other speakers will be H. W. Alexander, (TSU); E. Grant Jackson, (TSU) and Gould Beech, Assistant to the Mayor.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8 Further discussion will be held in room 214 at 10:00 a.m. Discusion leaders will be Lawrence Cook, E. G. Jackson Oliver Tyler and Willis Brown. From 2:00 00 p.m. a film collection of African Culture will be shown in 214.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. A quiz program will be held at 11:00 a.m. in 214 with students participating. The leaders will be Carl Hopkins, Roy Johnson, Betsy Johnson, Helen Smith, Daisy Lawson, Tribble Summers and Earnest Mayes. O. W. Tyler will act as moderator.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 - A group of retired leaders will discuss "Houston In Retrospect" at 10:00 a.m. in room 214 AB.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11. Dr. J. Mason Brewer will speak at 11:00 a.m. in the auditorium. A special reception was held in Austin recently at which time his latest book (Words On The Brazos) was reviewed.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12— A panorama on Negro Culture will be presented by the Fine Arts department. (This will be given in the auditorium at 10:0 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13. A one hour presentation will be given in the auditorium 10:30-11:30 especially for the graduate students.

Pictures on Negro life will be shown in the lobby of the Administration Building each day.

The public is invited to all programs.

The committee in charge is Lawrence Cook, chairman, Jesse Gloster, E. Robena Allen, Martha B. Walton, Ollington Smith, Hortense Williams, Wm. H. Bll, E. W. Kyle, James O. Perry, Henry C. Grant, Nicholas Gerren, Lincoln H. Heath, Roby Hilliard, Bennie Taylor, Harold Alexander, Margaret Merrel, Robert Terry, Cecelia S. Lane, Hazle P. Jones, Marjorie Stewart, Gordon T. Sadler, E. Grant Jackson, Willie B. Campbell, J. Clorence Davis, William F. Nowlin, Lillie K. Daly, Wallace Van Jackson, Joseph Alexander, Everett O. Bell, H. I. Fontellio Nanton and Oliver W. Tyler.

Negro History Week Under Way

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Plans for the observance of Negro History Week were announced last week by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, sponsors of the annual event scheduled for Feb. 7-14 throughout the nation. "Negro History—A Foundation for Integration" will be the theme of this year's observance.

Purpose of the week is to focus attention on what is being taught in classrooms about the achievements and contributions of Negroes to American history.

the first public school systems of the South. Probably that is what their detractors considered as wasting money, the Association says.

Other False Pictures

Many other false pictures inserted to appease the South more than 50 years ago remain in the history books that shape the beliefs of youth today.

Founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson in 1915, the Association conducts research and publishes the Journal of Negro History, the Negro History Bulletin, and books and materials about the life and history of the race.

Each year during the month of October it holds an annual meeting which is attended by educational leaders, whose research programs influence the teaching of history in the schools, and each February it sponsors History Week.

Deficit Of $20,000

Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, is the current president of the Association.

The costs involved in sponsoring research and publishing historical works exceed the Association's income. The deficit must be paid by contributions.

Since the death of Carter G. Woodson in 1950 this has grown to $20,000. A drive to erase this deficit is in progress.

Special Appeal

President Wesley states that History Week is widely celebrated each year, but frequently funds raised during the celebration do not reach the Association's office in Washington.

He is making a special appeal to churches, schools and other organizations to raise money during Negro History Week this year and send it to the Association at 1538 9th st., nw, Washington 1, D.C.

Concerning Negroes—

Fisk University Research Professor To Be Negro History Week Speaker

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

An address by Dr. A. A. Taylor, research professor at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will highlight the observance of Negro History Week at Miles College, Monday morning in the college chapel.

Dr. Taylor is a well known lecturer and author. He will speak from this year's theme: "Negro History, Foundation for Integration."

Wednesday morning members of the Miles Social Science Club will present a program in the chapel. The program will be based on this year's theme.

Negro History Week is sponsored at Miles by the division of social sciences and the Social Science Club.

Mason To Be Negro History Week Speaker At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—E. Harold Mason is scheduled to speak here Sunday, Feb. 14 on the Negro History Week theme, "Negro History Foundation for Integration."

He will speak at an afternoon program sponsored by the Tuskegee Civic Association headed by Prof C. G Gomillion and also at the morning services at Washington Chapel AME Church pastored by the Rev. E. Simpson James

The guest speaker, lecturer-consultant of California is a product of Kentucky and its public shools.

He attended Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio and the University of California Divinity School. While he maintains official residence in California, he is called upon to spend a great portion of his time each year in the east as lecturer-consultant with various agencies. For example: He was associated with the early development of Fellowship House and the Interracial Fellowship Church of Philadelphia and member of the Exploratoary Committee and sponsorer of the Interracial Fellowship and Church of New York City.

Mr. Mason was Associate Director of the Inter-cultural Workshop in New York; served as a member of and consultant to the city wide committee on Harlem; Advisory Committee on Human Relations, New York City Schools; Race Relations Committee of American Friends Society. Mr. Mason is much in demand for Summer Institutes on Human Relations. The speaker is sponsoring the "Open Door Educataion Center" in San Francisco Bay Area, which is designed to stimulate the creative thinking and activity needed in this society.

The Lambda Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority will share this meeting with the Tuskegee Civic Association .This organization adopted Negro History Week as one of their national programs 25 years ago.

History week to be celebrated Feb. 7-14

Theme is 'Our History a Foundation for Integration'

Afro-American P. 22

Oct. 2-6-54

WASHINGTON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has announced plans for the History Week Feb. 7-14.

The celebration's theme, "Negro History—a Foundation for Integration," was selected to inspire public study and planning concerning the achievement of first-class citizenship. Kits with detailed plans for the celebration are being distributed by the Association.

The Association in sponsoring the celebration, says that true integration can exist only in communities where the people of all races recognize human dignity.

The sponsors of the celebration feel that it is time to question some of the so-called "history" books that teach children to believe that colored men were better off in slavery, that they were ignorant and should not have been given the right to vote after the Civil War, and that ignorant legislators helped dishonest Northern "carpetbaggers" to waste and steal state funds, when they were elected to office.

History Is Slanted

Such lessons, are lessons of slanted "history," with some truth, some fiction, and many omissions concerning such facts as would show the true picture, say the sponsors of History Week.

The Association challenges the public to study the lives of the legislators of the Reconstruction Period. Some of these men were educated in Europe, some in Northern colleges, and all had educations which compared favorably with those of white politicians of that era.

These lawmakers and the so-called "carpetbaggers" created

Mayor Proclaims Dental Health Week

Children representing schools which had 100% dental treatment for the 1952-'53 school year at City Hall yesterday as Mayor Wagner proclaimed Feb. 1-6 as Children's Dental Health Week. Left to right: Michael Pappas, fourteen, of Manhattan P. S. 116; Patricia Bongiovanni, nine, of Epiphany Parochial School 312, Manhattan; Mayor Wagner, and Stanley Tieger, fifteen, of P. S. 47, Manhattan.

A proclamation designating Feb. 1—6 as "Children's Dental Health Week" was issued yesterday at City Hall by Mayor Wagner, who also designated Feb. 7—14 as "Negro History Week" and Jan. 31-Feb 7 "Youth Week." In his proclamation on Negro History Week the Mayor called on schools, libraries and other public and private institutions to conduct observances through classroom lectures, gatherings, celebrations and other public functions. "Youth Week" is being sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Negro History Week

Negro History Week was never meant as an institution to take apart from American life and procedure the contributions of that group in the annals of events that have made our country great. The Negro is strictly American and his contributions as such belong to the ages. He is a pioneer in this country and has had a part in the making of it the great empire it is. He is not a separate entity of a citizen; he is first an American citizen and his contributions are woven in the common fabric that inures to posterity as a permanent record.

P. 8

Negro History Week, however came into being because of the long neglect by those whose province it is to write history and preserve records, did not busy themselves in keeping the record straight, when it came to Negroes. The outstanding achievements of Negroes in every endeavor of American life, were, apparently wilfully neglected and with the advent of a new group on the scene, the Negro has become his own interpreter and recorder; he stands as his own guardian and that custodian of his own records.

Wed; 2-10-54

The late Dr. Carter G. Woodson will be reversed by those lovers of justice who believe in every racial group being accorded due credit for what they have done. His resourcefulness and native industry have given the race and the world many worthwhile things concerning our people, which otherwise would not have come to surface.

Atlanta, Ga.

We are now entering with vigor upon the observance of Negro History Week The schools, churches and civic organizations are making the most of this affair. Students of history and literature are making the most of unearthing unforseen contributions as well as acquainting the youth of today with what the race has contributed in the line of making this great country of ours rank alongside the powerful nations of the earth.

Let the lovers of fair play, open tolerance and common fairness join in with us as we strive through our histories to promote a more wholesome union, a stronger courageous people and a more enduring peace.

32b 1954

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

Today Begins Observance Of Negro Newspaper Week

world

Atlanta Ga.

Today marks the opening of the 12th observance of 127 years of struggle, news gathering, controversy, and progress that has marked the sometimes peaceful but more often hard path of the American Negro Newspaper.

The observance is being conducted by the National Newspaper Publishers Association which includes about 83 per cent of the total circulation of Negro papers in the nation.

Sun. 3-14-54

Negro Newspaper Week is a remembrance of a story that began in New York March 17, 1827, when John H. Russworm, first Negro college graduate of the United States, founded the new no existant "Freedom's Journal,' 'and whose probable climax is a controversial theme as battle for individual freedom and civil rights near their goal.

P.

The Negro newspaper grew out of racial bigotry and desire for a better day for the American Negro, but present day newspapers, although they still fight many battles, are keyed mainly to gathering news of interest to Negroes, which the white press either ignores, or refuses to cover with liberal views.

Many believe that the day of the Negro paper, except the daily is just about coming into its own.

Of the many Negro papers, the Atlanta Daily World stands out in importance, because it is the fruits of a man who dared to do what was believed to be the impossible. It was back in 1928 when W. A. Scott II, launched on a dream to bring minority news to the public every day. And today his success stands alone, because no other Negro paper has even yet attempted to do the same thing.

A dramatization of news highlights from the Negro press that made headlines in 1953 will be broadcast today at 3:30 p .m. over WSB, Thursday, WAGA will carry an announcement of Russwurm Award winners; papers that did outstanding work.

The observation finds 240 commercial Negro papers operating in the U. S. at present, including two dailies, three bi-weeklies, four semi-weeklies, and 195 weeklies.

Negro Newspaper Week March 14-20

Call

Kansas City Mo.

The National Newspaper Publishers association will observe its 12th annual Negro Newspaper week, March 14 to 20, commemorating the founding of the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" by John B. Russwurm, in New York City, March 17, 1827.

Featuring the observance will be broadcasts over the National Broadcasting company and Columbia Broadcasting system networks.

The NBC program will originate from New York at 3:30 p.m. EST on Sunday, March 14 and will be a 15-minute broadcast. The broadcast will feature a dramatization of news highlights from the Negro Press that made headlines during 1953. Speaking for the NNPA will be William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, and secretary of NNPA and Dowdal Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call and chairman of the Newspaper Week committee.

Sun. 3-14-54

On CBS from 10:45 to 11 p.m., EST, Thursday, March 18, NNPA will announce the winners of Russwurm awards for 1953. Participating in the broadcast will be William G. Nunn, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier; Julius Adams, general manager of the New York Age; Dowdal Davis, and one of the Russwurm award winners.

P

Negro Newspaper week is officially sponsored by the member papers of NNPA but its observance is cooperated in by schools, colleges, civic groups and individuals over the nation.

Since their inception in 1948, the Russwurm awards have gone to individuals, organizations and institutions who have made signal contributions to a better democracy.

Among those who have been honored are: Former President Harry S. Truman, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Judge J. Waties Waring, Thurgood Marshall, Lester B. Granger, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Hubert B. Humphrey, the University of Arkansas, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter, Norman Granz, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, American Heritage Foundation.

Others include: 20th Century-Fox, Levi Jackson. Juluis Thomas , Mrs. Edith Sampson, Senator Earl Clements, Frank J. Lausche, Father Vincent O'Connell, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Dwight Young, Horace Heidt, Arthur Godfrey, General Matthew Ridgeway, Drake university. Pvt. William Thompson, Dwight R. G. Palmer, Henry Ford, II, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Branch Rickey and the NAACP.

Last year's winners were: Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Ralph Ellison, Judge Charles Fahy, Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Philip B. Perlman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Judge Collins Seitz, Roy Wilkins and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The National Newspaper Publishers association membership includes approximately 85 per cent of the total circulation of Negro newspapers of the nation. Officers of the association are: Carl Murphy, Afro-American Newspaper, president; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, vice-president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post, secretary, and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis Argus, treasurer.

32b 1954

OKLAHOMA COORDINATING COUNCIL

OKLAHOMA COORDINATING COUNCIL ORGANIZED

Oklahoma City, Okla.

It took three statewide meetings, May 29, June 18, and Sept. 23, with fifteen statewide organizations, representing 93,200 members, and forty-nine prominent state leaders to complete the organization of the "Oklahoma Coordinating Council." Sat. 10-2-54

Those on the picture who head state organizations, reading from right to left, are: Mr. F. D. Moon, executive secretary, OANT; Mrs. Gladys V. Dobson, president, State P-TA; Mrs. Ellen M. Robinson, president, Oklahoma Federation of Colored Women; Mr. Ira D. Hall, president, Oklahoma Coordinating Council; Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, Langston university; Mrs. N. B. Dillon, state supervisor, Trades and Industries; Mr. Wayne C. Chandler, president, State Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

Heads of organizations not seen are: Mrs. Georgia L. Brown, president, Oklahoma State Beauty League; Rev. Robert H. Alexander, president, Commissioner of Education of the 12th Episcopal District (Oklahoma); Mr. F. F. Alexander, president, OANT; Dr H. W. Williamston, president, State Conference of Branches, NAACP; Bishop F. C. Scott, Bishop, Church of the Living God; Rev. D. C. Cooksey, president General Baptist Convention of Oklahoma; Mr. J. J. West jr., president, Oklahoma Negro Administrators; Dr. M. B. Moore, president, Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; Atty. Amos T. Hall, grand master of Scottish iRte Masons; Mr. A. J. Kirkpatrick, exalted ruler, Elks, and Rev. E. W. Perry, president, Oklahoma Baptist Convention.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

The Executive Board of Oklahoma Federation of Colored Women convened in its annual spring session, Saturday April 24, 1954 — 10:00 a.m. in the beautifully appointed and spacious Community Center of Wewoka, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Dodson

The Executive Board Chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Ollison, Shawnee federated club lady and member of the Dunbar faculty, directed a splendid session in which every moment was filled with important business, significant issues and inspiring resumes of federated programs and projects.

Advisory board members in attendance of the board included: Mrs. Lulu E. Kiff, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mrs. Maude Broackway, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Genieve M. Weaver, Anadarko, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mildred Williams, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Elective officers present were: Mrs. Ellen M. Robertson, president—Shawnee; Mrs. Jessie B Hibler, 1st vice president — Muskogee; Mrs. O. V. Ragsdale — 2nd vice-president — Ardmore; Mrs. Geneva B. Faver — treasurer, Guthrie; Mrs Willa Strong, corresponding secretary — McAlester; Mrs. Edna Tucker, statistician — Ponca City; Mrs. F. D. Daniels — parliamentarian, Muskogee; Mrs. Henryetta Griffin, chaplain, Tulsa; Mrs. Exzetta Gorman, Credential chairman, Wewoka; Mrs. Mary Rose Cook, Historian — McAlester.

Business highlights were: Scholarship Loan report announcing $2365.00 invested in the education of girls in the period 1950-53. Mrs. Jessie Hughes, chairman, states of these girls five have graduated and four are still in college.

The Junior State Federation will convene at the L'Ouverture school McAlester, Oklahoma, June 7-8. The Junior camp will be held at Lake Murray, Ardmore, July 5-10.

The National Association of Colored Women will convene in Washington D. C. July 31 — August 6.

Reports on girls selected for Federated high school awards should be mailed to Mrs. G. M. Weaver, 516 1-2 E. Washington, Anadarko by May 1.

The board was concluded with a dynamic summary of the 1954 federated program by the president, Mrs. Ellen Robertson, Shawnee. The Wewoka federated clubs were rated as superb hostess. The beautiful rosebud corsages, the delicious dinner, the inspiring welcome delivered by Mrs. Blanche M. Bruner, and building arrangements were of the first order.

MEETING OF REGIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP CALLED TO HALT PETITIONS TO ENTER NEGRO STUDENTS IN WHITE SCHOOLS OF MISSISSIPPI

See Delta Doctor In Break With State NAACP Leaders

MEETING SET FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. IN MOUND BAYOU

Directors of the NAACP in Jackson last Sunday called to plan future action of the NAACP in regard to the Supreme Court decision in the state. The break between Dr. Howard and the State NAACP leaders is regarded as highly significant because he has been long regarded as one of the chief advisers to state NAACP leaders, notably Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus dentist, now president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches.

The group also plans to consider other developments in the state as a result of the demands for immediate integration made at the meeting of Negro and white leaders called by Governor White including the recent proposals and statements coming from the recently organized and fast growing citizens councils, organizations of white groups formed to maintain segregation in the state.

The meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership has been set for Sunday, September 26, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning with preliminary conferences on the agenda, with the principal meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Tentative plans call for holding the meeting in the Mound Bayou high school auditorium.

Mound Bayou, Miss., Sept. 14.—(DSN)—Dr. T. R. M. Howard, widely known delta physician, fraternal, business and civic leader, a resident of Mound Bayou, Mississippi's famed all-Negro town in the heart of the rich delta section of the state, recently proclaimed at the state's most outstanding and militant advocate for Negro rights, and the most adamant spokesman for immediate implementation of the Supreme Court decision at the historic meeting of Negro and white leaders in July held at the call of Governor Hugh White, announced here this week that he will head a drive to halt any effort for integration on the part of Negroes of the state until after the U. S. Supreme Court has completed its decision in the school segregation case following the October hearings.

In a move designed to halt any efforts now in the making on the part of Negroes in the state to demand immediate mixing of Negro and white children in the schools, Dr. Howard has called a meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, four-year-old state organization of which he is founder and chairman of the board and its guiding genius, for the expressed purpose of urging Negroes in Mississippi not to present the petitions prepared by the NAACP to school authorities this year.

According to reports there has been a sharp break between Dr. Howard and state leaders of the NAACP which became evident at the meeting of the State Board of

Walter White To Launch NAACP Membership Drive

Courier, P. 1 - Atlanta, Ga.

32b NAACP

CHICAGO — The 1954 "Fight for Freedom" Membership campaign of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be launched at a mass meeting on Thursday, October 21. Walter White, national executive secretary of the Association will be the main speaker.

The mass meeting will launch the drive for 10,000 NAACP members in Chicago it was announced by Mrs. Cora M. Patton, president of the Chicago NAACP.

White's appearance in Chicago is his first since the historic May 17 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools. The decision cost the NAACP more than $100,000 which was raised by membership and fund raising campaigns conducted by the associations 1,629 city and county branches in 44 states.

Miss Gertrude Gorman, director of the campaign announced that more than 30 divisions for the drive are now in the process of organization. Each division will be manned by a leader, five captains and 50 workers. The divisions will cover all areas of Chicago and will reach all sections of the population, including business, church, labor, professional, fraternal orders, women's clubs and others. Additional workers are needed to put the drive over the top. All volunteers to work in the campaign are asked to call the NAACP office - DOrchester 3-6406.

The Regional Council Of Negro Leadership And The Mississippi Negro

Advocate Jackson, Miss.
32 p. 4 Sat. 5-15-57

Up in Mound Bayou last Friday, The Regional Council of Negro Leadership, an organization apparently having as its purpose the bringing of all Negroes having the capacity, ability, courage, and willingness to accept the responsibility of leadership together in one organization; their membership in the organization, from the beginning, and always thereafter, being predicated on the acceptance of every proposition and proposal, and the endorsement of, and glorification of, the one man, who would thus become the leader of leaders, and therefore the indisputable, all powerful Super-Leader of the Negroes of the state.

From its first meeting, three years ago when several thousand Negroes from all over the state, and from adjoining states, came to Mound Bayou, both to see and hear the justly famed and honored Negro Congressman from Illinois, Representative William L. Dawson, then and now Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the leader of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership discovered, and have successively, and successfully used a Negro whose name and fame is in the hearts and minds of the Negroes of the state and nation as the come-on, prop, and color, for its annual meeting; the results being, because of the great crowds, that the organization, now only three years old, is being magnified far out of proportion to its actual and potential accomplishments and worth, as the organization to carry forward the hopes and desires of the Negro Citizens of the state.

It was Thurgood Marshall, whose name and fame has made of him an idolized hero, and a name known and honored in every Negro household, making his first appearance in Mississippi since becoming recognized as among the nation's leading constitutional lawyers, and leading exponent of the rights of members of his race, as Chief Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that brought the record breaking crowd to Mound Bayou last Friday.

The great political philosopher, lawyer, statesman, and historian, Edmund Burke, finds a vast difference in type, in the two men who thus became the principal actors in the scene that unfolded at Mound Bayou last Friday, one, Thurgood Marshall, the lawyer, trained in what Burke calls the science of jurisprudence, which he defines as, the collected wisdom of the ages; the perfection of reasoning; the combining of the principles of ordinary justice and the boundless variety of human concern; and Dr. T. R. M. Howard, founder, president, and moving spirit of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, presiding over the meeting, a physician, educated and trained, according to Burke, to preside and administer at the sides of sick beds.

It was Burke, in his essay on the French Revolution, who after pointing out that the same reforms at which the bloody French Revolution aimed, had been brought about in England by orderly parlimentary process, which he said was due to the fact that the English Parliament and the English people were being lead by men trained in the science of jurisprudence; also says that the bloody and needless revolution was brought about in France because the leadership of the Assembly, and of the people had been taken-over by small practitioners in medicine and dentistry after they had acquired a superior economic status by preying upon the miseries of the French people—observing in conclusion that the sides of sick beds and the arms of dentist chairs —are not—the places to train statesmen and leaders of the people.

In his speech accepting the Man-of-the-Year-Award, as the man who had done more in 1954 than any other man in the state on behalf of Negro rights, from his own organization, while admitting that there are ten, or one hundred men in the state more deserving, to the accompaniment of the raised eyebrows and snide remarks of the platform guest, Dr. Howard launched out into what has become fashionable among those seeking recognition as leaders, the charge that the Negroes of the state have been sold-down-the-river, by the old Negro leaders, now condemned as "Uncle Toms" and "Handkerchief Heads," who in all the years before he was brought to the state, just eight years ago, had labored in the heat of the day, when there had been no fore-runners to clear away the fears of the timid, and loosen the tongues of the mute, to bring the race thus far on its way, while establishing the base for its survival in the state.

It is a tragic fact that there are a very few, if any, Negroes in Mississippi of statute who understands and appreciates the fact that one gets big by helping to make others big, and thus one of the sad facts about the new Negro leaders that have come up in Mississippi, since the begining of the New Emancipation in 1948, is that they have adopted one of the worst traits brought up from slavery by the Negro, that of trying to condemn and belittle everyone else in order to appear "big" themselves.

Returning to the fashionable habit of the New Negro Leaders of charging others with having sold the Negro down the river, we say here that it should be understood in the first place that this canard is a two-edged sword, cutting among responsible, sincere, and able Negroes of the state, as well as among the responsible white people who realize that Negroes and white people must work together finally before there can be any changes for the better in the state. Therefore since the white people are in the position to call the meetings, where is the wisdom in attempting to brand all Negroes who have been called, and who may be called upon in the future to meet with white groups.

One thing is doubly certain the Negro Leader who presist in using the branding iron is not going to be called, and hence become of less and less value to the people as he continues to make bellicose speeches and prediction about what "we" are going to do.

Observing Dr. Howard in Mound Bayou Friday, those who have made a study of his writings could not keep their minds from turning towards Edmund Burke's

essay on the French Revolution.

As a contrast we turn to Thurgood Marshall, whose speech followed that of Dr. Howard, who warned against name calling among Negro leaders, pointing out that after all of the great legal effort of the NAACP, in fights against segregation in the schools and in all other phases of American life as its ultimate goal, that whatever happens by way of a decision of the United States Supreme Court, Negro and white leaders, in Mississippi and the rest of the South must come together on a basis of equality of representation and work-out conditions to the mutual satisfaction of both groups, at the local levels.

It was an exhibition of the "perfection of reasoning" as pointed out by Burke when the Lawyer, Thurgood Marshall said before the great crowd of Negroes at Mound Bayou that there are many fine white people in Mississippi just as they are in every other state in the United States.

In regard to the good that the Regional Council of Negro Leadership might eventually be able to do for the Negro in Mississippi it would be exceedingly well for its President and Founder, before making any speeches and public statements, as well as plans for the organization, to consider Burke's observation that the sides of sick beds and the arms of dentist chairs—are not—the places to train statesmen and leaders of the people.

Mississippi Faces Economic War

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54 P-3

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. — Threats by whites to crack down on Negroes who favor abolition of segregation, by denying them jobs, credit, loans and other commercial services may touch off an all-out economic war in Mississippi.

Two-thousand delegates to a special meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership met in a huge tent erected in this all-Negro town last week to map plans for fighting white "citizens councils" attempting to keep Negroes in the state from voting or entering white schools.

Spokesmen for the RCNL predicted an attempt to put the economic squeeze on the Negro in Mississippi which would be disastrous to white businessmen.

However, spokesmen added, if such a threat is carried out, Negroes will counter by obtaining their loans from Memphis' Negro controlled Tri-States Bank; by ordering supplies from out of state firms and starting the biggest mail-order boom in the history of the South if white merchants refuse them credit; and by concentrating purchases in Negro-owned establishments within the state.

The delegates adopted two resolutions: 1. That Mississippi Negroes would register, pay poll taxes and vote;

2. That state universities and colleges should accept Negro students immediately.

However, the delegates voted two to one against any concerted move toward ending segregation in public schools before the final Supreme Court decision on how it should be done.

According to Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou physician and RCNL president, 40 Mississippi counties which have a large percentage of Negroes were represented.

Howard described the session as "the most enthusiastic meeting of its type, and the delegates the most determined, of any such meeting I ever attended."

NAACP Counsel Tells Mound Bayou, Bias Is On Way Out

Worked P. 1
Pitts. 5-11-54

By RAYMOND F. TISBY

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—(SNS)—Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, principal speaker at the third annual meeting of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership held here Friday (May 7) in this historic all-Negro town in the Mississippi Delta, alluded to those "peanut head politicians" with "We've got news for them. Come hell or high water; we'll be free by '63."

EVANGELISTIC ATMOSPHERE

There was a quasi oldtime revival meeting atmosphere about the gathering. The setting was appropriate. The sprawling tent vibrated with "amens" and "ain't it the truths" tossed by the capacity crowd conservatively estimated between 40 and 45 hundred persons who filled every available seat and standing space, as they punctuated Mr. Marshall's and other speakers' remarks. According to official reports, a record crowd attended the third annual meeting of the M. R. C. N. L.

"This is an unbelievable crowd" maintained Mr. Marshall, "you couldn't get such a crowd in New York to meet and talk on integration. Only in the south is this possible because here is where the fight is. The weak ones have moved on to Detroit and Chicago while the real ones have remained to fight."

NO MORE CHEEK TURNING

The Negro is groggy from turning his cheeks contended the NAACP chief counsel who added 'there will be no more turning cheek". There is no such thing as a Negro race declared Mr. Marshall in pointing out that the Negro has been denied full citizenship because "they have been standing on our necks. It's time they found somebody else," he stated.

"It's high time the state of Mississippi joined the union," Attorney Marshall insisted. Obviously referring to the Mississippi state legislature extra six week session which centered mainly around the Negro-white school equilization tax levying bill which was twice defeated but finally passed, Mr. Marshall added, "tell Gov. White (Hugh) it would have been better if the session had not been held; regardless of the devious methods used to perpetuate the mythical separate-but-equal doctrine, it's got to be measured by the U. S. Supreme Court. He can run, but he can't hide," he avowed.

CALLS ON 'GOOD' WHITES

Mr. Marshall called on the "good" whites to wake up and realize they are being discriminated against. "Anytime a white person is told he can't sit or ride in a certain section because it is 'reserved' for Negroes, he is being discriminated against because he loses his individual right to sit where he pleases," he declared.

Worked

"The churches too need to reexamine themselves, not the Negro churches because there isn't a Negro church that will refuse admittance to a person because of race or creed but the other churches. They need to admit two persons at the same time—God and the Negro," emphasized Mr. Marshall.

Pitts. 5-1-54

Speaking on integration in the armed forces, the NAACP legal chief told his audience that integration has been completed in the Navy, the Air Force and all but eight units of the Army "which will be completed as soon as all of the 'old soldiers fade away," where Negro and whites "live and die together," he added, "if they do it then, they can do it when they come home."

Speaking extemporaneously Mr. Marshall, who assuredly gained his niche in history when he argued against the famed constitutional lawyer John Davis on the constitutality of segregation in the U. S. public schools before the Supreme Court, told the audience after the Civil War the Hayes-Tilden agreement which gave the southern states the right to handle the Negro problem locally and resulting in the infamous Black Codes was formulated in a Washington, D. C. hotel owned by a Negro "to his everlasting sorrow."

U. S LOST LEADERSHIP

"This country has lost its moral leadership of the world," declared Mr. Marshall. The treatment of Negroes in America is a world problem maintained the civil rights fighter who contended that the world is waiting until America demonstrates its avowed "Democracy" and prove that here "every men is equal."

He stated that over 2,000 Negroes are attending graduate schools throughout the south except in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. "We are going to open up 'ole Miss' and I am personally going to argue the case," he declared. Elaborating, he pointed out that 45 private schools in the south are open to Negroes and four junior colleges in Taxes.

"Too often we have been lulled into believing there can be separate but equal schools. If this is true why not every other year give the Negro school to the whites and the whites to the Negro?" he quipped.

NEGRO PRESS AIDS

Attorney Marshall praised the Negro press for its efforts in raising $20,000 for the NAACP legal defense fund to fight segregation cases and alluded to "ole" Emory O. Jackson (managing editor of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate's Birmingham World) and his "put up or shut up" campaign.

Concluding, Mr. Marshall contended that any enlighten southern spokesman will admit that segregation is on its way out and insisted that there is a need for local organizations "such as this" to be ready to meet the situation.

10,000 Persons Expected

Freedom Rally In Mississippi

Courier, P. 1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—Two important events are scheduled to take place here this week when the NAACP's Atty. Thurgood Marshall appears as chief speaker, May 7, for the third annual meeting of the Regional Council of Leadership, headed by Dr. T. R. M. Howard.

1. Prominent lawyers from seven Southern States will confer with Attorney Marshall Friray morning relative to the U. S. Supreme Court decision to be handed down in the school segregation cases.

Pitt. 5-8-54

2. Mississippians will be asked to raise a $100,000 fund to be used in prosecuting officials who refuse to accept poll tax payments from Negro citizens.

More than 10,000 persons are expected to attend the regional council which will be held under a circus tent.

Lawyers expected to confer with Attorney Marshall are Walden of Atlanta, Ga.; Shores of Birmingham, Ala.; Flowers of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Tourreau of New Orleans, La.; Looby of Nashville, Tenn., and several others.

Dr. Howard, a fearless leader and prominent surgeon and businessman, said: "All agree that now is the time for comprehensive and intelligent planning on the Supreme Court's decision."

Mayor B. A. Green of the all-Negro town will welcome the thousands of delegates and visitors.

Attorney Marshall is scheduled to deliver the major address Friday afternoon.

The 120-piece "new sound" Tennessee State University marching band will be on hand to entertain the crowd. A dozen other college and high school bands will also be present.

'Come Hell or High Water'

'We'll Be Free,' Says Thurgood In Mississippi

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier National News Editor)

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—Negroes of this rich delta area staged a mammoth freedom rally here last Friday, warning the Governor and State Legislature that they are launching a crusade for complete equality.

More than 5,000 Mississippians crowded beneath a circus tent to hear two militant spokesmen call for "First-class citizenship right here in Mississippi."

At the same time, the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, sponsor of the freedom rally, adopted a resolution calling for a defense fund of $100,000 to be used in prosecuting Mississippi sheriffs who deny Negroes the right to vote.

CHIEF SPEAKER for the annual meeting was Thurgood Marshall of New York, head of the legal defense department of the NAACP.

Attorney Marshall declared:

"Come hell or high water, we'll be free by 1963." He added: "It is more important to fight segregation in Mississippi than in any other state.

"The question of civil rights and the question of the treatment of Negroes in the United States is no longer a question of a local or national level," declared the New York lawyer.

"It has now become an international question, one that is watched very closely by all other nations, and especially Russia."

* * *

ATTORNEY MARSHALL warned Negroes who are afraid of fighting for full equality:

"Those who don't believe in it had better get out of the way because we are going to walk over them," he declared.

In a statement that drew loud applause from the crowd, Marshall said, "Tell the Governor and the Legislature that I don't care how many laws they pass or what tricks they use to keep the Negro, down, those laws still have to be measured by the U. S. Supreme Court."

Marshall pointed to the fact that the ending of segregation in the armed forces brought on no race riots and he said white state and private schools in the South already have enrolled more than 2,000 Negroes.

"We are going to open up 'Ole Miss' (the University of Mississippi) and we have prepared lawsuits just in case the university refuses to admit Negroes," the attorney said. "I'll come down and fight the case myself," he added.

* * *

MR. MARSHALL was presented to the gathering by Dr. E. J. Stringer, president of the Mississippi State NAACP.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, founder and president of the Regional Council for Negro Leadership, said, "We are on a great crusade in Mississippi and it will not end until the humblest sharecropper has received full citizenship rights.

"Most of the things you hear about Mississippi are true," declared the prominent Mound Bayou surgeon and planter, "but we are not going to ask God to fight our battles. Instead, we are going to use dollars and fight until we are free."

The regional council named Dr. Howard as "Mississippi's Man of the Year" and presentation was made by Grandmaster James C. Gilliam of Clarksdale, Miss.

* * *

BEFORE THE crowd gathered under the big tent for the gigantic meeting, Attorney Marshall met with ten Southern lawyers and discussed the school segregation case now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Lawyers conferring with Mr. Marshall were H. T. Lockhart, Memphis; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn.; J. F. Estes, Memphis; B. F. Jones, Memphis; B. L. Hooks, Memphis; A. W. Willis Jr., A. A. Latting, Memphis; Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff; U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, Tex., and Thad Williams, Little Rock, Ark.

A parade headed by the sparkling 120-piece band of Tennessee State University led dignitaries through the heart of Negro-governed Mound Bayou prior to the opening of the meeting.

A group carrying placards reading "Liberty and Justice For All" had a prominent spot in the parade.

Mound Bayou Mayor B. R. Green delivered the welcome address.

Rust College singers rendered pleasing music.

League Official Resigns Posts

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of The Columbus Urban League for the past thirty-three years, has resigned his post effective June 30, 1954, it has been announced by James J. West, Urban League president. The story of Mr. Allen's administration is the story of a man who had a plan and put that plan to work.

Columbus, for over the past century, like many other large cities in the North with a proportionately large Negro population, has been and still is faced with grave racial problems. The COLUMBUS PLAN, is dealing with this problem over the past 33 years, reflects the life of Mr. Nimrod B. Allen, one of the nation's foremost authorities on human relations whose social genius, foresight, influence and selflessness, has played a major role in creating a fovarable atmosphere for better inter-racial relations in our city—a change of almost phenomenal proportions.

From the present-day vantage point, it is possible to look back over the past to 1915, when the young social worker was called to our city to serve as executive secretary of the Spring Street YMCA. It is possible to evaluate and interpret the usefulness Mr. Allen has served, in a more analytical manner, than is possible for those who were then on the firing line meeting the day to day problems as they arose. Seen in this perspective, thus, he loomed in significant relationship with one of the most dynamic forces toward the development of a more democratic Columbus, THE COLUMBUS URBAN LEAGUE, which he organized in 1917.

Mr. Allen entered the scene during that critical period of World War I when there was a shortage of labor in the plants in the North, and Negroes were being induced in great numbers to come into our industrial centers, Columbus shared greatly in this influx, creating grave problems, in that the Negro migrants from Southern rural districts were mostly untutored and knew little of the living habits in this highly specialized industrial center.

It was under Mr. Allen's guidance that The Columbus Urban League in cooperation with the church, Ministerial Alliance, schools, YMCA, NAACP and other social agencies, that the problem was attacked. To meet this difficult situation, he responded to an appeal in 1921, to take over the executive secretaryship of the League. He has served in this capacity until the present, patiently soliciting and receiving the cooperation of the leadership and influential forces of this community, including the press, radio and television.

Through these forces, The Columbus Urban League offered a plan which was rejected by many because of time element necessary for education. But a few far-sighted individuals of both races, accepted the plan which called for creating an atmosphere for interracial harmony.

32b 1954

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT BECOMES WORLD-WIDE

The World Congress of Women has emphasized the remarkable participation of women in the great movement of the peoples, which is developing all over the world for a policy of peace and progress, and women have taken an increasingly greater part in all the struggles conducted in a great many countries against the constant lowering of the standards of living and for the defense, or winning of national independence.

Mrs. Dodson

Within the frame work of these general struggles they are defending their own rights with a new ardour.

In the last few months, great successes have been achieved towards the relaxation of international tension; the armistice in Korea, the growing opposition to the Bonn and Paris agreements, the calling for a four power conference, a certain degree of resumption of trade between the countries of East and West.

But as long as the main questions in dispute are not settled, as long as war continues, as long as the atomic and hydrogen bombs remain a threat and the burden of the armaments race rests on the peoples, PEACE WILL NOT BE WON, FOR PEACE WILL NOT WIN ITSELF. It will be won by the united and organized action of all those who are opposed to war.

The great success of the World Congress of Women was, on the one hand, due to the fact that it was held in a period when the work done for years to make the peoples realize that they could play a predominant role in the march of world events, had brought about a general consciousness which did not leave the women untouched; and on the other hand, to the work done by the women's organizations.

The striking thing now, is the qualitive change of the movement, its MASS CHARACTER, even in many countries where it was formerly weak of non-existent; the number of special actions taken by women; their growing firmness in defense of their own demands, and the degree of unity achieved in the basic organizations.

The success was also due to the fact the problems dealt with corresponded to women's concerns and hopes, and also to the fact that national organizations understood that it was not only possible to unite women who accept the programme in its entirety, but also those who agree on only one point.

The program of the Women's International Democratic Federation is the defense of the rights of women, of children and of peace, because those are the concerns of women; but not all these points interest every women in the same degree, and even on each individual point, this or that aspect of the question will interest certain women more particularly than others.

Hence, big campaigns can raise the general consciousness, and at the same time, differentiated organizational work makes it possible to involve a maximum number of women in activity.

The Congress has marked an important stage, an essential stage in the WOMEN'S MOVEMENT, the possibility of bringing together numbers of women who can play a decisive role in the struggle of the peoples.

In 22 countries, national congresses and conferences have taken place or are in preparation. The Congress of Canadian Women has adopted a charter of WOMEN'S RIGHTS. In Brazil, the National Conference supported the Declaration of the Rights of Women, adapted to the special conditions of the country. In Norway, the two organizations belonging to the WIDF are also preparing their Congress on the defense of women's rights.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN

At the Congress of the Federation of Japanese Women's Organizations, which was attended by 1,200 delegates, they presented a report, and a resolution adopted by the Congress states that: "Peace, Liberty and Women's Rights cannot be assured if the rearmament being carried on by the Yoshida government is not halted.

"The Women of Japan must defend their rights, combat the remnants of Feudalism and fight with the women of all countries for a WORLD OF PEACE"

Dealing with the question of political rights, the report shows how the campaign is being carried on in Columbia, Nigeria and Switzerland, drawing in an ever increasing number of women and organizations.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WOMEN ALL OVER.. ... . THE WORLD FIGHT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

With the world growing smaller each day, brought about by air transportation and otherwise, telecast, television, radio and press, and all of the other inventions, the "Woman's Movement" which won the franchise for women in the United States of America and lost prohibition, seems to be resting on its oars as far as any other big movement is concerned.

Mrs Dodson Fee

One of the national organizations has a spectacular objective, nor do they seem interested in any use national or international effect that interests the women of the rest of the world.

Perhaps the women of the United States of America are doing wood and saying nothing because of the communistic [illegible] country is experiencing. Many of our finest organizations have been classed as Communist fronts. Most likely this intimidated the women. Rest assured that it is not due (their part) to the fact that they are disinterested.

Nevertheless, the torch lit by the Woman's Movement of other lands burning brightly on every hand and forces that have for ages are aroused in Asia, South America and the Islands of the Sea. European women have taken the lead and their slogan "Equal Rights for Women and happiness for children and PEACE without war" — is driven into the minds and hearts of women all over the world, especially the women in the poorer strata of society.

Time has gone by since the World Congress, where two thousand participants representing millions of women unanimously demonstrated their firm decision to fight for their democratic rights for the happiness of their children and for PEACE, and called on all women, the world over for closer cooperation in that fight.

The decisions of the World Congress of Women — expressing the dearest hopes and aspiration of women — constituted a concrete programme, on the basis of which activities have developed. After the Congress the decisions were discussed in thousands of meetings and assemblies and were approved by millions of women all over the world.

They helped to imbure the Women's Movement with a new spirit, to strengthen the action and organization of women in the struggle.

To put these decisions in effect the women's organizations of 27 countries including Sweden, Denmark, Brazil, Argentina, Austria, Japan, India, Indonesia, Israel and Norway, held women's congresses in the course of which, the most important questions concerning the defense of women's rights and the defense of children and of PEACE were discussed.

In September, 1953, at the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation, which has been fighting since its inception for an improvement in the lives of women and for their emancipation, a broad campaign in defense of women's rights was started, in application of the Declaration of Rights adopted in Copenhagen.

The campaign involved women in all countries it stimulated activity on the part of their organizations toward the same end and was carried out under the most varied forms.

The democratic women's organizations of Italy, France, Sweden, Finland and Argentina held national and regional congresses of working women and conferences by occupation conferences of peasant women, of house wives, of railroad men's wives, or miners' wives.

At these conferences women presented their demands for equal pay, for equal work and other important rights.

What affects women in one country — now that the world is so small — affects them all over the world — therefore, remember; One woman is useful, one hundred women are forceful, and one million women (united) are invincible.

Courier Editorials

Happier Days Are Here

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress have just issued a very interesting and provocative report on progress in interracial relations entitled "Civil Rights in the United States: 1953."

It is an illuminating document for those who have been inclined to sell America short: i. e., the pessimists who have been moaning about how much the United States is being injured in world esteem by its failure to solve all of its problems.

The sixth in the annual series devoted to analysis of the interracial situation with regard to civil rights, the 189-page survey is replete with instance after instance showing the progress of civilization in a mere twelve-month period.

For a nation irrevocably committed to jim crowism (according to the propaganda) it seems that the United States did very well by itself in 1953.

Not only was there no retreat in the drive toward complete democracy, but the gains in several areas were spectacular.

There was a "noticeable decline" in lawless assaults on minority groups as well as a sharp drop in resort to violence to maintain inequality, such as less bombings of Negro homes, absence of lynchings and a decline in the killings of Negroes by peace officers.

There was a continuation of the trend toward opening of the ballot to Negroes, notably in Tennessee, Texas and Alabama, while the elimination of racial segregation in the armed services "initiated by the Truman Administration, has been vigorously pressed toward conclusion under President Eisenhower," with 90 per cent of the Negroes in the Army serving in unsegregated units, with the process likely to be completed by the summer of 1954.

Not only did the Federal Government file briefs during 1953 condemning segregation in two Supreme Court cases, but the Eisenhower Administration reversed the policy of segregation of civilian employes at Southern Naval bases.

In states, territories and cities the progress was marked by new anti-discrimination laws, with the total now twenty-six constitutional amendments, statutes and resolutions in twenty-one states.

Negroes during 1953 continued to broaden their vote and to win elective posts in the South, while all forms of mob violence markedly declined, along with more convictions of peace officers for brutality toward Negroes.

On the job front, opportunities for the employment of Negroes markedly increased, and at the end of the year seven states and one territory (Alaska) had fair employment laws effectively enforced; five states had legislation to that effect not well enforced, and twenty-seven cities in other states had fair employment ordinances.

The improvement in the school situation is well known, and it is steadily growing, what with twenty-four state-supported graduate and professional schools, thirteen state and municipal undergraduate schools and forty-six private institutions in the South and border states admitting Negro students, to a total of some 2,000.

Encouraging also is the improvement of interracialism in places of public accommodation, in housing and in transportation, with the most spectacular improvements in the District of Columbia.

Not only has the church lowered the color bars, but Negroes were admitted in 1953 to twenty-seven state and county medical associations in Southern states, leaving only the Georgia association restricted to whites.

The report is a voluminous document which we hope will be widely read by all those who want to know what is the exact status of interracial relations in the United States at the present time.

OKLAHOMA CONF. OF BRANCHES NAACP TO CELEBRATE SILVER JUBILEE IN OKLAHOMA CITY IN 1955

Life Memberships Purchased By Three Oklahomans At Last Week's Idabel Session

WILLIAMSTION, STAFF, REELECTED

IDABEL — With forty branches reporting representation, the Oklahoma Conference of Branches got under way in the auditorium of the CME church Thursday morning. Several visitors and friends came from Texarkana, Clarksville and other outlying points in Arkansas and Texas when President H. W. Williamston called the session to order.

Following the reading of the minutes of the last session by Mrs. Fedroa Moore, state secretary and their adoption, President Williamston named the various committees which were to function during the convention. The executive committee then went into session to discuss the various activities of the past year and to set the program for the following year, under the guidance and direction of the chairman, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City.

Following a period for dinner the delegates at 2:00 o'clock went into session and heard welcome addresses from various local citizens, which was followed by a response from Mr. George W. Hubbard of Nowata. Dr. Williamston then delivered his annual address, in which he discussed the work of the association and the plans he had in mind for the future. The address was referred to the committee on president's address.

During the morning session, on motion of state chaplain, A. H. Byrd, the convention voted to send President Williamston and Editor Dunjee to Washington next month, at the time when the Supreme Court passes on the segregation cases. The cases are scheduled to be argued on the 6th of December.

The church was packed Thursday night to hear inspirational addresses delivered by Prof. Melvin B. Tolson, Langston university, and Attorney U. S. Tate, Dallas. A portion of Prof. Tolson's address was given over to a discussion of his experiences with President William S. V. Tubman, while that distinguished African was in the United States recently. The big audience laughed when Tolson reminded them that we had two Negro generals in this country, "But they do not have any army. I was strolling around with two Negroes who actually had a real honest to God army behind them" concluded Tolson.

Tate, in a large measure devoted his time to discussing the many cases he had handled in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas during the past twelve months. Both speakers were loudly applauded.

Ira Hall, of the department of education was one of the Friday morning speakers, and at the afternoon session, preceeding the reports of the officers and the election, Gloster Current, of New York City conducted a workshop on desegregation. He told the delegates some of the problems they were going to face in entering the new social order, and a round-table followed with the delegates asking interesting questions.

When the time and place committee reported, it was decided to hold the next session in Oklahoma City, and declare it to be the Silver Anniversary of the Association. The tentative plans are for inviting the presidents of all of the state conferences in the nation to attend next year, in addition to being the oldest state conference in the United States, representatives from the various states will be requested to participate in a Silver Anniversary program. Efforts will be made to bring at least two outstanding speakers to Oklahoma for this occasion.

At the night session a splendid address was delivered by Gloster Current of New York City. Three members who had purchased life memberships were presented as follows: Mrs. D. J. Diggs, Oklahoma City; Dr. H. W. Williamston, and Editor Roscoe Dunjee. Current spent most of his time during his address telling his audience how necessary it is that every one purchase an annual membership in the NAACP, and that integration poses some serious problems that Negroes must plan to invest far more in than a mere two dollar membership.

Delegates were urged to go home to their branches and solicite life memberships from among the citizens. These memberships cost $500.00, and can be purchased on a ten year plan of $50.00 per year.

NAACP Views Segregation as History by 1963

Segregation in public schools in the South, including Georgia, will be a "thing of the past" by 1963, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predicted here Friday night.

Gloster Current, national supervisor of NAACP branches, told delegates attending the 13th annual Georgia state conference that desegregation in Georgia "would be a lot easier if state officials would cooperate."

He said integration has "worked out fine" where state officials have cooperated in border states and urged delegates attending the Atlanta meeting to "talk less and do more because there is a long fight ahead to complete the job of integration."

A workshop conference will be held Saturday at the Butler Street YMCA. The conference will close Sunday with a mass meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church.

NAACP Due To Put Million In Integration

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will have to spend a million dollars a year to carry out desegregation plans, delegates to the organization's state convention were told here Sunday.

Dr. James M. Hinton of South Carolina, speaking at the last session of a three-day conference at Wheat Street Baptist Church said each state will be asked to raise its quota to aid NAACP in working toward smoother implementation of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

He warned Negroes to avoid "divided forces" in their efforts to end separate schools.

The May 17 decision of the high court saved face for the American people, he said. It advanced the American people as a whole, not just the colored race, he added.

Dr. Hinton said "the wide gap" between standards of white and Negro schools is argument enough against segregation.

Possible New Role For NAACP

The labor clinic, called by U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel of the NAACP, recently held in Waco, presents a possible new role for the NAACP in the climate of freedom into which Negro Americans are now emerging. Mr. Tate said that the clinic "promises immediate and great leverage to free both the individual laborer and the unions that have been hamstrung in the matter of employment, job promotions and upgrading."

While the immediate objective here was to be a "guide to lawyers who have to represent any individual or union in the matter of eliminating discrimination," doubtless the hope is that this may lead to the positive result of more employment and better employment and, perhaps, suggests a broader view of the word "advancement" in the name of the NAACP.

The point is that "the Advancement of Colored People" must necessarily take on new and broader significance as the legal barriers based on race and color are leveled. In the spirit of putting first things first, it has been proper and understandable that the important first steps necessarily concerned themselves with such things as breaking down the barriers to voting, set up by the white primaries, and the barriers to equal education set up by the separate schools.

People who have been under the handicaps of a segregated system, as we have been for so many decades, will need a new kind of approach to "Advancement" from that which was indispensable, when the big job was first to strike down the legal blockade which has stood in the way of advancement. The brief filed by North Carolina in the school segregation cases, for instance, made the point that Negro children are more retarded than white children, but it omits the simple fact that the deficiencies of the segregated schools are more to blame for this than anything else. The NAACP might very well include within its definition of "Advancement" the development of programs and techniques to help Negro children overcome the lags which the segregated pattern has imposed. Very soon, if the time is not already here, a redefinition of the word "Advancement" in the name of the NAACP would seem to be in order.

Cancel Bowles' NAACP Address

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The New York State NAACP executive board last week unanimously approved the withdrawal of an invitation to Bryant Bowles to address a New York State conference of the organization.

The invitation had been issued earlier by a branch chairman in the belief that Bowles, self-styled leader of an NAWP (National Association for the Advancement of White People) and a violent opponent of desegregation in the public schools, might help to clarify public thinking.

NAACP Appoints Two To Help With Southern School Compliance

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has appointed two new field secretaries to assist local NAACP branches in securing compliance with the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools, it was announced here recently by Roy Wilkins, Association administrator.

The new staff members are Edwin C. Washington, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, and Medgar Evers of Mound Bayou, Miss. Mr. Washington will be assistant field secretary for the Southwest region, and Mr. Evers for the State of Mississippi. They will work under supervision of Gloster B. Current, director of branches.

The Southwest region of the NAACP comprises Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, and maintains headquarters in Dallas. Mr. Washington, who was associated with the Dallas NAACP branch and employed by the U. S. Post Office, attended Prairie View (Texas) A. and M. College.

Mr. Evers, former agency director for the Magnolia Mutual Life Insurance company in Mound Bayou, Miss., is an alumnus of Alcorn (Miss.) A. and M. College.

Mr. Current pointed out that the appointment of Mr. Washington and Mr. Evers brings to a total of four the persons who recently have been employed by the NAACP to carry out a directive of the national Board of Directors calling for assistance to Association branches in "a greatly expanded program of community action to implement the Supreme Court's decision (on public schools) on the local level."

Other recent appointments to the NAACP staff were those of Charles W. Greenlee, assigned to the State of Georgia, and Madison S. Jones, assigned to general field work. The National Association now employs 12 field secretaries and three regional secretaries.

Let Sleeping Dogs Lie

Nothing can be gained by refilming "The Birth of a Nation," and a great deal of harm can come from a revival of the Civil War "hate" picture. The N.A.A.C.P. rightly protests the remaking of a picture which engenders racial animosity and violence and which makes heroes out of Ku Klux Klansmen.

The National Association has vigorously fought the showing of this picture ever since it first appeared in 1915. Several years ago when the old film was brought out of the moth balls and put on the screen for the benefit of young viewers, the N.A.A.C.P. was successful in having the picture banned in many cities across the country. Now that a proposal has been made to remake the picture using the modern techniques of sound, Cinemascope, and color, the N.A.A.C.P. is objecting anew.

Also speaking out against the remaking of the film this week were two movie players who rose to stardom for their parts in the original "Birth of a Nation." One of them said, "It would be a flop, like most remakes." The other commented," You couldn't make it today. It is too controversial. The theaters would be blown up."

We doubt that the theaters actually would be blown up, but a revival of the picture certainly would react like a bomb on the emotions of those Americans who are just learning what the U. S. Constitution means by "equality before the law" and who are beginning for the first time to accept the principle of democracy in every day living. Much of the good work that has been done in recent years toward bringing about a closer understanding between the races would be undone. If the picture were distributed widely, it might slow up the progress toward integration which has been proceeding at such a rapid rate since the Supreme Court's decision banning separate schools.

If all movie goers were completely emotionally stable and level-headed persons who could view the film for its historical value without letting their thinking become distorted or their emotions disturbed, there would be no harm in reproducing the picture. But too many persons who go to movies are easily influenced by what they see and hear on the screen. The inflammatory "Birth of a Nation" would stir up feelings and memories that are best left unrevived.

No good can come from bringing out a new "Birth of a Nation." Let sleeping dogs lie.

32b 1954 NAACP

No Oddities These—

Negro students strolling tthe campus at Louisiana State University are no longer oddities. Negroes are graduating from a broad variety of courses. At Southwestern College at Lafayette, La., there are sixty-two Negroes in the under graduate school. Suits are pending to get into the others.—Rivera Photo.

IN LOUISIANA THEY'RE SCARED OF THE NAACP

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The pompous political bosses of Louisiana are shaking in their battle-scarred Confederate boots.

They're scared of the NAACP. They're afraid that the "arrogant, alien NAACP and its hirelings" will "completely destroy the friendly relations now existing between our races."

These would-be lily-white politicians already have defied the Supreme Court and set up Hitler-like laws to enforce continued school segregation, but they still fear and deeply resent those "sinister rascals, the carpetbag NAACP."

In a stern warning to the NAACP, State Senator W. M. Rainach of Summerfield, chairman of a joint legislative police committee set up for the purpose of keeping the "sinister rascals" in line, declared:

"We will not tolerate their driving their wedge betwen our white and colored people . . . We can pack the NAACP off to where it belongs."

Meanwhile NAACP officials throughout the State of Louisiana take all of this with a smile. They have no fears. They continue to map their strategy, smoothly and calmly, refusing to expose their ace cards.

A little man in racially mixed New Orleans, Atty. A. P. Tureaud, sits behind his desk and directs the NAACP's legal fight. He isn't talking too much either, but his power is being felt throughout the state.

As a result of law suits brought by the NAACP, Negroes now are attending the graduate schools here at once all-white Louisiana State University and they are matriculating in large numbers on an undergraduate level at formerly all-white Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

These two important NAACP court victories stand as proof that the State of Louisiana will accept school integration once it is forced to do so. These two victories also stand as an explanation for the fear which appears to be enveloping the state's lily-white political bosses.

Furthermore, the NAACP is pushing another suit calling for mighty LSU to open the doors of its undergraduate school to Negroes.

The Louisiana State NAACP, now headed by Mrs. Doretha Combre of Lake Charles, has filed more than twenty other cases calling for school integration on the secondary and elementary level and in trade schools.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP in the state is not the strongest. The Negro is not too vote-conscious, and where he is politically strong, his vote is split by power-grabbing leaders. The white advocates of segregation know this, but they also know that Negroes, even the complacent ones, will reach into their pockets and pay for the court battles that will eventually bring about complete integration in this very mixed-up state.

Said one Negro leader: "We won't have any trouble getting money for our court fights."

There are a few Negroes who still go along with segregation, even a school principal or two and some teachers who are not fully qualified, but the majority of the teachers, the students and pupils, and the man on the street say without hesitation: "We should have had it a long time ago."

Said one teacher: "I'm ready. Hope it starts tomorrow."

* * *

THE CATHOLICS, considered the most powerful group in southern Louisiana, had been expected to be the first to wipe out school segregation, but they haven't done it yet and it is beginning to look as though they are going to adhere to the rebel cry of lily-white state politicians.

The Catholics could wipe out segregation in a minute. But, they still hold on to their separate schools.

There has been some integration by the Catholics on the college level.

Loyola University of the South in New Orleans, a Jesuit school, has admitted Negroes as undergraduates for the past five years, and two colored students have been admitted to the College of Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau, a small, but very old Catholic college for girls.

* * *

ARCHBISHOP Joseph Rummel announced earlier this year that he was considering a plan for integration of Catholic parochial schools, but he apparently yielded to public pressure and reaction, some of it coming from prominent white Catholic lay leaders.

His latest announcement on the subject said the Catholic Church would not take any action before public schools fall in line with the Supreme Court decision.

The Catholic powers supported the Supreme Court decision and later opposed Louisiana's Amendment 16 which outlaws mixed public schools, giving off the indication that they favor school integration.

But, it also is obvious that the Catholics are not anxious to disturb hostile whites, many of whom are Catholics, by ending segregation in the parochial schools.

* * *

THE CATHOLICS' biggest fear is this: they believe that integrated parochial schools would cause many of the white Catholic children to enroll in the now all-white public schools.

Such a movement, they say, would cause the Catholic Church a loss of considerable money because all parochial school pupils pay tuition.

More than 50 per cent of the white grade school pupils in the New Orleans area attend parochial schools and this has resulted in overcrowded conditions in the Catholic schools.

A large number of Negroes attend the all-Negro Catholic parochial schools but, in the public schools, colored pupils outnumber whites by a small margin.

* * *

INTEGRATION already is working smoothly on the undergraduate and graduate level in Louisiana, much to the disappointment of state political leaders.

More than two hundred Negroes are enrolled at Louisiana State University here. They are fully integrated and have full use of the dormitories and dining room.

Approximately eighty colored students are attending Southwestern Louisiana Institute on the undergraduate level. This is a state-supported school.

Negroes gained admission to LSU and SLI through court battles sponsored by the NAACP.

Negroes were admitted this year to the Baptist Seminary in New Orleans.

Catholic schools now enrolling Negroes on the undergraduate level are Loyola in New Orleans and the College of Sacred Heart for Girls at Coteau, La.

* * *

STUDENTS AND faculty of Tulane University in New Orleans have petitioned the board of trustees to admit Negroes. No decision has been made by the board members.

The doors of Xavier University (Catholic) and privately supported Dillard University, both in New Orleans, are open to all races but no whites have applied for admission to these institutions.

Neither Southern University nor Grambling College, supported by the state for Negro students, has been requested to enroll whites. Their state charters forbid Negroes attending school with whites. This policy, however, has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

* * *

ALTHOUGH colored students are attending the graduate schools at LSU, Negroes seeking undergraduate work there have been barred pending the outcome of a suit brought by A. P. Tureaud Jr., son of the NAACP lawyer in New Orleans. Tureaud Jr. is attending Xavier University while the suit is pending.

Young Tureaud attended LSU for a short time, living in the dormitory, but his registration was revoked on the grounds that equal facilities were available at Southern University.

A ruling of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Tureaud case, which uphold segregation,

has been remanded by the Supreme Court on a question of procedure. The case was originally heard before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by only one judge, rather than the full three.

Attorneys for both sides now are trying to decide whether the case should be reconsidered on merit or procedure.

* * *

WHEN SCHOOL desegregation does come to Louisiana it is expected to work easier in the southern and southwestern sections of the state. Whites are said to be more hostile to Negroes in the northern part of Louisiana.

One New Orleans leader said no trouble is expected in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, where the whites are more "liberal" and because Negroes have shown some leadership among themselves and have been able to gain strength politically.

Yet, others argue that integration will be easier in spots like Lake Charles, Lafayette and Opelousas because there are so many light-complexioned Negroes and so many dark-skinned whites in those areas.

Some tension is expected to pop up in places like Shreveport, Alexandria, Ruston and Minden, and some of the smaller communities because of strong anti-Negro sentiment.

* * *

THE ORLEANS parish school board president, Dr. Clarence Scheps, made it clear that he is still for segregated schools. Even after admitting that Negro school buildings are inferior and less adequate than white schools, he said, "it is my considered opinion that a sudden, rapid integration in the public school system would do irreparable damage to the children of both races."

The New Orleanian said "A main pitfall of integration would be the reluctance of the people to approve new tax increases for the schools."

Dr. Scheps admitted that 7,800 Negro children in the Orleans parish are still on the platoon system, attending school only half of a day instead of a full day because of overcrowded conditions, and he admitted that fifty-one Negro classrooms in New Orleans are still heated by pot-bellied stoves.

* * *

THERE WERE two attempts to enroll Negro pupils in so-called all-white schools at the opening of the school term last fall. In both instances, the pupils were denied admission and sent back to all-Negro schools. There were no disturbances in connection with these moves.

Seven colored pupils were turned back at Gretna, just across the Mississippi River from New Orleans, and in Baton Rouge about forty Negro pupils were refused admission to an all-white school originally constructed for Negro use in a suburb known as Dixie.

The two Negro lawyers, A. L. Pitcher Jr. and Johnnie A. Jones, who escorted and represented the colored children seeking admission to the Dixie school, are now under fire and were to appear Dec. 2-3 before the Committee on Professional Ethics and Grievances of the Louisiana Bar Association.

Trouble started when several parents of the children seeking admission to the Dixie school told a state investigating committee that they had not authorized Attorneys Pitcher and Jones to represent their children.

The bar association has accused the two lawyers of being unethical and a fervent effort is being made to disbar the two Southeren University law school graduates.

This action against Pitcher and Jones can be traced, many believe, to the recently appointed ten-man joint legislative police committee which has been making a study and investigation of segregation-integration since the legislature closed.

This is the committee headed by Senator Rainach, the man who would like to chase the NAACP out of the state. Several volunteer white attorneys throughout the state are giving expert aid and advice to the committee.

* * *

WHILE THE State of Louisiana continues to use every scheme possible to hold on to segregation, Negro teachers of the state are fighting just as hard to bring about integration. Their organization is one of the strongest in Louisiana, and it is headed by J. K. Haynes, a man who was fired from his teaching post because he dared fight for equality.

The Negro teachers not only pay Mr. Haynes a larger salary than he received as a teacher, they also have financed most, if not all, of the school integration cases that have been ruled on or are pending in Louisiana courts.

Like South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, the State of Louisiana enacted laws aimed at delaying and, if possible, killing the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools.

The people in Louisiana went to the polls on Nov. 2 and approved Amendment 16 (the entire eligible Negro vote could not have killed it).

Amendment 16 places the police power of the state behind segregation; authorizes the legislature to enact laws on all matters "regarding the terms and qualifications for admission to the public schools," and provides that future amendments to the public school provisions of the constitution can be voted on at special elections instead of waiting for the biennial elections.

The Legislature was in session when the Supreme Court handed down its decision and the legislators went into a huddle and passed two acts, one which has almost the exact wording of Amendment 16. The other act makes the local school superintendent the authority in assigning children to specific schools.

Under its new laws, the State of Louisiana contends it is operating segregated schools as a means of "promoting and protecting public haelth, morals, better education and the peace and the good order of the state, and not because of race."

To Fight Segregation In Public

SELMA, Ala. (ANP) — An NAACP official told a cheering overflow audience at First Baptist church here last week that the organization plans to war on segregation in areas other than education.

Miss Constance B. Motley, NAACP attorney from New York, made a fighting speech against segregation in housing, transportation and recreation at the final session of the Alabama State convention meeting here.

In her speech, she explained why segregation in areas other than education must be abolished. Segregation in house, for example, she said, automatically produces segregated schools.

Segregation in transportation will be fought in court. She said a suit to abolish segregation in railroad cars and waiting rooms is now pending before the Interstate Commerce commission.

"We plan to attack segregation in local buses and anything else that rolls," she declared.

In education, Miss Motley revealed NAACP plans to "open up" the University of Alabama to Negroes.

She spoke with confidence as she said, "We will open up the law school, medical schools and graduate school, and any other school Negroes want to attend."

Negro Relation To NAACP Cited

NEWTON, Dec. 13 — "It is fallacious to reason that the Negro race does not want those things for which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands. It is also fallacious to reason and to assert that the NAACP is Communist controlled."

These were the statements of Dr. Samuel Spencer, dean of men at Davidson college, in an address to Newton Kiwanians. Dr. Spencer traced the development of the Negro movement in this country from the day of Booker T. Washington.

The Negro does want those things for which the NAACP agitates, but he does not want trouble, Dr. Spencer said.

He further declared that the NAACP has not changed its platform, except for the inclusion of FEPC added in World War Two, since it was organized shortly after the beginning of the 20th century, Dr. Spencer said.

He said Communists in the United States, instead, adopted the platform of the NAACP in many instances in an effort to gain increased party membership through the Negro race.

The answer to present problems facing the South is not based on bloodshed, Dr. Spencer said, but rather on a Democratic process of approaching the problem with intelligence and a constructive background knowledge of the Negro, the NAACP and other factors involved.

NAACP Branches In Mississippi Get Threats, Calls

Birmingham, Ala.—Efforts to run the NAACP out of the State of Mississippi were reported here this week by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's Southeast Regional Secretary.

Mrs. Hurley described the efforts as "repercussions from the political campaign leading up to the recent primary election in Mississippi."

Action to run the NAACP out of the state was promised by the winner of the Senatorial nomination and several of the legislators in Mississippi, Mrs. Hurley explained.

She said her office has received numerous complaints from NAACP branches in Mississippi describing threatening visits and telephone calls by white persons to branch officers in several sections of Mississippi.

Cause of the lawless threats was laid by Mrs. Hurley to the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools and to increased interest among Negroes in voting.

"Although our people are terribly annoyed, they are not frightened as they might have been a few years ago," she observed.

Mrs. Hurley said she has been assured by the national office of the NAACP that the full resources of the Association will be used to protect Negroes in Mississippi.

32b 1954 NAACP

NAACP's Peekskill Chapter Rebuked by Dr. Tobias

NEW YORK—The Peekskill chapter of the NAACP was sharply rebuked last week for having invited Bryant W. Bowles to address a state-wide conference.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, took Peekskill branch President Melvin Tapley to task for asking Bowles, racist agitator and president, of what he calls the National Association for the Advancement of White People, to the meeting.

"The last thing in the world," Dr. Tobias said, "that the national office or the state conference of the NAACP would do would be to invite a character like that to take part in a program, even if the program was designed to show him up."

DR. TOBIAS promptly postponed the conference "indefinitely."

He said, "It is intolerable to extend an invitation to a man who stands in defiance of the implementation of the orders of the United States Supreme Court. He is not only up for trial in connection with his efforts to prevent those children from attending school—there are legal charges against him in Florida and Maryland—but he is facing legal action in connection with the funds of his organization and his own income tax return.

"The national board will investigate the motive back of issuing such an invitation and will report back in three weeks. The board has the power to revoke a chapter's charter if it finds a situation that is intolerable, and I certainly do feel that issuing such an invitation is intolerable."

NAACP

- Delegates from 5 states hold parley
- Wilkins hits Brownell's school brief

PHILADELPHIA.

Delegates from five eastern and border states who attended the week end emergency conference of the NAACP here voiced strong disapproval of gradualism in public school desegregation.

The keynote of the two-day conference, held at the Fellowship Commission building, was expressed in a speech by Roy Wilkins, national administrator.

"We do not believe," he told the 130 delegates, "that our children who have so long been deprived of their opportunities should now have to depend on the whims of thousands of localities to secure their constitutional rights as Americans."

REFERRING TO THE brief filed with the United States Supreme Court two weeks ago, the NAACP official added:

"It would paradoxical if it were decided for the first time that constitutional rights may be postponed because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feeling.

Wilkins declared that the schools cases were brought to vindicate rights which, as a matter of common knowledge and legal experience, need above all others protection against local attitudes and patterns of behavior.

THE OPENING SESSION of the conference was highlighted by reports on the resistance to ending of school segregation in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Milford, Del.; Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C.

The reports were submitted by Willard Brown of White Sulphur Springs; John W. Flamer, Milford; Bowen Jackson, Baltimore; Dr. Margaret J. Butcher and Eugene Davidson, Washington.

The "incidents" were analyzed by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology, City College, NYC.

* * *

DR. CLARK made the following recommendations:

1. NAACP branches cannot afford to compromise on the issue of desegregation of schools.

2. The organization must emphasize its role of advocate of law and order.

3. In communities where threats are made against advocates of desegregation, it is imperative that the program be carried out at any cost.

4. The NAACP must align itself with the respectable elements of communities.

5. Exploit the weaknesses of the opposition.

6. Give status and public acclaim to all organizations and individuals who support the cause of desegregation.

7. Make realistic appraisal of all factors on both sides of the issue.

Speakers at the morning session on Saturday were:

Joseph V. Baker, Philadelphia and Henry L. Moon, NYC; subject, "Use of public relations media to mold public opinion."

C. Anderson Davis and John L. Tilley, "Role of the church and religious groups."

Maurice Fagan, executive director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, "Role of civic and similar organizations."

Herbert Hill, "Role of organized labor."

At Saturday afternoon's session ways and means of working with school boards to implement integration were discussed.

Speakers included Robert L. Carter, NAACP special counsel; Spottswood Robinson 3rd, NAACP attorney for Virginia;

Dr. Butcher, member of the D.C. school board and Wagner D. Jackson, president, Wilmington, Del., NAACP.

A list of delegates, branches and towns follows:

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA: R. R. Lomax, Catharine and Mary Young, Mrs. Kathleen Martin, C D. Harris, Walter C. Wynn, Mrs. Rebecca Bowie, C. J. Moat, George Harris, Sam Hall, Charles A. Shorter, John D. R. Willis, Eversley, Vaughan, Joseph A. Horn, Robert Bonner;

BROWNSVILLE: Henry Jefferson, president; Henry Metcalf.

DAUPHIN COUNTY: F. L. Henly, Dr. George A. James, Mrs. Jones, Harriet Foister.

CARDALE: Mrs. Larry B. Jackson, Dolores Orenette, Mrs. Helen Miner;

PENN STATE CONFERENCE: Joshua Thompson, Ambler; Philip Smith, Ambler; William Smith, Guy McGee Henry Smith;

READING: Mrs Anita V. Jackson, Herbert G Jackson, Ira L. Thompson.

CARNELLSVILLE: Mrs. Elnora Calvin

MAINLINE: V. G. Birkhead, Miss Ann Hines, Isabell Strickland, Margaret Easton.

CHESTER: Mrs. Helen Saunders, Ernest Saunders, Edward Leatherstone, George Raymonds, Herman Webb, Mrs. Farleon Johnson, Miss Elayne Hackett, William Whitaker.

LAMOTT: Arthur Harris, Mrs. Ella Harris.

EASTON: Nora Washington, president; Rebecca Threadford, Elizabeth Franklin, George A. Clark.

NEW CASTLE: John B. Cambell;

WILLIAMSPORT: Mrs. Marie G. Bright;

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON: Miss Pauline Young, Mrs. Margaret J. Harvey, Earl C. Jackson, Luther Porter, Wagner Jackson, Ruth Kolber, Shirley Blatt, Mrs. Edith Delancey;

SUSSEX CO.: Rev. Randolph Fisher, Milford.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN: L. D. Proust, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, Mrs. Bessie Shivers;

RAHWAY: Charles Breame, Edgar Amos;

NEW BRUNSWICK: Theodore Taylor, Hall Mulasky, Joseph Welch;

MONTCLAIR: Mrs. O. W. Catlett;

JERSEY CITY: Rev. Joshua E. Licarist, Mrs. Cardelie G. Johnson, Walter Singleton;

ORANGE: Mrs. Blondine Bruce, D. T DeScaffenreid, Mr. Samuel A. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Delia Martin.

ATLANTIC CITY: Rev. W. L. D. Lyght, Mrs. Margaret Cantin, Mrs. Beatrice Boulden;

CUMBERLAND COUNTY: Solomon Riley; Joseph Miles;

HIGHTSTOWN: Thomas R. Williams, president;

ASBURY PARK: Mrs. Lillian B. Jones,

MARYLAND

MD. STATE CONF.: Kenneth Harner;

WORCESTER CO: Mrs. Elsie C. Briddell, E. C. Patton, Howard Showell, J. H. Patten, W. G. Brown;

HOWARD CO: Rev. E. E. Arter;

HARFORD CO: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Banks, Mr. Hannah B. Johnson;

TALBOT CO: Mrs. Dorothy Small, Rev. W. C. Davis, president; Rev. T. M. Murray;

BALTIMORE: George B Brown, Bowen Jackson, Mrs. Patricia Jackson, Rev. J. M. Tilley, Rev. O. S. Franklin;

PRINCE GEORGE: Mrs. Mary Brower, Irene Cross;

WICOMICO CO: Rhuel Watts

KENT CO: George E. Thomas

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK: Mesdames Gertrude G. Smith, president; Myrtle Wilson;

GLOUCESTER CO. Mrs. Emma Baytop;

RICHMOND: D. J. M. Tin W. Lester Banks;

FAIRFAX CO.: Dr. E. B. Hen son;

GREENVILLE CO.: M. D. Kn Mrs. E. R. Karox;

ACCOMAC CO.: Miss Violet G son, George White;

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON: Willard L. Brow

RALEIGH: William Beverly

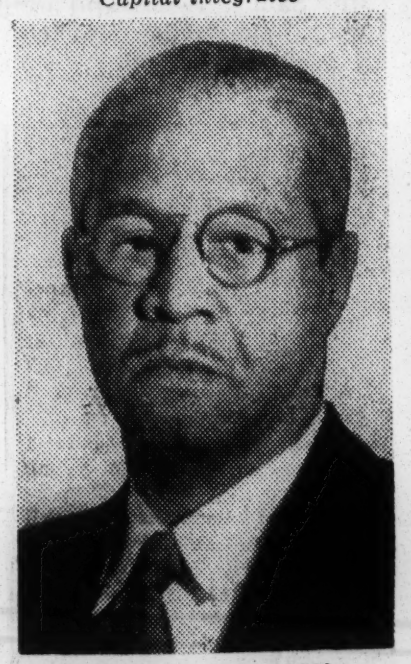
BLUEFIELD: Rev. R. J. Watsor president;

HUNTINGTON: Mrs. C. M. Gray

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dr. Margaret S. Butcher, Eugene Davison, Mrs. Davidson.

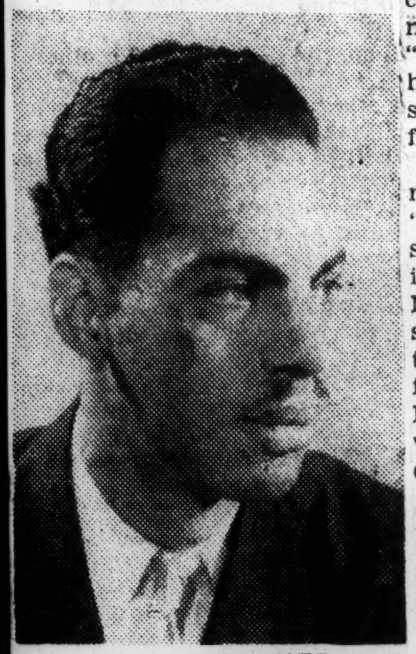
DR. MARGARET J. BUTCHER
Capital integrates



EUGENE DAVIDSON
Progress in D.C.

ROY WILKINS
Keynote speaker

DR. U. S. WIGGINS
New Jersey doings



JOHN W. FLAMER
Milford situation

MRS. LILLIAN JACKSON
Baltimore victory

Rev. Hinton Says Race Must Take Initiative In Implementation

Daily Worker Tues. 12-7-54

P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

James M. Hinton, dynamic state NAACP leader of South Carolina, told the closing session of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches, that segregation in education denies training to the race for many skilled jobs and the Negro must take the initiative in implementing the May 17th decision. The man who gave leadership to the Clarendon County, S. C. public school segregation case which was part of the U. S. Supreme Court's historic May decision also predicted that once the court makes its decision on implementation "it would courageously enforce it."

As the principal speaker at the final NAACP session which was held at Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday afternoon, Mr. Hinton declared that the anti-segregation decision perhaps meant more to the nation than to the Negro because "now the country can lift up its head and look all in the face and say it really believes in democracy for all."

Despite that some people in both races have what he described as a "vested interest" in the segregation system, the South Carolinian said it was wrong and a handicap to the Negro. He said more and more persons in the white race are coming to this conclusion. He cited recent favorable stands by the Methodist Bishops and the Southern Baptists, with white groups, in regards to the court's anti-segregation decision.

INEQUALITY POINTED UP

He said South Carolina is now spending about 65 per cent of school funds on Negroes. This is proof of the disparity between facilities in education between the races in that state, he said.

Mentioning the citizens Councils which sprung up in Mississippi and Alabama in an effort by some white people to prevent integration in education by exerting economic pressure on Negroes. Rev. Hinton said the Negroes spend about 16 billion dollars annually and they could depend on themselves against such pressure by applying some pressure of their own.

Illustrating that firmness was necessary by the court in dealing with the segregation issue, the speaker said high officials in South Carolina had made default statements before and after the decision out-lawing the white primary. But after the court made its decision, the judge called in party officials and told the mhe would be in his office on election day and the Negro was not to be denied the right to vote.

"If the Negro shows the courage to stand up," the speaker said, he would have all the necessary support. He warned that attempts will be made to divide Negro leadership and cited a development in his state and the September primary here in Georgia. But the divide and defeat tactic will not work in the fight against segregation, he predicted.

In closing, Hinton said the people in the rural areas were showing more courage about the school segregation issue than those in some of the urban areas.

Dr. William Boyd, president of the Georgia Conference, presented Rev. Hinton.

William Jackson of Morris Brown College and James Hudson of Clark College rendered musical numbers, accompanied by Johnson Hubert.

Aid From the CIO

P.C.

THE Congress of Industrial Organizations through the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation has made a magnificent gift of $75,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for use in promoting full acceptance of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Courier

Most of this generous gift will be used by the Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., during the next three years to develop "understanding and acceptance of desegregation of institutions and activities under governmental control." P. 6 Post 5-22-54

We agree with Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, who, in making the presentation to NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn, warned that "the free world cannot win the struggle against communism merely by building great military power or flexing its economic muscles," although the advantages of having such power cannot be ignored in the face of Soviet world-wide aggression.

We hope that the American Federation of Labor, the great financial and industrial combines, and the churches of all faiths in this country will match the generosity of the CIO.

The NAACP has demonstrated by its numerous victories that it knows how to touch the conscience of America in the drive toward the goal of an America without color bias, but to continue its good work it needs concrete aid from those who have the money and can afford to give it. Pittsburgh

The aid they give will be a gauge of their sincerity in wanting to eliminate color bias and discrimination from this civilization.

To Hear Reports P. 1

Reports on the various incidents will be made by local representatives. T. G. Nutter of West Virginia will tell the story of White Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson will report on Baltimore, Eugene Davidson on Washington, and John W. Flamer on Milford. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors will deliver the keynote address at the opening session, Friday.

Saturday will be devoted to discussions of ways and means of organizing community support for integration and of working with school boards to implement the program. Among speakers scheduled to address these sessions are Rev. C. Anderson Davis, president, NAACP branch, Blufield, W. Va.; George Schermer, director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant; Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member, District of Columbia Board of Education; and Spottswood W. Robinson, Ill,. NAACP atorney for Virginia.

Call Emergency Conference On School Desegregation

Bystander Des Moines, Ia.

Philadelphia,—A two-day emergency conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held here during the Thanksgiving Day week-end, November 26-27. The conference, to be atended by delegates from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia, will consider problems arising out of desegregation of public schools in those states and in Washington.

Following anti-integration demonstrations in White Sulphur Springs W. Va.; Melford, Del. and Baltimore and Washington, the NAACP Board of Directors authorized the calling of the emergency conference. An analysis of these incidents and suggestions for dealing with them will be presented by Dr. Alfred McClung Lee Brooklyn College sociology professor

Pan. 11-11-54

32b 1954

NAACP

NAACP Civil Rights Drive Nets Funds

NEW YORK — A total of $3,533 has been reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its Fight for Freedom campaign, in the fortnight ending today.

Branch contributions to the campaign during the fortnight were: Lake Charles, La., $1,000; the Virginia State Conference of Branches, $2,000; Weldon, N. C., $100; Jackson, Miss., $250; Perry, Okla., $25; Meridian, Miss., $50; Miami, Fla., $25; Hyde County, N. C., $8.

In addition, the campaign received $75 in miscellaneous contributions.

School Integration analyzed in Crisis

NEW YORK — Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, Brooklyn College professor, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, have written articles analyzing the recent anti-integration school demonstrations.

The articles are in the November issue of Crisis, official organ of the NAACP. Dr. Lee calls for strong civic leadership in the transitional period, while Mr. Mitchell points out that, "firm law enforcement at the first sign of trouble can prevent its spread."

'We Dare Defend'—The motto for the State of Alabama is "We dare defend our rights" and there are some people of color who believe in it. Top left is Aaron Sellers making his report to Mrs. G. R. Lee, financial secretary of the NAACP in Alabama. Sellers sued registrars and now six Negroes are registered in his county although there are over 8,000 eligibles. Top center, you have to be a voter to belong to the swank Citizens Club of Montgomery, Ala. A. C. Green, proprietor, checks the record before admitting anyone. Top right, Dan Byrd, NAACP field representative, and W. A. Paton of Birmingham, discuss a procedural issue at the recent Alabama State NAACP session in Selma, Paton is state prexy. Ruby Hurley, regional NAACP representative, chats with the Rev. Wiley Hollis of Dallas County on the outlook. Says the Rev. Mr. Hollis, "Things are better but our people is a scared nation." In Talladega, Ala., white and Negro children attending the Sessoms school play happily together. They belong to the same Scout units and school clubs.—Rivera Photo.

MRS. MEMPHIS T. GARRISON, (right) originator of the NAACP Holiday Seals Campaign, shows 1954 issue of seals to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, NAACP Board of Directors, as Miss Bobbie Branche, director of this year's 28th annual campaign, looks on.

Miss Branche wears a hat and a corsage fashioned out of the holiday seals. The hat was designed by Bill Howard of Detroit's famed House of Beauty. The seals are now on sale through the NAACP national office and through local branches throughout the country.

Desegregate Now, NAACP Lawyers Say

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Decrees ordeing immediate desegregation in public schools are asked by the attorneys for NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in their brief filed with the United States Supreme Court last week in answer to the Court's questions on the implementation of the May 17, decision.

However, if the Supreme Court issues its decrees at a time when desegregation would present an administrative problem, September 1955, is the date the court is asked to order the defendants in the five school segregation cases to put an end to their Jim Crow schools.

On the other hand, should the Court decide to grant the schools time to develop and institute a gradual desegregation plan, then September, 1956, is asked as as "the outside date by which desegregation must be accomplished."

The lawyers do not ask the court to direct or supervise the decrees. They claim no elaborate decree structure is necessary.

The May 17 decision was the result of five cases brought before the high court challenging the validity of the statues requiring the separation of the races in public and elementary schools. They came from Kansas. South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

NAACP legal defense attorneys are Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and director-counsale of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., New York, and Harold R. Boulware, Columbia, S.C., (the South Carolina case); Robert L. Carter, NAACP Assistant special counsel and assistant counsel of legal defense, New York, and Charles Scott, Topeka, Kans. (The Topeka case); Spottswood Robinson, III, Southeast regional counsel of legal Defense and Oliver W. Hill, member of the Legal Defense National Legal committee, both of Richmond, Va. (the Virginia case); Jack Greenberg, legal defense assistant counsel, New York, and Louis L. Redding, member Legal Defense National Legal committee, Wilmington, Del. (Delaware case); and James M. Nabrit, professor of Law at Howard university and member of Legal Defense National Legal committee, and George E. C. Hayes Washington, D. C. (the D. C. case)

NAACP Branch Fights 'Blackout' By Board

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Levelling a blistering attack upon the national administration of the NAACP, a committee has launched an all-out fight to elect Eugene Davidson, president of the local branch of the NAACP, as a member of the national board of directors of the NAACP.

In a letter to NAACP branches throughout the country, the "Committee for Eugene Davidson" charges the national administration with ignoring local branches in carrying on certain NAACP activities.

As examples, it cites the National NAACP Youth conference, held here, at which Vice President Richard M. Nixon spoke, and the launching of the Freedom Fund Campaign, sponsored by the national office, at which President Eisenhower spoke.

The letter, signed by H. Carl Moultrie, secretary of the local N.A.A.C.P. branch, charges that the Washington branch was ignored in connection with both of these events and that Walter White, N. AAACP. executive secretary, wrote a letter seeking to justify the "branch blackout."

This controversy, the letter says, was finally resolved by Dr. Channing Tobias chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. board agreeing that "no branch anywhere should ever be ignored when NAACP public meetings are held in cities with branches."

The letter also revives the controversy between the local branch and Dr. Montague Cobb, a member of the national board, who resigned in protest against an action taken by the local branch, writing a letter to newspapers stating his reasons.

The board has failed to take any action in this matter, "threatening a basic principle of branch protection against the wrongful and irresponsible action of a national board member," the letter asserts.

The letter also charges that the national administration gave Bishop Stephen G. Spootswood of the AME Zion church, a delegate voting badge at the Dallas convention last summer, accrediting him to the local branch, although he was not a delegate from that branch.

Although the national nominating committee had before it Mr. Davidson's name as a candidate recommended by the local branch, the letter charges, it nominated Bishop Spottswood upon the recommendation of the national administration.

"The nominating committee has, with rare impropriety, we think, and with calculated design to neutralize the constitutional rights of members to nominate by petition, circulated branches with a campaign plea that its slate be elected rather than substitutions of any of the three persons on the ballot by petitions," the letter also charges.

It adds that "these facts strongly substantiate our belief that there is a dangerous trend against and not for branch participation and that the national administration is becoming more and more unresponsive to branch sentiment.'

To check this alleged trend, the letter urges other branches to vote for Mr. Davidson.

Va. Masons present $1,000 to Marshall

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Prince Hall Masons of Virginia last Monday presented Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP with a $1,000 check for the continuance of its legal research fund.

The check was presented to Mr. Marshall by Dave Alston, past grand master of Prince Hall Masons in Virginia in the NAACP legal fund's offices at 107 West 43rd St.

Mr. Marshall, in accepting the check, said it brought to a total of more than $70,000 the amount which Prince Hall Masons all over the nation have given to the Prince Hall Mason's Legal Research Fund during the past three years.

THE PRINCE Hall Masons agreed three years ago to provide the sum of $20,000 a year to Mr. Marshall for legal research. The action was taken at a grand masters conference.

Since that time, although various jurisdictions of the Masons are independent of each other and, therefore, were not bound to the agreement, Mr. Marshall reported that checks are received at his office regularly from various Masonic jurisdictions.

THE CHECK Mr. Alston presented to Mr. Marshall was drawn on the First State Bank of Danville, Va. M. C. Martin, president of the Danville bank, is grand treasurer of the Virginia Masons.

The Rev. W. L. Ransome of Richmond is grand master. J. W. Jeffress, Lynchburg, is grand secretary. All of the money given the NAACP by the Prince Hall Masons goes directly into legal research.

NAACP

● Delegates from 5 states hold parley

● Wilkins hits Brownell's school brief

PHILADELPHIA

Delegates from five eastern and border states who attended the week end emergency conference of the NAACP here voiced strong disapproval of gradualism in public school desegregation.

The keynote of the two-day conference, held at the Fellowship Commission building, was expressed in a speech by Roy Wilkins, national administrator.

"We do not believe," he told the 130 delegates, "that our children who have so long been deprived of their opportunities should now have to depend on the whims of thousands of localities to secure their constitutional rights as Americans."

REFERRING TO THE brief filed with the United States Supreme Court two weeks ago, the NAACP official added:

"It would paradoxical if it were decided for the first time that constitutional rights may be postponed because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings."

Wilkins declared that the schools cases were brought to vindicate rights which, as a matter of common knowledge and legal experience, need above all others protection against local attitudes and patterns of behavior.

THE OPENING SESSION of the conference was highlighted by reports on the resistance to ending of school segregation in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Milford, Del.; Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C.

The reports were submitted by Willard Brown of White Sulphur Springs; John W. Flamer, Milford; Bowen Jackson, Baltimore; Dr. Margaret J. Butcher and Eugene Davidson, Washington.

The "incidents" were analyzed by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology, City College, NYC.

* * *

DR. CLARK made the following recommendations:

1. NAACP branches cannot afford to compromise on the issue of desegregation of schools.
2. The organization must emphasize its role of advocate of law and order.
3. In communities where threats are made against advocates of desegregation, it is imperative that the program be carried out at any cost.
4. The NAACP must align itself with the respectable elements of communities.
5. Exploit the weaknesses of the opposition.
6. Give status and public acclaim to all organizations and individuals who support the cause of desegregation.
7. Make realistic appraisal of all factors on both sides of the issue.

Speakers at the morning session on Saturday were:

Joseph V. Baker, Philadelphia and Henry L. Moon, NYC; subject, "Use of public relations media to mold public opinion."

C. Anderson Davis and John L. Tilley, "Role of the church and religious groups."

Maurice Fagan, executive director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, "Role of civic and similar organizations."

Herbert Hill, "Role of organized labor."

At Saturday afternoon's session ways and means of working with school boards to implement integration were discussed.

Speakers included Robert L. Carter, NAACP special counsel; Spottswood Robinson 3rd, NAACP attorney for Virginia; Dr. Butcher, member of the D.C. school board and Wagner D. Jackson, president, Wilmington, Del., NAACP.

A list of delegates, branches and towns follows:

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA: R. R. Lomax, Catharine and Mary Young, Mrs. Kathleen Martin, C D. Harris, Walter C. Wynn, Mrs. Rebecca Bowie, C. J. Moat, George Harris, Sam Hall, Charles A. Shorter, John D. R. Willis, Eversley, Vaughan, Joseph A. Horn, Robert Bonner;

BROWNSVILLE: Henry Jefferson, president; Henry Metcalf.

DAUPHIN COUNTY: F. L. Henly, Dr. George A. James, Mrs. Jones, Harriet Foister.

CARDALE: Mrs. Larry B. Jackson, Dolores Orenette, Mrs. Helen Miner;

PENN STATE CONFERENCE: Joshua Thompson, Ambler; Philip Smith, Ambler; William Smith, Guy McGee Henry Smith;

READING: Mrs Anita V. Jackson, Herbert G Jackson, Ira L. Thompson.

CARNELLSVILLE: Mrs. Elnora Calvin

MAINLINE: V. G. Birkhead, Miss Ann Hines, Isabell Strickland, Margaret Easton.

CHESTER: Mrs. Helen Saunders, Ernest Saunders, Edward Leatherstone, George Raymonds, Herman Webb, Mrs. Farleon Johnson, Miss Elayne Hackett, William Whitaker.

LAMOTT: Arthur Harris, Mrs. Ella Harris.

EASTON: Nora Washington, president; Rebecca Threadford, Elizabeth Franklin, George A. Clark.

NEW CASTLE: John B. Cambell;

WILLIAMSPORT: Mrs. Marie G. Bright;

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON: Miss Pauline Young, Mrs. Margaret J. Harvey, Earl C. Jackson, Luther Porter, Wagner Jackson, Ruth Kolber, Shirley Blatt, Mrs. Edith Delancey;

SUSSEX CO.: Rev. Randolph Fisher, Milford.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN: L. D. Proust, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, Mrs. Bessie Shivers;

RAHWAY: Charles Breame, Edgar Amos;

NEW BRUNSWICK: Theodore Taylor, Hall Mulasky, Joseph Welch;

MONTCLAIR: Mrs. O. W. Catlett;

JERSEY CITY: Rev. Joshua E. Licarist, Mrs. Cardelie G. Johnson, Walter Singleton;

ORANGE: Mrs. Blondine Bruce, D. T DeScaffenreid, Mr. Samuel A. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Delia Martin.

ATLANTIC CITY: Rev. W. L. D. Lyght, Mrs. Margaret Cantin, Mrs. Beatrice Boulden;

CUMBERLAND COUNTY: Solomon Riley; Joseph Miles;

HIGHTSTOWN: Thomas R. Williams, president;

ASBURY PARK: Mrs. Lillian B. Jones,

MARYLAND

MD. STATE CONF.: Kenneth Harner;

WORCESTER CO: Mrs. Elsie C. Briddell, E. C. Patton, Howard Showwell, J. H. Patten, W. G. Brown;

HOWARD CO: Rev. E. E. Arter;

HARFORD CO: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Banks, Mr. Hannah B. Johnson;

TALBOT CO: Mrs. Dorothy Small, Rev. W. C. Davis, president; Rev. T. M. Murray;

BALTIMORE: George B Brown, Bowen Jackson. Mrs. Patricia Jackson, Rev. J. M. Tilley, Rev. O. S. Franklin;

PRINCE GEORGE: Mrs. Mary Brower, Irene Cross;

WICOMICO CO: Rhuel Watts

KENT CO: George E. Thomas

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK: Mesdames Gertrude G. Smith, president; Myrtle Wilson;

GLOUCESTER CO. Mrs. Emma Baytop;

RICHMOND: D. J. M. Tinsley, W. Lester Banks;

FAIRFAX CO.: Dr. E. B. Henderson;

GREENVILLE CO.: M. D. Knox, Mrs. E. R. Karox;

ACCOMAC CO.: Miss Violet Gibson, George White;

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON: Willard L. Brown,

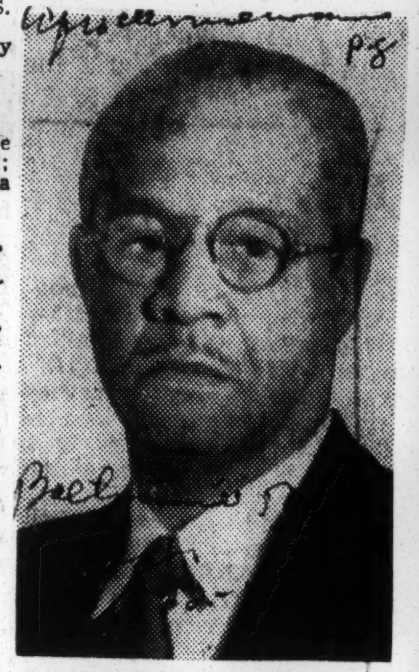
RALEIGH: William Beverly

BLUEFIELD: Rev. R. J. Watson, president;

HUNTINGTON: Mrs. C. M. Gray

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dr. Margaret S. Butcher, Eugene Davison, Mrs. Davidson.



EUGENE DAVIDSON
Progress in D.C.

ROY WILKINS
Keynote speaker

DR. U. S. WIGGINS
New Jersey doings

DR. MARGARET J. BUTCHER
Capital integrates

JOHN W. FLAMER
Milford situation

Fighter—Mrs. Doretha Combre of Lake Charles, La., is one of the few women state presidents of the NAACP. She is a fearless leader and narrowly missed a seat on the school board twice. Mrs. Combre (right) is discussing her campaign with a supporter.—Rivera Photo.

MRS. LILLIAN JACKSON
Baltimore victory

$100 A Doctor Fund Sought To Fight Bias In Medicine

Tuskegee, Ala. (ANP).—A proposal that every Negro doctor in the country kick in $100 each to a fund to rid the medical profession of racial discrimination was made here last week by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard university and editor of the Journal of the National Negro Medical association.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, Dr. Cobb pointed out that history has proven segregated medical systems are unworkable and should be abolished. He added that the American Medical association assessed its members $25 each to fight the national health insurance proposal and said Negro doctors should be willing to put up $100 to banish discrimination from health areas."

He suggested that the $100 apiece by the 4,100 colored physicians and surgeons be turned over to the NAACP's "Fighting Fund for Freedom" campaign, which is aimed at ridding the nation of racial discrimination by 1963. That year will mark the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

NAACP To Spend Million A Year For Desegregation

ATLANTA, Ga—The NAACP will have to spend a million dollars a year to carry out its program in the interests of desegregation, Dr. James M. Hinton of South Carolina, told delegates to a three-day NAACP session at Wheat Street Baptist Church here. In order to raise the money necessary, each state will be asked to raise its quota, he added. Hinton warned the delegates to beware of "divided forces" in their fight. He added that the "wide gap between standards of white and Negro schools is argument enough against desegregation."

ADD TO STAFF

Meanwhile, on another front—from New York City, Roy Wilkins, NAACP Administrator, announced that the organization has appointed new field secretaries in two states to assist branches in fighting segregated public schools. The new staffers are Edwin C. Washington, jr., of Dallas, Texas, and Medgar Evers of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Washington is assigned to the Southwest region, including Arkansas, Louisiana, New Orleans, Oklahoma and Texas, with Dallas headquarters. Evers will handle the state of Mississippi. Both will work under direction of Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches. Formerly associated with the Dallas NAACP and employed by the U. S. Post Office, Washington attended Prairie View

Altar of race mixing.

"The White Race is the builder of civilization. If the White Race

Company in Mound Bayou, Miss., is an alumnus of Alcorn A and M College.

NAACP gold pins to 5 campaign workers

CHICAGO, Ill. — Gold NAACP pins have been awarded to five members of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP for securing 50 or more members in the 1954 Fight for Freedom membership campaign now in progress.

The recipients of the pins were Mrs. Amy P. Victor, Dr. R. N. Green, Bernard T. Dooley, Albert Brooks and Lee Hamilton. The pins were presented at the NAACP membership meeting last week by Cora M. Patton, president of the Chicago Branch.

New State Officers For NAACP

OFFICERS FOR THE ensuing year were elected at the annual meeting of the NAACP Missouri State Conference of Branches last week end in Charleston, Mo. Pictured here are the officers-elect and Gloster Current, director of branches of New York. They are from left: Harvey E. Parham of St. Louis, president; Jesse Sterling of Cape Girardeau, 2nd vice president; A. P. Marshall of Jefferson City, 1st vice prseident; Mrs. Joyce Dotson of Kansas City, assistant secretary; Mrs. Velma Woodson of Kansas City, secretary; L. B. Boler of Charleston, treasurer; and Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches, NAACP. Only Mr. Sterling is new. He replaces the Rev. George Bell of Cape Girardeau, who was forced from his pastorate because of his vigorous NAACP activities in the segregation issue.

NAACP Will Aid In All Local School Desegregation Efforts

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—A national officer of the NAACP this week pledged the "full resources" of the Association to any local legal effort to secure desegregation of the schools in line with the Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, told a meeting of the NAACP branch here that resistance to the Supreme Court no-segregation rule is "sporadic" and that "dozens of communities have carried out desegregation successfully."

The meeting, held on October 10, was attended by the Mayor and Congressman Donald Jackson.

Addressing the Pacific Tow Club in Los Angeles on Octobe 12, Mr. Wilkins praised the spiri of the 28 citizens of that area whi have taken out NAACP life memberships or become life membership subscribers since the first of the year. Dr. H. Claude Hudson, national NAACP board member, is president of the club.

Explaining that the NAACP needs funds to carry out desegregation in local communities, Mr. Wilkins urged more large gifts to the Association as well as life memberships "to speed the elimination of segregation from American life."

NAACP Charges Fight Looming To Oust Group In Mississippi

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 3 (AP)—Reports indicating that efforts have been started "to run the National Association for Advancement of Colored People out of Mississippi" have been received, an NAACP official said today.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional secretary here, charged that the attempt "was promised by the winner of the (U.S.) senatorial nomination and several of the legislators" in the recent Democratic Primary there.

Sen. James Eastland, a Delta planter, was renominated for another term last week. He defeated Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin of Laurel.

Mrs. Hurley said complaints of intimidation had been received from six counties scattered around Mississippi. 'It is expected that the matter will be placed before the department of justice," she said.

"In one county," she asserted, "certain law enforcement officers together with a number of other persons walked in on one of our branch meetings and warned our people to leave registration and voting alone when they learned that was the purpose of the meeting.

"We have had numerous complaints about threatening telephone calls and visits by white persons to our branch officers in several sections of Mississippi.

The official said the U.S. Supreme Court decision affecting segregation in public schools and Negroes in registration and voting "are the underlying causes of the recent actions against the NAACP."

Mrs. Hurley said in another statement that the NAACP is non-political, and does not endorse any candidate in the current Georgia primary race. She said false charges have been made that the organization was backing certain candidates.

NAA[illegible] — Launching of the 1954 NAACP Holiday Seals drive was announced this week by Miss Bobbie Branche who manages the annual campaign. The new seal, in red and green, shown above was designed by Miss Louise Jefferson of New York City.

Mrs. Jackson re-elected by NAACP

Crusader serving 20th year at helm of Baltimore unit

BALTIMORE

Reporting 7,050 members and $18,061 in cash from its successful annual membership campaign, the Baltimore Branch NAACP unanimously re-elected Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president at the annual election of officers and victory membership meeting Tuesday night at the Sharp Street Methodist Church.

Serving her twentieth year at the helm of the NAACP, Mrs. Jackson recounted the growth of the branch from its inactivity in 1935 to its present status as the Thalheimer Award winner at the National Convention in Texas last summer for being one of the largest branches and having the most active program in the country.

A native Baltimorean, Mrs Jackson's mother, Amanda Bowen, was freeborn in Baltimore in 1854. Her father, Charles Carroll, descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was freeborn in Howard County in 1838.

Said Mrs. Jackson, "The spirit of freedom is in my blood stream."

— o O o —

DURING THE MEETING, Mrs. Jackson paid tribute to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and its president, Dr. Carl Murphy, for their long fight against injustice to and oppression of colored citizens.

Mrs. Jackson declared the NAACP and the AFRO-AMERICAN had been twin generals in the NAACP's fight for freedom.

The church also came in for special commendation from Mrs. Jackson. She said: "The NAACP is God's workshop and the ministers of our city have been most cooperative in helping to help God bring brotherhood to Baltimore."

The labor, business and professional people were also praised for their constant support of the NAACP's cause.

The president pledged an unceasing, uncompromising fight of the NAACP until every vestige of unconstitutional discrimination is ended.

The branch voted to continue the membership campaign until December 15th to give every church organization, and interested citizen an opportunity to get their memberships and contributions in to the branch office at 402 Dolphin Street.

NAACP Names C. W. Greenlea Field Secretary

Charles W. Greenlea of Atlanta has been appointed NAACP Field Secretary for the state of Georgia, it has been announced by Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A native Atlantan, Greenlea has been active for many years in civic and political affairs of the city and the state.

He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Branch NAACP and has been an active volunteer in NAACP work for many years.

Greenlea was formerly connected

with the Atlanta Daily World and reporter for the Associated Negro Press. Prior to his newspaper position, the Georgia NAACP Field Secretary, was director of Atlanta's U. S. O. Servicemen's Center.

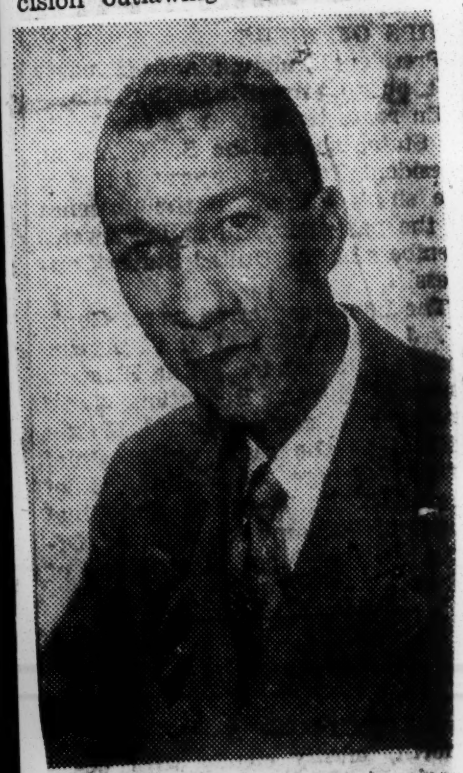
The new Field Secretary is a graduate of Morehouse College, and a former student of Atlanta University School of Social Work and Columbia University. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

COORDINATING POST

Greenlea's work will consist of coordinating the activities of the NAACP throughout the state of Georgia in close cooperation with Dr. W. M. Boyd, President of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches. A major portion of his work will entail assisting with activities of the Atlanta Branch, the State's largest, in cooperation with Prof. C. L. Harper, President.

In accepting the appointment Greenlea stated, "I am happy that I have been chosen for this honor, certainly I shall do all that I can to push the program of the NAACP in this state.

Our main order of business is to exert all of our energy toward implementing the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation."



CHARLES GREENLEA

TYLERTOWN NEGROES SAY THEY DID NOT UNDERSTAND WORDING OF SCHOOL PETITION AS PRES. OF NAACP BRANCH RESIGNS

TYLERTOWN, Miss. Aug. 17—The president of the Walthall County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said he had resigned after presenting a petition to the county school board because he had not known the petition's "far-reaching effects."

Education Supt. Edd Duncan said the petition was a "form furnished the local NAACP chapter by the national headquarters" which asked reorganization of the county schools in accordance with the May 17 Supreme Court ruling banning school segregation.

Duncan said the petition was signed by 30 names, with chapter president Sidney Allen signing first.

But Allen told the school board, "I talked to a majority of the 30 Negroes signing the petition and have found that they, like myself, did not thoroughly understand the wording of the petition. The petition was read before our meeting one time. It's contents were then represented to us as an appeal for better schools, better transportation and an opportunity to be heard by the county board of trustees.

"On this basis we signed the petition. Had we known its far-reaching effects, we would not have signed it."

By U. S. Official

NAACP Told To Eschew Race Blocs

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13 (UP).—Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins said yesterday there is danger the world will be broken up into racial blocs such as "Asia for the Asians, Africa for Negroes, Europe for white people and America for whoever can get in."

Wilkins, a Negro, said no group of Americans should be "part of a world-wide association of colored people."

"I do believe that the role of Negro leadership in America can help to develop a character for our country which is sensitive to all of the many kinds of people who inhabit the earth," he said.

Wilkins spoke to the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wilkins said no other single achievement has done as much to improve U. S. prestige abroad as the Supreme Court's May 17 decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. He said he based his statement on conversations with people from all over the world.

Board Approves Tobias' Role In Banning Bowles At Meet

NEW YORK—The prompt action of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, in averting the appearance of a notorious racist at a conference of the New York State NAACP has been fully approved by the Association's Board of Directors. The board expressed unanimous agreement with its chairman's action at its regular monthly meeting on November 8.

Informed of the invitation to W. Bryant Bowles to address a week-end NAACP conference in Peekskill, Dr. Tobias, after consultation with Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the state conference, and members of the national office staff, took immediate steps to suspend the scheduled meeting and issued a directive that "under no circumstance" should Bowles, president of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People, be permitted to address an NAACP meeting.

The white supremacy advocate had been invited to speak by the Peekskill branch, host to the conference, without the knowledge of state officials or the national office.

Discussing the incident in the Board meeting, Dr. Tobias made it clear that he did not consider the issue of freedom of speech involved. "Freedom of speech," he said, "does not require us to make our platform available to a man in custody of the law as Bowles was at that time or to one who openly incites violations of the law of the land as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court. Bowles is opposed to everything for which we stand."

32b 1954

Hicks agrees with Tobias in banning Bowles' talk

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. P.21

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Every time I get to feeling that I'm old enough and smart enough to run this world all by myself something happens which makes me thank my lucky stars that there is someone else around with more experience and more brains than I have.

Sat. 11-27-54

This was brought home to me rather forcefully a few weeks ago, when my good friend and fellow journalist, Melvin Tapley, president of the Peekskill branch of the NAACP, got struck by lightning and invited Bryant Bowles to be a guest speaker for the Peekskill NAACP.

P.21

This is how it was:

I had just come back from watching Bowles spew his hatred all over Delaware and I was sitting there at my desk thinking what I'd do to Bowles if I were national head of the NAACP when the phone rang.

* * *

THE VOICE at the other end of the wire Mel Tapley, the Peekstill NAACP head and a friend of long standing.

Tapley had a problem. Tapley said "Jimmy I called to tell you that I've invited Bryant Bowles to be our speaker for the NAACP!"

I let go with a big, loud belly laugh. "That's real great," I said to my friend Tapley, and laughed again.

"I don't know if it's so great or not," said Mel. "The guy has just notified us that he will accept!"

* * *

I JUMPED straight up in the air. All I could say was "What!!" Tapley assured me that I had heard him right the first time. Then he asked me "What do you think of it?"

My mind began racing a mile a minute. I thought of Bowles and how I detest the man. I thought of my previous thoughts a moment before—on what I'd do to him if I were head of the NAACP.

And then I thought of my friend at the other end of the wire, waiting for an answer to his question.

Then I said to myself. You've just been thinking of how you would run the NAACP. Now if your were head of the NAACP at the moment, what would YOU do in a situation like this.

* * *

THIS IS the way I reasoned with myself. The invitation has been extended. The guy has accepted.

If you notifiy him now that he is not wanted as a speaker, the guy will take the letter and use it as a weapon in his hate meetings to show that the NAACP is afraid of him.

And, still reasoning in my silly little mind. I said to myself, the thing to do in a situation like this is to play it cool. Yes, that's what I would do. I would play it cool if I were head of the NAACP.

* * *

I'D TELL THE folks that "Here's a man who has ideas different from our own, but we recognize his right to free speech and we are going to listen to him now, although I'm sure you will not agree with what he has to say."

That, I felt, would be the diplomatic way of getting out of a tight situation. Just tip across the eggs and not break a single one.

There was one other thing that influenced my thinking. I felt that the NAACP was in such a crisis in the fight for civil rights that we could not afford, for even one moment, to let anyone get the idea that everyone in the NAACP is not in a solid battle line together.

* * *

THESE WERE my thoughts as "imaginary head" of the NAACP as I picked up the phone to answer Tapley.

Then I said: "Well, hell, Mel, after all, this is a free country and the guy has a point of view. I don't think we should be afraid to listen to him. So far as I'm concerned I think it will make for one helluva interesting meeting. I'll certainly be there to hear him."

Mel said he agreed with me in part and after passing the amenities, we hung up the phones. Then I sat down to have a little talk with myself.

* * *

I SAT THERE for a long long time and I turned that thing over, up, down and sideways in my mind and about all I could see in the whole thing was that If I were head of the NAACP I would be in a mess at the moment.

Yet, at no time did it ever occur to me that someone should tell Bowles where to head in and withdraw the invitation. It just seemed to me that this would bring on more trouble than it would if he was permitted to speak.

But, ah me—such are the ways of inexperienced youngsters who think they could handle an organization better than their elders!

* * *

CONTRAST MY honest, but inexperienced thinking with that of stern, sagacious, lantern-jawed, old Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of the NAACP.

When that worthy statesman had the real problem dumped into his lap, he did not hesitate for one moment.

Dr. Tobias stuck out his lantern jaw and roared all over New York that he didn't give two whoops in hell if Bowles had been given an invitation to speak to the NAACP; that Bowles was not going to speak to the organization, and that, what was more, he was seriously considering snatching the charter of the Peekskill branch for even suggesting that he speak.

* * *

I HELD MY breath as I read what Dr. Tobias had to say. The next day I watched the papers for the headlines I was sure Bowles would make with the denial of the right to speak.

I felt sure that my favorite organization, the NAACP, was in for some rough times. But, ah—inexperienced youngster — and wise, old man!

The next day nothing happened And the day after that nothing happened — except Bowles was thrown in jail for one of the many charges against him. A week passed; Bowles got out of jail, —still nothing happened.

* * *

LAST MONDAY, the NAACP board met and still nothing happened—except my boss, Carl Murphy, and other members of the board gave Dr. Tobias a pat on the back and told him he had done just right in the Bowles incident.

And so, this inexperienced young man at this hour sits down to his typewriter and confesses some inner secrets:

If I had been head of the NAACP I'd have let Bowles speak his piece and I'm convinced now that by this time the NAACP would be in shambles all over the nation.

For everyone I've talked with has said, "Are you kidding? Speak to what NAACP. I would have resigned if they had let that clown get up on an NAACP platform."

* * *

I'M CONFESSING I'm doffing my hat to Dr. Tobias and the wisdom that experience has taught him.

And the next time I get to thinking that I can run the world, or an organization such as the NAACP—I'll just stop thinking and thank my lucky stars that there are older and wiser men than I, who really know how to handle their jobs.

NAACP

NAACP Board OKs Tobias' Ban On Bowles

Defender P.3

NEW YORK — The prompt action of Dr. Channing H. Tobias NAACP board chairman, in averting the appearance of a notorious racist at a conference of the New York State NAACP has been fully approved by the association's board of directors. The board expressed unanimous agreement with its chairman's action at its regular monthly meeting on Nov. 8.

Sat. 11-20-54

Chicago, Ill.

Informed of the invitation to W. Bryan Bowles to address a weekend NAACP conference in Peekskill, Dr. Tobias, after consultation with Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the state conference, and members of the national office staff, took immediate steps to suspend the scheduled meeting of the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People, be permitted to address an NAACP meeting.

The white supremacy advocate had been invited to speak by the Peekskill branch, host to the conference, without the knowledge of state officials or the national office.

Hate Chieftain Loser In Case

Defender P.1

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, lost a minor skirmish here this week in his battle against the concept of the Negro as member of polite society.

Sat. 11-20-54

Victor in the encounter in Municipal Court was Negro postman Roscoe V. Cooper who Bowles and the NAAWP had hauled into court on a disorderly misconduct case. Bowles, who has come into national prominence with his spirited fight against school integration, charged that he and his wife had been the targets of abusive language from Cooper. He admitted that he had struck the postal employee.

P.1

Disgusted, after hearing three hours of testimony, Municipal Court Judge Andrew Howard dismissed the case. The judge declared testily: "This is just a disorderly conduct case and I'm not going to sit here all day on it."

The freed defendant will have his day in court also. He has filed a countersuit against Bowles who he accuses of beating him October 25 in the lobby of the building where the NAAWP headquarters are located. Bowles has pleaded innocent. A jury trial is set for January 5.

Time To Confine Bowles

Defender

Locked up in the record room of the Baltimore Municipal Court is a sealed psychiatric report on Bryant W. Bowles, the president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Chicago Ill.

Though the report has not been made public, we know from Mr. Bowles' actions that he is a sick man. Six months ago, the NAAWP was barely heard of and the only thing it aroused with most people was an amused comparison of its initials in contrast to the NAACP. It had little money and a trickle of joiners and was considered too harmless to bother about.

P. 9

Since September of this year when schools opened and integration got under way in some sections of the country, the NAAWP has grown like a giant mushroom and its once empty coffers are now filled. All this is because, the 34 year old ex-marine with a flair for showmanship and a self-appointed mission of leading a hate crusade under the banner of white Supremacy has roamed at will up and down the Eastern coast fanning rebellion and riots.

Sat. 12-22-54

Bowles has stirred up the passions of all the bigots, small and large and accomplished more in two months that the Ku Klux Klan ever dreamed of. His greatest triumph was at Dover, Delaware when the State Supreme Court halted the readmission of 10 Negro children into the high school at Milford, Del., from which they had been ousted largely through the demonstration of the NAAWP.

The time has come to stop Bowles He is a sick man and a dangerous one. Last week he assaulted a United States mail man on duty and his imagination is running so wild that he has accused another Negro of threatening him with a gun.

If the sealed report substantiates the indication that he needs mental treatment then Bowles ought to be committed to an institution where he can receive the proper care. The joiners of the NAAWP and the sympathizers with its aims might be less enthusiastic if they had it impressed upon them that such can only be the ravings of a crazy man. Nobody likes to be associated with a nut on the loose. It gives you the uncomfortable feeling that people might think you're crazy too!

The pity is there are a lot of other racist rabble rousers who ought to be confined too.

Journal and Guide p. 5
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 12-18-54

DISCUSS INTEGRATION — Several noted civic, legal and educational leaders recently met in Philadelphia to discuss the matter of integrating schools. The conference was called by members of a panel working with school boards at the NAACP's emergency sessions Nov. 26-27.

Among those present were, left to right: Dr. Harry J. Greene, president, Philadelphia NAACP; Spottswood W. Robinson, attorney for the Virginia State NAACP; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member, District of Columbia Board of Education and consultant to the NAACP Legal Department; Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel, and Wagner Jackson, president, Wilmington, Del., NAACP.

32b 1954

AWYERS GUILD VS BROWNELL:

NAACP board votes hands off in battle

Afro-American P.19

32b

WASHINGTON

The NAACP's national board of directors voted "not to intervene" in the current controversy now being waged between the National Lawyers Guild and the office of Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

The board, which met Tuesday night on the eve of its Freedom Fullfilment Conference, had before it, as unfinished business, a resolution asking the Association to file a "friend of the court" brief in the Guild case.

Mr. Brownell's office is reported to be preparing to call the Lawyers Guild up for a hearing preparatory to citing the organization as being a subversive or left-wing group.

Seeks Injunction

The Guild, led by its president, Earl Dickerson of Chicago, who is a member of the NAACP's board of directors, is fighting back by seeking an injunction to prevent the attorney general from staging such a hearing.

When the board met, it had before it the resolution asking the NAACP to file an amicus curiae (friend of the court).

The brief, would not support the Guild's cause, but would attack the method being used to show it as being allegedly a left-wing group.

Meetings Secret

The board meetings are secret and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman offered "no comment" to the AFRO when queried Wednesday. However, informed source said that a heated discussion arose when the board decided to act on the issue.

The source said prior to the Washington meeting, Mr. Dickerson and Judge Hubert Delany of New York had written the board suggesting that no action be taken on the resolution at the Washington meeting, but that it be held for action at some later date.

The source said, however, that the board decided to take up the matter, despite the absence of Mr. Dickerson, and that in so doing was roundly criticized by three predominent attorneys who are members of the board.

Probable Cause

The attorneys, along with others, were pictured as not having been so much in favor of the adoption of the resolution as they were against acting on the resolution in the absence of its proponents.

In final action, however, the board voted "not to intervene" in the issue.

NAACP

NAACP Asks Britain To Ban TV Broadcast Of Amos N' Andy Show

Defender Sat. 4-17-54

Chicago Def. P.18

LONDON — Announcement that the British Broadcasting company had purcheased films of the Amos 'N Andy show for rebroadcasting over here has hit a snag. The snag is protests from several organizations including the NAACP, an U. S. organization.

For sometime the NAACP and other organizations have viewed with alarm the weekly appearance of Amos 'N Andy on television outlets in southern states of the U. S. Even when there was no sponsor available for northern outlets the Dixie stations continued to run the repeat films. In the United States Walter White executive secretary of the association, branded the program "a gross caricature of the Negro which has done much harm in the United States" and said it may do even more harm in England. He asked the B. B. C. to reconsider its purchase of the American film.

The program is scheduled to be seen in England beginning April 21.

The B. B. C. office had no comment on the request.

ing to seat Negroes (in its restaurant). As a result, Grant's is losing Negro business and creating ill-will in public relations."

"When I had finished speaking," Mr. Peck reports, "Lustenberger, who chaired the meeting, promised that the company would look into the matter."

"A week after the stockholders' meeting," the author continues, "Lustenberger wrote the Baltimore Committee of Racial Equality announcing that 'hereafter Grant's eating facilities in Baltimore would be open to all, regardless of color.'"

Alfred Baker Lewis, a member of the NAACP Board of Directors, describes the new tactics by which the Communists are seeking to infiltrate NAACP Branches and units of other liberal organizations. Mr. Lewis warns that any cooperation with Communists "is financially and practically foolish as well as morally wrong."

NAACP Leaders from 7 States in Omaha Saturday For Regional Conference

32b

Omaha, Nebr.—Current and projected work of the NAACP in civil rights, housing, political action and fund raising will be examined at an NAACP regional conference here April 23 to 25.

The conference will be attended by NAACP local leaders from five states.

Taking part in the sessions will be the Governor of Nebraska, the Mayor of Omaha, the chairman of the local council of churches, NAACP officials, and others.

Freedom Banquet

A highlight of the three-day meeting will be a Fight for Freedom banquet on April 24, to be addressed by Carl R. Johnson, member of the NAACP board of directors and president of the Association's Kansas City, Mo. branch.

The NAACP's Fight for Freedom campaign, adopted by the Association at its annual convention last year, aims to step up the organization's civil rights work during the next decade to achieve full equality for America's 15,000,000 Negro citizens by Jan. 1, 1963—the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

At the opening session of the conference, welcoming remarks will be extended to the delegates by Glenn Cunningham, Mayor of Omaha; the Rev. E. T. Streeter, president of the local branch of the NAACP; E. M Mossman, chairman of the Omaha Council of Churches; and Father John Markoe, professor at Creighton University.

The Hon. Robert Crosby, Governor of Nebraska, will address the delegation at the closing session.

Wilkins To Speak

Other speakers include Roy Wilkins, administrator; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Bernard Brown, assistant field secretary; and Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, all of the NNAACP.

The meeting, third in a series of NAACP regional conferences being conducted this month in various sections of the L.S., will be attended by delegates from Nebraska, Iowa Minnesota, Missouri Kansas, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming.

NAACP Labor Clinic In Waco Aids Workers

Houston, Texas

DALLAS— The labor clinic, called by Attorney U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel of the NAACP, promises immediate and great leverage to free both the individual laborer and unions that have been hamstrung in the matter of employment, job promotions, and upgrading. Attorney Tate has sent to every lawyer in the Southwest region a model complaint (petition) broad enough to cover any employment problem in labor, and intended to be a guide to lawyers who have to represent any individual or union in the matter of eliminating discrimination.

All lawyers will no doubt find this type of clinic important enough for them to make special efforts to attend. Mr. Tate has asked them to criticize the model complaint and make notations on the margin so they can present them at Waco. But the overall appeal lies in the fact that for the first time the legal talent of this region will be organized to afford to labor the help it needs in the long fight it has been making to free the Negro economically. Two great bulwarks of discrimination in the South are housing and labor.

The meeting is called for Waco, Friday, October 22, 10:00 a.m. in the New Hope Baptist church, 915 North 6th Street. Housing will be available for anyone who wants to come in Thursday night by contacting F. M. Johnson, 1428 North 7th Street. Mr. Tate said he would like to begin on time and end at 4:00 p. m., so anyone who desires can go home.

Integration Now

Someone should tell Channing Tobias, chairman of the board of directors, NAACP, that integration has already arrived in Oklahoma. Tobias has set the date when full freedom will come to the Negro in 1963. Oklahoma certainly has the jump on Tobias.

We went up to Elk City the other evening to a banquet staged by the local branch of the NAACP, and it turned out to be one of the most interesting interracial affairs we have attended in Oklahoma in a long time. When we arrived at the schoolhouse and were shown around the structure, the first person we observed in the gymnasium was a white lady quite evidently in charge. She greeted us, when introduced, and promptly decamped to continue the arrangements for the party, and complete the preparations on the highly decorated tables later to be shared by both white and black alike while we spoke to them.

When we arrived at the banquet at 7:30, the place was filled with both black and white and it was then we were advised that there are more white members in the Elk City branch of the NAACP than black. This, of course, exhibits a wonderful spirit on the part of the whites, but it shows that the Negroes of this city are not measuring up to the opportunities present for them in the northwestern city in Oklahoma. A delightful dinner was served with half-springs and all of the trimmings, and later we discovered ourselves being introduced to the audience by the chairman of the executive committee, Dr. S. Donald Lehman, head of the Community hospital in Elk City. We forgot to state, the invocation at the banquet was pronounced by Rev. G. G. Gregg, pastor of one of the larger white churches in Elk City. Whites and blacks were scattered around the banquet room at the tables, and also during our address to the audience, in such a way that there was a total absence of segregation as we have known it in Oklahoma among the races of the Southwest.

In our talk to the audience we tried to dwell upon the morality and social decency in human beings intermingling together, and we pointed out to the audience that in this atomic age, when there is danger that enemies from afar might destroy our way of life, it is necessary for the white world to realize as never before Western society needs new alliances in manpower, and that about the only direction in which white people can today turn is the black man. Despite all the white man has done to black people, the black man knows he is kin to white people, by blood, language and religion.

"The white man," we pointed out to our audience, "is a minority in the world picture, and we must not be misled by the fact that he lives in a country where the black man is in the minority. Four-fifths of the world is colored and one-fifth is white. When the Japs sunk many of our ships in that day of infamy, we discovered then that a colored race had almost reached the power of efficiency with the use of force and violence with which western civilization for centuries has controlled the world. We know now with certainty that the day when four-fifths of the world discover fully our techniques of control, four-fifths of the world of color are not going to permit one-fifth of humanity to supervise the operation of the universe."

It was a delightful evening, and we observed that at long last, the white man has decided to sit down around the council table and listen to the philosophy of the other fellow. As one looked at the crowd we observed how beautiful is an American audience where all of the colors are exposed in the human bouquet. We thought of the expression of a distinguished speaker who told his hearers that if one seeks to develop harmony from his piano, he has to play both the black and the white keys.

World harmony must also be sought by playing both the black and white keys. Somehow we have felt for years the dominant race has somehow made a mess of things playing only the white keys, when they should remember it was Haile Selassie, if he had been listened to at Geneva, would have averted World War II, and it should not be forgotten that right here in America it was that old black sage, Frederick Douglass who said:

> "Men have in their owns hands the peaceful means by which they may put all of their moral, economic and political enemies to flight, if they will but faithfully, courageously and intelligently use them."

Would it not be a grand thing if the nations of the earth would submit themselves to the arbitraments of peace as Douglass understood it. Overnight the hydrogen bomb would immediately be drawn into avenues of peace and the world would be edged away from the abyss of ruin where it now finds itself.

When we think of playing the dark keys as well as the light, we think of Alabama. If Alabama had thought as much of educating black as well as white, and have extended occupational opportunity to all races alike, Willie Mays and Joe Louis would have both been proud to talk of Alabama lineage. As it is, states with more liberal leanings claim these two stellar Americans as their own.

One of the fine advantages that has come to the Negro community at Elk City since the organization of the NAACP, has been the installation of gas and water facilities in the Negro area. The Community hospital has provided for the acceptance of Negro memberships ,and a lot more of the needs of both white and black Elk City have been determined through the intermingling of the races.

"Crisis" Magazine Warns Reds Seek To Join NAACP

Globe Nashville

Official Publication of Organization Says Cooperation With Communists Is Financially And Practically Foolish; Another Article Tells How Stockholder of W. T. Grant Company Induced Firm To Abandon Discrimination In Its Restaurant

New York, Dec. 2— The use of corporation stockholder meetings as a forum to urge, revision of the corporation's discriminatory race practices is described in a current national magazine by a man who attended one such meeting of the W. T. Grant Company and thereby changed a segregation policy of that company.

Writing in THE CRISIS, official publication of the NAACP, New Yorker James Peck notes that "one share of stock will get you into any (stockholders') meeting."

he says, and raised the issue personally toward the end of the meeting.

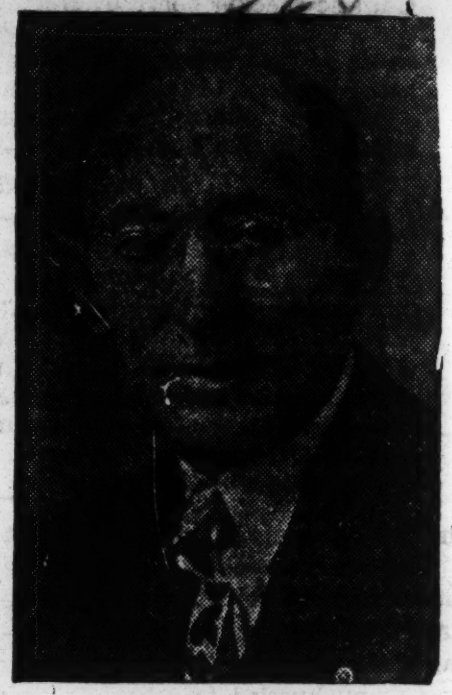
"When a company gets behind the times it inevitably loses business to its competitors," Mr. Peck told the Grant stockholders.

He distributed a statement criticizing the company's segregated restaurant facilities in Baltimore "Grant's in Baltimore) adheres to the now-outmoded policy of refusinatory employment policies."

In an article entitled "Minority Stockholders vs Jim Crow," Mr. Peck relates that in 1948 he was at the stockholders' meeting of the W. T. Grant Company, accompanied by a newspaper reporter.

ANOTHER FIGHTING $1,000 — Grand Master David Alston of Virginia recently presented Thurgood Marshall with a check for $1,000 for the legal fund of the NAACP from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia A.F. and A.M. Prince Hall. The check was presented at the New York office of the NAACP Legal Department.

To Attend NAACP Board Meeting



MR. IKE SMALLS

Mr. Ike Smalls, national vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, left Wednesday for New York City to attend the annual board meeting of the organization which will be held Monday, Jan. 3.

A life member and former local and state branch NAACP president, Mr. Smalls will be one of the guests invited to attend the Fight For Freedom Fund dinner Jan. 2 at the Brass Rail Restaurant in New York.

The Tower has been asked to be a member of the national Life Membership committee of the NAACP which is headed by Mr. Kivie Kaplan.

NAACP Donations For Civil Rights Drive Came To $13,635 For Month of November

New York, Dec. 9.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has reported a total of $13,635.95 in contributions to its Fight for Freedom campaign for the month of November. The sum includes payments on life memberships in the Association.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to speed up the organization's civil rights work to achieve full rights for minority groups in American life by January 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In addition to donations received from individuals and organizations NAACP funds were enriched by contributions from 44 local branches of the Association, two state conferences and two youth councils. These contributions from NAACP units came to $5,814.45.

Aside from Association units, the largest single donation during November was sent by the Cornerstone Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. in the amount of $500. The next largest donation was that of Mr and Mrs. A. S Coolidge of Cambridge, Mass., who forwarded $250 to the Fight for Freedom campaign.

Other contributions were: Wilbur Halyard, Milwaukee, Wis., who has pledged $1,000 to the NAACP and who sent $100 for November; General Diaper Service, Inc., New York Dr. William A. Thompson, Detroit, Mich., $50 each; and a number of individuals and organizations whose contributions of $25 or less totalled $261.50.

NAACP branch, state conference and youth council contributions to the national Fight for Freedom campaign for November were: Kansas City, Mo., $1,356; Milwaukee, Wis., $750; Alabama State Conference of Branches, $500; Jamaica N. Y., $450; Oklahoma City, Okla., Lafayette, La., and Wichita, Kans., $200; Saginaw, Mich., $134; Crossett Ark., Crittenden County, Ark., Pine Bluff, Ark., Georgetown, S. C., and Media, Pa., $100 each; the Orange, N. J., youth council, $150;

Albuquerque, N. M., $145; Atlantic City, N. J., $102.70; Lake Village Ark., $73; Cotton Plant, Ark., $70; Kenosha, Wis., Seminole, Okla., Dermott, Ark., Little Rock, Ark., Enid, Okla., Williamsport, Pa., Oberlin, Ohio, and Thomasville, N. C., $50 each; Bronx, N. Y., $56.30; and the New Mexico State Conference of Branches $48.81.

An additional 13 branches contributed amounts of $25 or less totalling $402.99.

NAACP Asks Integration in Boys Clubs

Post & Times Herald

Tax money used to support the Metropolitan Police Boys Clubs should be withdrawn unless they "abandon forthwith their segregation policy," the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted yesterday.

Washington, D.C.

Star 11-7-54

The NAACP's local unit in a letter signed by Eugene Davidson, president, urged the District Commissioners to ask the directors of the Boys Clubs to end their segregation and discrimination policies.

Failing this, the letter asked that the District Government withdraw financial support from the clubs. Davidson wrote that more than $75,000 of tax funds go annually for their support.

Davidson wrote that ". . . the elimination and reduction of juvenile delinquency is impeded and becomes meaningless as boys are also taught by precept the wornout and now outlawed theory of segregation and second class citizenship."

The NAACP branch recommended that if the Boys Clubs refuse to change their policy, the Commissioners should organize a similar operation which would abide by the District Government's policy against segregation.

Collect $3,533 in rights drive

The American Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—A total of $3,533 has been reported by the NAACP for its Fight for Freedom campaign. In the fortnight ending last Wednesday.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to end all race discrimination and segregation in America by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Star 11-20-54

Branch contributions to the campaign during the fortnight were: Lake Charles, La., $1,000; the Virginia Station Conference of Branches, $2,000; Weldon, N.C., $100; Jackson, Miss., $250; Perry, Okla., $25; Meridian, Miss., $50; Miami, Fla., $25; Hyde County, N.C., $8. In addition, the campaign received $75 in miscellaneous contributions.

Nominees For NAACP Offices

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The following persons were nominated Tuesday night to offices in the Metropolitan Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Financial members of the branch will vote on the names at the December meeting of the organization.

Star 11-3-54

C. L. Harper. 201 Ashby St., president; J. H. Calhoun, and Rev. L. M. Terrill, first vice president; Rev. W. M. Jackson second vice president; Mrs. Eurrice Cooper, secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Nelson, assistant secretary; L. D. Milton, treasurer; W. A. Fowlkes, reporter.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

V. W. Hodges chairman; Gilbert Evans, B. B. Beamon, Jesse Hill, Jr, Curtis Cosby, J. E. Jordan; W. S. Cannon; R. L. Chennault, Warren Cochrane, Isaiah Murden; J. W. Dobbs; W. A. Fowlkes; Ted Lewis; George S. Mitchell, Harold Mullins, C. A. Scott, John Shanks, F. R. Wilson Jr.; Clim Davenport; H. C. Urswell; Rev. L. M. Terrill Dr Whitney Young; Dr. James P. Brawley; Dr. C. Clayton Powell; Dr. William H. Hale; Dr. E. C. Mitchell; Atty. E. S. D'Antignac; Atty. D. L. Hollowell; Atty. S. S. Robinson; Atty. R. E. Thomas; Atty. A. T. Walden; Mrs. G. M. Haugabrooks; Mrs. Rachel Cost, Mrs. Maggie Gaines; Mrs. Peggie Church, Miss Charlie M. Smith; Mrs. L. D. Shivery and Clarence D. Coleman.

NAACP SPEAKER POINTS TO VOTING

Times-Picayune

Segregation End by 1963 Is Campaign Aim

Mon. 11-8-54

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7 (AP)—A national NAACP officer Sunday told delegates to the Mississippi branch convention they must make registration and voting a top objective in the campaign to end segregation by 1963.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke at the final mass meeting of the ninth annual convention of the state branch.

New Orleans La.

Theme of the convention was segregation and how to end it. Some 75 delegates from throughout the state attended the three-day meeting. P. 26

Mitchell, who has been connected with the NAACP since 1933, has been active in the group's program to end segregation and to obtain full citizenship rights for all without regard to race.

He said the separation of races "as a way of life in the South no longer has any practical value for those who have supported it in the past."

Regardless of the stands of state legislatures, Mitchell told the cheering delegates, "we are fortified by the knowledge that freedom from racial segregation is God's plan; we fear no storm of opposition and we know that neither we nor the nation will ever turn back."

Many Negroes, he said, "have a chance to get impressions of what the rest of the world is like through the medium of radio, television and even the practical experience of traveling" with the armed forces.

Some in the South have hit upon "the device of abolishing public schools as a means of spreading ignorance and chaos," he said.

Mississippi's 1954 special session approved a proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted Dec. 21, empowering the Legislature to abolish pubic schools as a means of retaining segregation in education.

Mitchell said what the lawmakers avoid discussing is the value of diplomas earned in private schools that would be established to replace the abolished public schools. He said they would be worthless.

"Another matter is . . . seven million federal dollars will be lost to this state (annually) if the public school system is abolished. Not one penny of it could be spent in Mississippi if public education is ended," Mitchell said.

The World Council of Churches, the Catholic church and many other groups of all faiths, he said, have declared the United States supreme court decision outlawing segregation is right and just.

"On the side of segregation, there are a few irresponsible politicians, a handfull of race baitters, and an assortment of subversive elements—including the Communists," he said.

"Our program of action (to end segregation by 1963) will never be complete until we have changed this picture so that persons elected will represent the interests of all the people and not just from the interests of a selfish few."

D. C. NAACP Decides It Must Take On "White" Advancement Group In Lawsuit

Globe & Independent

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28—The District of Columbia NAACP has announced a change of policy toward the National Association for the Advancement of White People following intervention in a case in which a Negro postman was allegedly assaulted by NAAWP Founder-President Bryant W. Boles.

Washington Sun

A statement issued yesterday by NAACP Branch President Eugene Davidson declared that "the NAACP will use its legal committee members to protect the rights of the postman and to see that Bowles answers for the assault." P. 12

The statement noted that "the DC branch's policy of ignoring the National Association for the Advancement of White People and its founder-president Bryant W. Bowles

Emergency Confab Will Deal With Desegregation

Chicago Defender 11-13-54

PHILADELPHIA— A two-day emergency conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held during the Thanksgiving Day week-end, November 26-27. The conference, to be attended by delegates from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia, will consider problems arising out of the desegregation of public schools in those states and in Washington.

St. Louis Mo.

Following anti-integration demonstrations in White Sulpher Springs, W. Va.; Milford, Del. and Baltimore and Washington the NAACP Board of Directors authorized the calling of the emergency conference. An analysis of these incidents and suggestions for dealing with them will be presented by Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, Brooklyn College sociology professor. P. 24

Reports on the various incidents will be made by local representatives. T. G. Nutter of West Virginia will tell the story of White Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson will report on Biltimore, Eugene Davidson on Washington, and John W. Flemer on Milford. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors will deliver the keynote address at the opening session, Friday.

Saturday will be devoted to discussions of ways and means of organizing community support for integration and of working with school boards to implement the program. Among speakers scheduled to address these sessions are Rev. C. Anderson Davis, president, NAACP branch, Bluefield, W. Va.; George Schermer, director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant; Robert L. Carter NAACP assistant special counsel; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, member, District of Columbia Board of Education; and Spottswood W. Robinson, III., NAACP attorney for Virginia.

from being kicked by Mr. Bowles, Mr. Davidson said.

Mr. Bowles was arrested yesterday on assault charges and arraigned in municipal court here today where he a sked to have his case postponed because he had not had sufficient time to get a lawyer. His request was granted, and the case is scheduled for trial on Nov. 1.

Mr. Cooper has said that the reason for the attack he has reported

must be changed now in the light of several overt acts by Bowles or incitive citizens to violate laws and fostering anarchy which has culminated in an alleged personal attack on a Negro postal employee."

The case of Roscoe V. Cooper, Negro postman who on Oct. 25 was allegedly beaten and kicked by Mr. Bowles while delivering his mail, has been taken by Roy Garvin, a member of the legal staff of the NAACP District of Columbia branch.

Mr. Cooper was rescued from his attacker by an elevator operator in the building and was taken to a physician, according to Mr. Davidson. He will be X-rayed later this week for possible internal injuries

suffering at the hands of Mr. Bowles revolved around a dispute on whether the postman should carry the mail of the NAAWP in his postal bag or in his hand.

18th. Conference Of State NAACP Branches In Waco

WACO—The 18th. Annual Session of Texas Conference of NAACP Branches convened here October 22 thru 24. All meetings were held in the New Hope Baptist Church which served as Host Church and Headquarters for the Convention, Rev. Marvin Griffin, pastor.

The meetings began Friday evening with official reports being made to the Executive Committee. Legal representatives from the national and Regional offices were on hand to map further strategy in the desegregation of public education in the South. After careful deliberation, the legal committee announced to the convention its next major targets; they included, transportation on trains, busses, trolleys, discrimination in Housing, all public recreation, discrimination in labor and a new committee attached to the legal staff in New York to protect the Negro teachers of this Country.

Atty. Robert Carter, first Assistant to Thurgood Marshall told of the 18 railroad cases now pending before the Inter-State Commerce Commission involving all southern railroads and several others. "The Government has filed a brief supporting our contentions, we think we are on the way to lick the problem in transportation." "We are ready to move out in other areas as quickly as possible." "However, we want you to know that segregation in public education is now as dead as dead can be." "The Supreme Court will soon put down a broad principle of policy which will be made plain to the whole country."

The announced position of the National and Regional legal staffs were supported unanimously by resolutions coming from the convention officially putting the State Conference of Branches on record and binding it to such a program during 1954-55. They promised to wage an unceasing fight against police brutality and to see to it that all public officers act in good faith.

Other highlights of the convention were: The Saturday night banquet held in the Church basement; reports from both regional and national legal committees; Dr. H. Boyd Hall's Annual address to the convention; the report on finances by A. Maceo Smith, State Secretary and the panel discussion led by George L. K. Weaver, a representative of the CIO.

The Convention adopted a resolution recommended by the Committee to establish a "PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE" which was included in the Annual budget and naming Arthur De Witty of Austin as its chairman for 1954-55.

The Committee on nominations recommended that Dr. Boyd Hall, A. Maceo Smith be reelected; Dr. George Johnson was named first Vice- President. Victoria, Texas will serve as host to the Convention next October.

All the delegates and officers left Waco feeling that much had been accomplished and that our new and old objectives are clear to all the workers.

NAACP To Start Action To End Bias In Travel

Delegates from forty NAACP Branches in the State of Georgia are expected to start actions to eliminate segregation on local buses and trolleys, during the 13th Annual Meeting of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches and Youth Councils which meet in Atlanta this weekend.

The Conference which will convene at the Wheat Street Baptist Church on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, will feature discussions on desegregation in public education and transportation, Branch Organization and functions, and registration and voting, according to Dr. W. M. Boyd, State NAACP president.

Keynote speaker at a public mass meeting on Sunday afternoon will be the militant South Carolina leader, Rev. J. M. Hinton, who sponsored the Clarendon County S. C. School suit that figured in the recent Supreme Court decision.

An opening night banquet (informal) will be held in the Butler Street YMCA at 6:00 p. m. Friday, December 3. Atlanta civic leaders have been invited to participate in this banquet which will welcome the visitors from throughout the State.

Youth sessions of the conference will be under the direction of W. W. Law of Savannah and Dr. William H. Hale of Atlanta.

NAACP '55 session definitely for Shore

NEWARK—The 1955 national convention of the NAACP will definitely be held in Atlantic City, national officials of the association were assured at a regional conference in Philadelphia on Saturday.

An announcement to this effect was made by Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden, N.J., president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches.

At a special meeting of the executive board of the New Jersey Conference at the Philadelphia gathering, its national convention housing committee reported that first-class accommodations have been secured at the Foxcroft Hotel on the Boardwalk.

THE HOTEL, where convention headquarters will be located, has placed over 100 rooms and other services at the disposal of the association.

The convention housing committee appointed by the New Jersey Conference to secure suitable Boardwalk and other hotel accommodations for visiting NAACP delegates consists of Mrs. Margaret L. Caution, Atlantic City, chairman; J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, attorney; and Arthnr Chapin of Montclair, civil rights director for the N.J. State Council.

The Hotel Men's Association of Atlantic City had previously informed NAACP officials that they could not accommodate their convention delegates, because of priority given to the Lions and other national organizations, unless the associations dates were changed from June.

GOV. ROBERT B. MEYNER interceded personally on behalf of the NAACP soon after its officials and other civil rights and inter-group leaders warned that his democratic administration would be greatly embarrased if the convention had to he held elsewhere.

The governor, the AFRO was reliably informed, not only instructed the Division Against Discrimination to help the NAACP secure accommodations at Boardwalk hotels for its delegates, but put in several calls himself to some of the hostelries.

NAACP HOLIDAY SEALS—Mrs. Memphis T. Gibson (right), originator of the NAACP Holiday Seals campaign, shows 1954 seal issue to Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman, NAACP board of directors. Miss Bobbie Brambe, director of this year's 26th. annual campaign, looks on as Mrs. Gibson wears a hat and corsage fashioned from the holiday seals. Seals are now on sale through the NAACP national office and local branches throughout the country.

Knights Give $1,000 To NAACP Legal Fund

NEW ORLEANS — The 39th annual convention of the Knights of Peter Claver closed here last week after donating $1,000 to the NAACP legal fund and voicing full support of the May 17 Supreme Court decision which wiped out the legality of segregated public schools.

Business sessions of the convention were held in the Municipal auditorium, a place denied use by Negroes for a number of years. They also breakfasted at St. Mary's Italian Hall, operated by a white Catholic organization and opened for use by Negroes for the first time.

Dr. B. V. Branco, jr., was re-elected Supreme Knight. Mrs. E. B. Jones, of Galveston, Texas, was re-elected Supreme Lady of the Ladies Auxiliary and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of New Orleans was elected Vice Supreme Lady.

A cablegram containing a Papal Blessing was received from Pope Pius XII in Rome. The 1955 convention of the organization will be held in Chicago.

Linder Repeats Proposal For Control of NAACP

By JACK SPALDING
Constitution Staff Writer

ROME, Aug. 24—State control of the NAACP or any "organization stirring up racial trouble" was proposed again Tuesday by Tom Linder.

Speaking at Carrollton after an earlier meeting with supporters in Franklin, and winding up the day with a television appearance at Rome, the gubernatorial candidate bore down heavily on drought and segregation.

Georgia's school troubles, he said, were not originated by white or colored people in Georgia, but came from outside the state. They were started, he said, by "folks outside with lots of money like the NAACP."

WILL CALL FOR LAW

"I'll ask the Legislature to pass a law against any organization stirring up racial trouble," he said. "They can't meet without a permit from the governor. And when they meet, they will meet under guard. If they violate any Georgia law, we'll care for them in the courts and jailhouses. And get rid of them too."

Linder also proposed a way to get rid of people who wanted mixed schools. He said when he first heard of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools he thought "the heavens were falling." But on second thought he became "the man with the plan."

Briefly, his plan involves a census of parents who must declare if they want their children in white, Negro or mixed schools. Then, he said, the Supreme Court still recognizes the right of contract, so the state will contract with white teachers to teach white children and Negro teachers to teach Negro children. For those who want to attend or teach in mixed schools, first will come a psychiatric examination and then the Legislature "will take care of them if they have to build a place that will suit them."

RAPS LIQUOR CROWD

The candidate described the governor's race as himself "against the liquor crowd," and said for the first time in 25 years it was not a matter of the Talmadge versus the anti-Talmadge factions.

"The crowd that started off the race with Griffin as a Talmadge candidate and Thompson as the anti-Talmadge man "are liquor fellows," he said. He described Griffin and Thompson as "two hounds running after the same rabbit."

Georgia, he said, is entitled to federal aid after what he described as the worst drought in the recorded history. He said that if Congress can vote $6 billion for farm aid it certainly can grant some money for distressed Georgia farmers.

Convention Time

National Colored Spiritualist Association, Detroit, Mich. Aug. 8-15.

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Chicago, Aug. 7-12.

National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., Philadelphia, Aug. 8-12.

Knights Templar of Ohio (P. H. A.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 11.

Principals and Supervisors, Durham, N. C., Aug. 11-13.

Royal Arch Masons of Ohio (P. H. A.), Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 11.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Boston, Mass., Aug. 9-13.

National Medical Association, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9-13.

4-H Club Camp, Jackson, Miss., Aug. 9-16.

South Carolina Principals-Supervisors, Durham, N. C., Aug. 11-13.

Phi Beta Sigma regional directors, Chicago, Aug. 14.

Scottish Rite Masons, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 14-21.

American Bridge Association, Oakland, Calif., Aug. 14-21.

Mme. G. J. Walker Mfg. Co. National Convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 15-18.

Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15-20.

World Council of Churches, Evanston, Ill., Aug. 15-30.

National Housewives League of America, Inc., Durham, N. C., Aug. 16-20.

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, New York City, Aug. 16-20.

World Council of Churches, Evanston, Ill., Aug. 15-31.

National Housewives League of America, Durham, N. C., Aug. 16-20.

Trade and Industrial, Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 17-21.

National Primitive Baptist Convention, USA, Miami Fla., Aug. 18-22.

Elks, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22-27.

National Negro Insurance, Durham, N. C., Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4.

National Bar Association, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2-4.

National Technical Association, Detroit, Sept. 2-4.

National Board of Directors for National Association of Market Developers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5.

National Urban League Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5-10.

National Baptist Convention, St. Louis, Sept. 7-12.

National Baptist Junior Women, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7-12.

Second World Congress of Cardiology and the American Heart Association, Washington, D. C., Sept. 12-17.

Lincoln Memorial pilgrimage, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22

American Spiritual Churches, Dallas, Tex., Sept. 22-27.

Alpha Phi Alpha, Miami, Fla., Dec. 27-30.

launched at St. Louis, Mo. in 1953. The "FFF" campaigns, as it has been designated by the national organization, is designed to achieve full and unqualified citizenship for the "fifteen million native Americans who compose the Negro group in this country" by the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1963.

Regional Civil Rights Group Issues Statement

SAN FRANCISCO — In a statement entitled "Freedom's Frontier," the Regional Committee of the West Coast National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, summarized the "glaring inequalities, based on race, in seven western states' and the "tasks ahead in the West" for the members of the organization.

Franklin H. Williams, Regional Secretary-Counsel of the Association stated that the document had been prepared by a committee of the Association representing its members throughout Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. He added that the assessment was made as part of the national NAACP "Fight for Freedom", which was

N. A. A. C. P. Acts for Ban On Rail Bias

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today pressed at public hearings its request that the Interstate Commerce Commission rule out all racial segregation in interstate train travel.

The case follows up the Supreme Court's recent outlawing of such segregation in the nation's public school system. It hinges on the contention that the old theory of "equal but separate" accommodations is now legally out of date.

The proceeding against train segregation in general is also a sequel to the 1950 ruling by the high court that social distinctions among passengers in railroad dining cars had to go. The court in the dining-car case cited a provision of the interstate commerce act that no interstate passenger may be subjected to "any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage whatsoever."

Dozen Railroads Cited

The new N. A. A. C. P. proceeding was brought against a dozen major railroads operating in the South. But Robert Carter, association attorney, of New York, indicated that the current hearing could be brief because, he said, seven of the named railroads have entered into stipulations with him conceding that they segregated passengers in the areas where local law required such segregation.

The association, on its part, agreed in the stipulations that the service provided, although separate, was equal to that given white travelers.

Mr. Carter called a string of witnesses to testify regarding alleged segregation practices on the Illinois Central, the Missouri Pacific, the Texas and Pacific and the Seaboard Air Line Railroads, which did not enter into the stipulations.

Dr. Herman H. Long, director of race relations for the American missionary division of the Congregational Christian Churches, was offered as a chief witness.

Team Surveyed Practices

Dr. Long, with headquarters at Fiske University in Tennessee, said he had directed an extensive survey of segregation practices on railroads in 1949 and 1950 using an interracial team of two white persons and two Negroes who made many interstate trips to observe the policies followed.

He asserted that segregation was effected "by a variety of means, including cards handed to passengers to designate which car they could board, verbal directions of train employees and manipulation of seat reservations." He asserted that "the pattern of segregation was clearly present," whether "[illegible]

Don't Rush Integration, Says Ervin

Warns NAACP Test May Hurt Chances

By DORIS McABEE
Herald Staff Writer

Attempts to push the desegregation issue too fast in Florida were denounced Wednesday by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin who said that such premature action was "flouting the United States Supreme court."

Ervin said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "would defeat its own purpose" if it carries through plans to try to enroll Negro children in White schools this September.

Howard Dixon, attorney for the local NAACP chapter, announced Wednesday that petitions are being circulated among Negroes in Dade county to determine how many families would be willing to be "test cases" for a Supreme court de-segregation ruling.

The petitions will be presented to the Dade county school board at its Sept. 1 meeting.

Dixon said local action is part of a nation-wide program decided upon by the national council of NAACP at its convention July 1 in Dallas, Tex.

The same steps are being taken in Tampa, Orlando, "possibly Jacksonville," and any other large metropolitan centers in segregated areas, he added.

"We think the local school boards can do something voluntarily," Dixon said, "regardless of any survey made by the state attorney general."

School board members, who were taken by surprise by the announcement at their regular Wednesday meeting, declined to discuss the matter since they had not been officially notified by the NAACP.

"We are working throughout the country to make school boards cognizant of the fact that the Negroes are ready to abide by the Supreme court ruling," Dixon stated.

Ervin, however, claimed the action was "contrary to the ruling" and said Negro groups should wait for the supplemental ruling on whether de-segregation should be gradual or immediate.

"Any precipitate and hasty action as contemplated by the NAACP will be rash and will only cause ill feeling," Ervin warned. "We have been trying to work out this problem in an orderly and careful fashion and they are acting before even the Supreme court has had a chance to consider all the factors."

The apparent assumption of the local group is that Negro children will "follow school policy" and register at the school closest to their home.

The NAACP emphasized that it "offers its services to the school board to aid in the implementation of a plan of de-segregation." Father Theodore Gibson, head of the local chapter, is out of town at the present time.

NAACP's 1955 Convention to Philadelphia?

Hotels in Atlantic City reported unable to house delegates

PHILADELPHIA

The inability of the New Jersey Conference of NAACP Branches to obtain hotel accommodations in Atlantic City may result in the organization's 1955 national convention being brought to Philadelphia.

Top officials of the Philadelphia chapter already have been in contact with New Jersey representatives, it was reported here, this week.

As a result of a meeting held in Atlantic City, last Wednesday, the New Jersey conference may withdraw its invitation to the national body to convene in the Resort City.

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AMONG THOSE attending the conference were the Mayor of Atlantic City, Roy Wilkins, national administrator, NAACP; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, of Camden, New Jersey state president;

Executive Secretary Emstutz of the Atlantic City Hotelmen's Association; Samuel Williams of East Orange, N.J., Mrs. Margaret Caution of Atlantic City, members of the NAACP state board, and representatives of the New Jersey State Division Against Discrimination and Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce.

THE HOTELMEN contend they will not be able to accommodate NAACP delegates as the International Lions plan to meet in the city the same week of the NAACP convention, June 20 to 26.

The Lions convention will be attended by approximately 25,000 persons.

The 1948 NAACP convention scheduled to have been held in Atlantic City was not carried here due to lack of hotel accommodations.

BRANCHES OF MISS. NAACP THREATENED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Efforts to run the NAACP out of the State of Mississippi were reported last week by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's Southeast Regional Secretary.

Mrs. Hurley described the efforts as "repercussions from the political campaign leading up to the recent primary election in Mississippi."

Action to run the NAACP out of the state was promised by the winner of the Senatorial nomination and several of the legislators in Mississippi, Mrs. Hurley explained.

She said her office has received numerous complaints from NAACP branches in Mississippi describing threatening visits and telephone calls by white persons to branch officers in several sections of Mississippi.

Cause of the lawless threats was laid by Mrs. Hurley to the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools and to increase interest among Negroes in voting.

"Although our people are terribly annoyed, they are not frightened as they might have been a few years ago," she observed.

Mrs. Hurley said she has been assured by the national office of the NAACP that the full resources of the Association will be used to protect Negroes in Mississippi.

NAACP CONCLAVE SET IN JACKSON

Convention to Be Held in Two Churches

COLUMBUS, Miss., Oct. 14 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced its program and meeting place for the annual Mississippi NAACP convention next month and apparently left some white leaders with no leg to stand on.

Dr. E. J. Stringer of Columbus, president of the Mississippi NAACP, said Thursday the convention will be held Nov. 5-6-7 in two Baptist churches in Jackson, ending a controversy over whether the NAACP should be allowed to meet in state or city-owned buildings.

There was no indication, however, that the NAACP ever intended to meet in state or city-owned buildings. Some members of the legal educational advisory committee, at a meeting Tuesday, complained that the meeting should be halted.

They said a meeting in public buildings might be prevented.

Attorney General J. P. Coleman brought the matter up, saying white persons had asked him to find some way to halt the convention. He asked the LEAC what its members felt he should do.

Most said it would be foolish to interfere with the meeting. That seemed to end the matter.

Walter White, national executive secretary of the NAACP, will be the featured speaker for the convention's closing session. Theme of the convention is "Preparation for Integration."

32b 1954

NAACP

Atlantic City Doesn't Want NAACP Meet

Courier p. 1 Sat. 10-2-54

Pittsburgh

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — This city does not want the NAACP national convention scheduled for June, 1955, and is hiding behind the flimsy excuse that there are no hotel rooms available, because the Lions convention is to be held at that time.

This was made known after a conference last Wednesday in Atlantic City between Roy Wilkins, secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Ulysses Wiggins of Camden, representing the NAACP; Mayor Joseph Altman, J. Trilling, president of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, and Frank Amstutz, representing the Atlantic City Hotelmen's Association.

* * *

THESE REPRESENTATIVES of the official and business life of Atlantic City stated that from the 20th to the 26th of June the Lions would hold their convention and had engaged every available room. They implied that they were sorry, but that nothing could be done about it.

The truth of the matter is that the resort city does not want the NAACP convention.

The Courier has been informed that city officials are fearful that any slight by hotels, or other public places, may result in a string, of law suits. They apparently are under the delusion that the delegates to an NAACP convention carry tommyhawks and clubs and are prepared to fight the slightest infraction of their rights. In a word, they fear that trouble may develop which could have political repercussions.

Their objections are not based upon color or race, as the resort has invited the youth conference of the National Baptist Convention to hold its convention, beginning the fourth Sunday of June. This convention is coming to the city despite the invitation of outstanding ministers of New Jersey, who were sent to the Baptist convention in St. Louis to inivte the conference to the city.

There has been every preparation by hotel owners to receive the guests from this congress.

IT WAS also pointed out that the Shriners had no difficulty in obtaining accommodations in white hotels last June when they held their convention.

All of this was said to indicate that the objection to the NAACP convention was not racial, but due entirely to an unreasonable fear of the type of delegates and visitors who would attend this convention.

The Courier stated last week that it was silly for officials to say that a small convention like the NAACP could not be accommodated at the same time that the Lions convention was in the city. There is nothing mammoth about the Lions convention, and Atlantic City usually has plenty of vacancies in June.

The Courier found the real reason was an unreasonable and groundless fear of the NAACP crowd.

NAACP officials will soon be in Trenton to determine whether they will hold their convention in Atlantic City, despite the action of city officials and hotelmen, or transfer it to some other place.

Governor aids NAACP fight

Afro-American Sat. 10-9-54 Baltimore Md.

Plans for shore convention definite

By SAMUEL HAYNES

TRENTON, N.J. — Governor Robert B. Meyner has put the full weight of his office behind efforts of the state conference of NAACP branches to secure first-class accommodations in boardwalk hotels for delegates to the association's 1955 National Convention in Atlantic City.

Investigating a rumor circulated in eastern cities last week, alleging that the association may have to change the 1955 convention site because the Hotelmen's Association in Atlantic City is opposed to housing its delegates in boardwalk hotels, the New Jersey AFRO gathered this information:

1. That, at the request of Governor Meyner, the Division Against Discrimination is cooperating with Convention Committee of the State Conference of NAACP Branches in securing accommodations for delegates in boardwalk hotels.

2. That, at a conference between officials of the Hotelmen's Association and NAACP officials last week. the latter were informed that accommodations for NAACP delegates in boardwalk hotels would be impossible, because delegates to the International Lions Club convention, scheduled for the same time, have priority.

3. Another rumor that the Division Against Discrimination was sympathetic to the Hotelmen's Association position was called "absolutely untrue" by a spokesman for the DAD when questioned by the AFRO.

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IT IS RECALLED that six years ago the NAACP was compelled to cancel a national convention in Atlantic City rather than subject its officials, delegates and distinguished guest speakers to discrimination by boardwalk hotels.

The State Conference of NAACP Branches served notice on the Hotelmen's Association Saturday at its first fall meeting in Trenton that the 1955 National Convention will not be cancelled, and that Lions or no Lions, they intend to demand and secure boardwalk hotel accommodations for its delegates.

The conference named to a housing committee to secure hotel accommodations in Atlantic City three nationally - known champions of civil rights who played stellar roles in helping to put through the legislature the state's reputable anti-discrimination laws.

The committee members are: Mrs. Russell C. Caution of Atlantic City; Arthur Chapin, director of civil rights for the State CIO Council; J. Mercer Burrell, prominent civil rights lawyer of Newark and a former assemblyman; Mrs. Beatrice Bolden. also of Atlantic City.

Holdup suspects had NAACP cards

p. 8 Afro American Baltimore Md.

32b

BALTIMORE

One of the six men accused of an attempted daylight robbery of a Whittier Ave. home on September 1, visited the Baltimore NAACP office the day before and obtained two $5 membership cards for the two men with him.

This information was reported this week by Bowen Jackson, executive secretary of the NAACP, as he recalled the visit of Martin Yamin, a man he knew as a former police court magistrate.

Yamin and five other men are under bail totaling $90,000 in connection with the holdup at the home of Albert Williams, a well-known sportsman residing in the 2000 block Whittier Ave.

Sat. 9-25-54

TWO OF THE men allegedly gained entrance to the house by posing as representatives of the NAACP. They were routed by Mr. Williams who fired five shots at the bandits, wounding one.

Mr. Jackson was unware of the holdup attempt until Monday, when he returned to the city after spending a vacation in California.

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The NAACP secretary gave the AFRO the following account of the Yamin visit at NAACP offices, Dolphin and McCulloh Sts., after learning of the holdup attempt.

"I remember the visit very well. Yamin came into our office and introduced two men to me. One he said was John Santo and the other William Miller."

(None of the men arrested in the holdup attempt gave such names).

"One of the men was heavy set—he looked like a prize fighter and was six feet tall. The other was a medium sized fellow. Neither of them did any talking.

"Yamin told me that both of the men wanted to take out NAACP memberships. He told them the NAACP was doing a good job to improve race relations in the community and to make things better for minorities. He mentioned that my mother (Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson) was president of the NAACP.

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"I ASKED HIM what kind of membership he wanted, explaining that the minimum was $2 and he gave me $10 for two $5 memberships. When I started to make out the receipts Yamin asked me: 'Don't they get the cards now?'

"I explained to him that the receipts have to go to our New York headquarters which issues the cards and it would be 15 days before they would be returned. He asked me to give them a card or something written that could prove they were members.

"He also suggested that I make out a card to say they were making a survey of racial discrimination. I explained that I couldn't do that because no one was authorized to make surveys for us without the permission of the board. "Then he suggested that I just sign a card showing they had paid their membership dues. I did this. The card read 'This is to introduce ... who is an honorary member of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP! It was signed 'Bowen Jackson, executive secretary.'

— o O o —

"I ADDED the notary seal at his suggestion to make it official, after Yamin told me 'People might not think it is official

"He told me: 'Bowen, I am going to make a contribution to the NAACP later $25 or maybe $50. You are doing a good good job.' When I asked him to what address I should send the cards when they were returned from our national office, he said to have them sent to our office and they would be picked up."

"I did not think anything suspicious about the visit or the request for membership. I had just recently seen Yamin when he held a conference with AFRO reporters and NAACP officials upon his release from jail last January.

(Yamin was released after serving a sentence for larceny. He was dismissed as a substitute magistrate because of traffic violations).

"I knew Yamin and thought it a good thing that he was bringing in two more members." Mr. Jackson concluded.

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YAMIN HAS BEEN ordered held in $20,000 bail. Other men arrested in connection with the case are:

Earl Soldo, 30, of 170 Lake St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; $10,000 bail; Thomas Soldo, also of Brooklyn, $5,000 bail; John Ditommasco, alias "Johnny Ditto," 32, of the 2700 block Eutaw Pl., bail $10,000; Joseph Arnowitz, 39, of Los Angeles, Calif., $40,000.

The sixth man, Robert Clarke, 28, of the 2600 block Kennedy Ave., was ordered held in $5,000 bail on Tuesday in Northwestern police court on a conspiracy charge.

Arnowitz was booked on conspiracy and holdup charges on

Saturday after his release from Union Memorial Hospital where he had been treated for a bullet wound of the chest.

The attempted holdup has stirred up a storm of interest because of the still unanswered question of why New York gangsters would come to this city and attempt to stage a robbery that had all the earmarks of a well planned job.

Mr. Williams, who was once described as a "wealthy mystery gambler" served six months in 1953 in the Federal Reformatory in Petersburg, Va., for income tax invasion of $20,320.

While Mr. Williams was living in the 1500 block Pulaski St. in 1950 his home was robbed of $14,000.

Conjecture on the reason for the attempted holdup has developed the following theories.

A. The holdup may have been part of a plan of NYC gangsters to move in on the local numbers racket. B. Mr. Williams may have been "fingered" by someone who believed he kept large sums of money in his home. C. The attempted holdup may have been an extortion attempt.

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The grand jury returned two presentments, late Thursday against men accused in the Whittier Ave. attempted robbery.

One presentment for conspiracy to rob Mrs. Josephine Williams was returned jointly against Martin J. Yamin, Joseph Aronowitz and John DiTommaso.

Another presentment for attempted robbery with a deadly weapon named only Aronowitz and DiTommaso.

The grand jury took action at the time against Thomas Soldo, Earl Soldo and Robert Clark, who are also accused in the crime.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Williams spent three hours in the grand jury waiting room, Thursday, main witnesses in the attempted robbery as State's Attorney Anselm Sodaro bypassed a scheduled preliminary hearing, Monday and presented the case to the grand jury.

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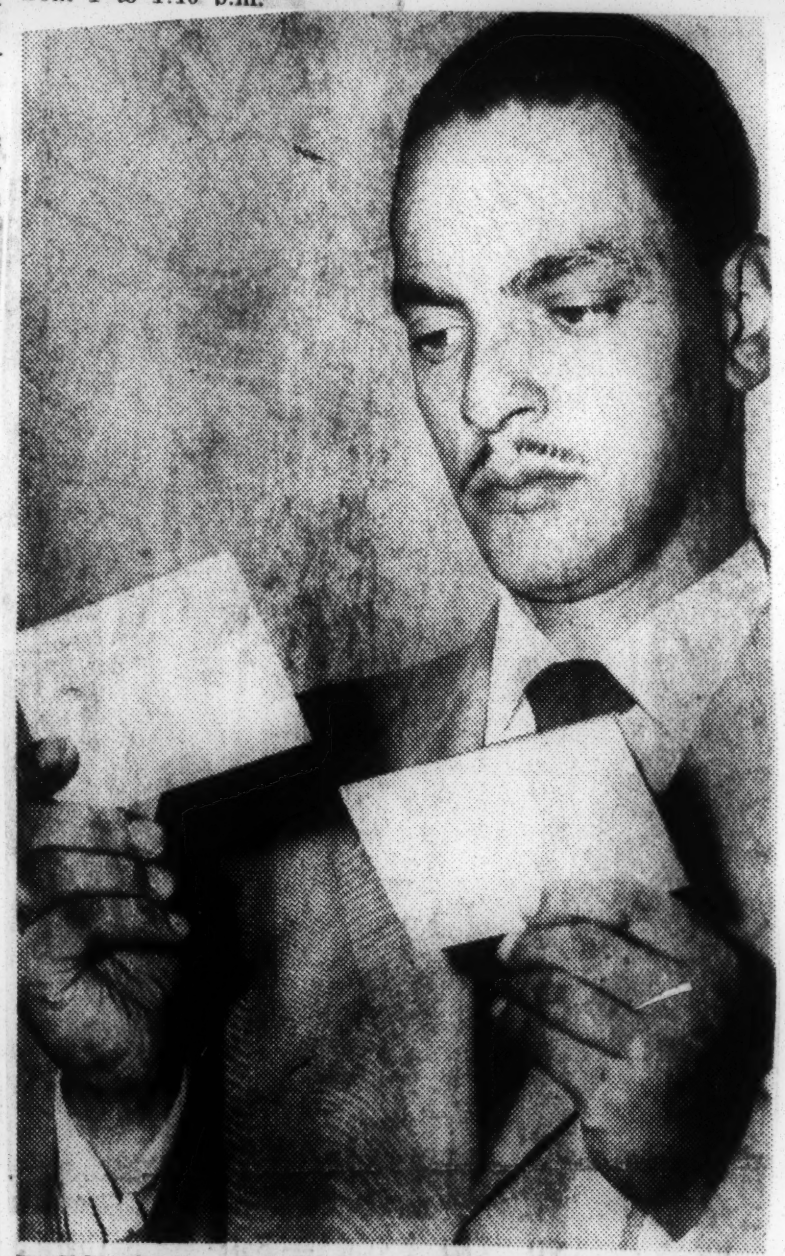
THE COUPLE arrived shortly before 11 a.m., accompanied by teen-age Zollie Dunston of 2307 Pulaski St.

Following Mr. Sodaro into the grand jury room, Mrs. Williams was called to testify at 12:55 p.m. She spent only five minutes with the grand jury.

Mrs. Williams was followed by her husband who testified from 1 to 1:10 p.m.

Unusual styles for



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Bowen Jackson of the Baltimore NAACP, examines type of membership cards he issued to one of the men implicated in the attempted holdup of a Whittier Ave. home on Sept. 1.

Communism Hurts NAACP

Morning

By CARTER WESLEY

The same issue of Communism which split the Houston Branch of the NAACP wide open in 1946 today has the Louisville Branch divided tragically, violently, and seemingly hopelessly.

Houston, Texas

All six of the persons indicted last week in Louisville for sedition are members of the local branch.

One of the six persons indicted for sedition is on the executive board of the local branch, and it is she who has brought in the membership of the other five.

P.1

It is believed by many members of the board that probably 75 persons, now holding membership among the 200 or so active members, formerly belonged to the defunct labor council, a leftist organization.

Sat. 10-23-54

When Attorney Harry McAlpin offered a motion to require the officers of the local branch to sign a loyalty oath, opportunists began to talk about McCarthyism, freedom of conscience, and a whole lot of other tommyrot which had nothing to do with the pressing problem of clearing the NAACP's record as loyal to America.

We recall that in Houston in 1946 the working personnel of the NAACP decided to hold onto the Communists, and let those who protested any association or attempt to work with Communists leave the body. At the time the Houston branch was the second largest in the nation. Let's not talk about the low estate to which it has come.

Morning

The issues involved in Louisville are as simple as those that were up in Texas: the NAACP was organized to fight for the elimination of wrongs to and suppression of the Negro race. The only ground that the said minority Negro race has for demanding rights under the Constitution is that said Negroes are loyal, true citizens of America, and, therefore, entitled to all of the rights of such loyal citizens under the Constitution.

Communists and leftist organizations, affiliated with Communists, are not true and loyal American citizens. In fact, they are out to destroy America. If the NAACP is going to in any way let itself remain allied to Communists or to leftists, it unfits itself to represent the fight for the Negro's rights.

Sat. 10-23-54

By the same token, if any community, knowingly chooses an organization, even an NAACP organization, which is leftist or affiliated with Communists, and thus tainted with disloyalty to the country, then that community handicaps itself irreparably.

In the Louisville clash the issue is not whether the six people accused of sedition are guilty, the issue is whether all of those who previously and independently were members of the known leftist organization should not be purged, or made to prove themselves loyal.

In this fight for the rights of Negroes in America, we, like Caesar's wife, must be above and free of suspicion. But that doesn't mean that any branch should put out people because they have been accused of sedition, under circumstances involving the right of a Negro, as in this case. On the other hand, it does mean that where the members and the community know, as in this case they know, that the six accused members were a part of a leftist and subversive organization, the branch should vigorously and promptly move to clear out the leftists.

It is sad to note that few people understand what freedom means. Freedom to think what one wills carries with it the responsibility not to think oneself into a position of encroaching upon another's rights, and not to think oneself into a position of slyly and treacherously wrecking and destroying the rights of the whole group. Most people think that freedom is a license to think and to do anything they want.

NAACP Asks Ouster Of Sheriff

Herald

P.1

Anti-Integration Views Under Attack

Miami

TAMPA — (AP) — The Florida headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Tuesday it has asked Acting Gov. Charley Johns to remove Sheriff Willis V. McCall of Lake county because of remarks reportedly made by McCall at a meeting in Delaware protesting desegregation.

Sat.

Wed. 10-13-54

The letter released here Tuesday bore the name of William A. Fordham, Tampa lawyer and president of the Florida state conference of branches of the NAACP.

MCCALL

The governor's office at Tallahassee said it has not received the letter.

The NAACP said newspaper stories reported McCall urged the Delaware audience to reject the United States Supreme court ruling against segregation in public schools.

The NAACP also referred to McCall's handling of the Groveland rape case and his shooting of two Negro defendants in that case.

"His unmindful attitude of law enforcement and his open resentment of the United States Supreme court's decision coupled with the plans of the State of Florida towards implementation of that high judicial body's final decree is leading this organization and citizens of Florida to believe that Willis V. McCall, as an officer of the county and state, will be a detriment towards the development of better race relations and peaceful solutions to the problems that will arise," the NAACP letter said.

"I have not violated any law," McCall said. "I have only exercised my privileges under the type of free Americanism I was brought up in."

32b 1954

NAACP

NAACP Presses For End Of Train Segregation

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today pressed at public hearings its request that the Interstate Commerce Commission rule out all racial segregation in interstate train travel.

The case follows up the Supreme Court's recent outlawing of such segregation in the nation's public school system. It hinges on the contention that the old theory of "equal but separate" accommodations is now legally out of date.

The proceeding against train segregation in general is also a sequel to the 1950 ruling by the high court that racial distinctions among passengers in railroad dining cars had to go.

The court in the dining car case cited a provision of the Interstate Commerce Act that no interstate passenger may be subjected to "any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage whatsoever."

The new NAACP proceeding was brought against a dozen major railroads operating in the South. But associate attorney Robert Carter of New York indicated that the current hearings should be brief because, he said, seven of the named railroads have entered into stipulations with him conceding that they segregated passengers in the areas where the local law required such segregation.

The association, on its part, agreed in the stipulations that the service provided, although separate, was equal to that given white travelers.

Carter called a string of witnesses to testify regarding alleged segregation practices on the Illinois Central, the Missouri Pacific, the Texas & Pacific and the Seaboard Air Line railroads, which did not enter into the stipulations.

Dr. Herman H. Long, director of race relations for the American Missionary Division of the Congregational Christian Churches, was offered as a chief witness.

Dr. Long, headquartered at Fiske University in Tennessee, said he had directed an extensive survey of segregation practices on railroads in 1949 and 1950, using an interracial team of two white persons and two Negroes, who made numerous interstate trips to observe the policies followed.

He asserted that segregation was effected "by a variety of means, including cards handed to passengers to designate which car they could board, verbal directions of train employes, and manipulation of seat reservations."

He asserted that "the pattern of segregation was clearly present," whether admitted or not.

Some of the railroad attorneys objected that the survey was out of date, not reflecting present practices, particularly since the Supreme Court school ruling.

NAACP Contribution Climbs To $19,000

The American Teachers Association brought its total contributions to NAACP up to the total of $19,000 through its annual contribution which was received in person by attorney Thurgood Marshall at the recent 51st ATA convention held in Nashville.

Sixteen years ago at the ATA convention held at Tuskegee, the American Teachers Association authorized that one-tenth of its annual membership income would be donated annually to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for assistance in the prosecution of the cases in behalf of equality.

At the 1954 convention the total contributed amount from ATA was brought up to $19,000 for the 16-year period and included an additional payment of $500 for a life membership of ATA in NAACP.

Heman Sweatt gets MA degree

ATLANTA, Ga. — Heman M. Sweatt, the plaintiff in the famous NAACP "Sweatt Case," which resulted in the decision of the Supreme Court to outlaw segregation at the University of Texas, was awarded the master of social work degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work July 7.

Mr. Sweatt was the first colored student to enter the University of Texas and will go down in history as a martyr to the cause of equal education in the South.

Because of his outstanding work in the school, Mr. Sweatt was employed immediately as industrial secretary by the Urban League of Cleveland where he was placed for six months of field work.

NAACP official unhurt

Family Absent During Shotgun Raid of His Home

SUBPHUR SPRINGS, Tex. — (ANP) — An official of the NAACP who recently asked that public schools here be integrated, last week had his home shotgun blasted.

He is T. W. Ridge, chairman of the local NAACP, who escaped possible injury because he and his wife were away at the time of the shooting.

The shooting has aroused this northeast Texas county seat of some 9,200 persons of whom about 1,100 are colored. Police Chief Vaughn Deaton said two shotgun blasts and several 38-calibre pistol slugs were fired into the home.

Led School Right

Ridge has been a leader in a fight for better school. About two weeks ago he presented a petition to the local school board demanding that schools be integrated in line with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling. The board supposedly agreed to take the petition under advisement.

For the past two years, parents of several colored children have picketed the towns colored school on grounds that its facilities are not equal to those for white pupils. Ridge, however, has said he has had nothing to do with the picketing.

One year ago, a colored group reportedly asked the school board for improvements in the school. The board, however, refused on grounds that it thought the school sufficient.

Parents Lose Appeal

The parents appealed to the Texas Education agency, which upheld the local board.

In connection with last week's shooting, Chief Deaton said, "We are going to do our best to get to the bottom of this."

He asserted it appeared that most of the shots were fired across a vacant lot from another street.

He also said that police have been given the description and license number of an out-of-town car that may have been involved in the shooting. He added, though, that his force had not been able to trace ownership of the car.

Eastland Accused

Bigots Would Run NAACP Out of Miss.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) — The Mississippi NAACP charged last week that recent political campaigns have led to attempts to run it out of the state.

The organization said its Southeast regional officer in Birmingham "has been in receipt of a number of reports indicating that efforts have been started to run the NAACP out of Mississippi as was promised by the winner of the senatorial nomination, Sen. James O. Eastland, and several legislators in the state."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP said "In one county certain law enforcement officers together with a number of other persons walked in on one of our branch meetings and warned our people to leave registration and voting alone when they learned that was the purpose of the meeting.

"We have had numerous complaints about threatening telephone calls and visits by white persons to our branch offices in several sections of Mississippi, but although the Negroes are terribly annoyed, they are not frightened as they have been a few years ago."

* * *

INCREASED interest among Negroes in registering and voting and the Supreme Court decision banning public school segregatioan are the underlying causes of the recent actions against the NAACP," said Mrs. Hurley.

She said "Mississippi is still in the United States of America and we will do all in our power to make the Constitution work there as elsewhere."

The NAACP said Mrs. Hurley "indicated that she has been in communication with the national association's office during the past two weeks and assurance has been given that the full resources of the NAACP will be thrown into the protection of the people in Mississippi and it is expected that the matter will be placed before the Department of Justice.

Naacp conventions have little impact on South

We wonder that it does not occur to the 'powers-that-be' in the national office of the Naacp that there is some inconsistency between their objections to the holding of national conventions in areas which humiliate Negroes by refusing them equal and non-discriminatory accomodations, and their own insistence on flouting the Naacp's 'toughness', and underlining its contempt for the South by meeting there, and subjecting its delegates to the very same treatment resented in behalf of other conventioners.

Journal P. 6

The Naacp met this year at Dallas, Texas. It met the previous year at St. Louis; the year before that at Oklahoma City; and by the merest chance, the delegates, sweltering in the stifling heat of a church basement, sidestepped another Dixie rendezvous, and drew the comparative Valhalla of Atlantic City, N. J. for 1955.

Los Angeles Calif.

In Dallas, the delegates suffered a full measure of the humiliation which only the conscienceless brutality of southern bigotry knows how to dish out.

The facilities of the one Negro hotel of Dallas being hopelessly inadequate for the delegation, two white motels were persuaded, at what sacrifice to the self-respect of the 'persuaders' we can only imagine, to open their doors to the visitors — which they did with the accompanying insult of barring the motel for the 'duration' to white guests.

Fri. 7-16-54

The rest of the delegates contented themselves with renting rooms in private homes.

The degradation did not end there. Transportation was an additional hardship and humiliation, since only Negro-driven cabs, few in number, would transport the delegates to and fro. Making the best of a situation which lacked the saving grace of having to be tolerated at all, the convention master-minds organized private car pools as if to forestall, or ease, the insult.

The convention also received a thorough snubbing from the metropolitan press of Texas. Only the correspondent from the New York Times condescended to sit at the press table at all. The Texas dailies passed up the sessions entirely, and culled their 'coverage' from the Naacp's own publicity releases. These were 'put in their place' by being consigned to the inside pages. At no time was the convention of the greatest civil rights organization in the world, the body which had just won a world-shaking decision from the highest court of the land, front page news in Dallas, Texas.

This is only a partial marshalling of the slights which must have shrived the soul of every crusading delegate on hand. One wonders what end it served.

Does the Naacp hierarchy envision subjugation of this kind as 'field experience', necessary to the development of a good crusader for civil rights; or does it feel that it is giving the South an object lesson of some sort? And what could such a lesson be?

An Naacp convention is a demonstration of little or no integration.

All Naacp officials, and the greater majority of its working board members, are Negroes. The speakers before the Dallas convention were Negroes, with the exception of the CIO's James Carey, the nature of whose calling undoubtedly makes him cut little or no ice with bigoted southerners anyway.

As far as the whole of the South is concerned, an Naacp convention, held in any of its cities, to all intents and purposes takes place in a vacuum — so little impact on the southern community does it have.

We suspect that the reason the Association hierarchy does not speak out against this compulsion to return to Dixie every year and rub salt in its own wounds, stems from the swaggering, immature attitude which is rushing the Association into a shooting war with the Dixiecrats over the school integration project before there is any actual need for one.

The inspired service the Naacp has rendered to the advancement of the Negro notwithstanding, the fact remains that with few exceptions, the Star Chamber of the national organization has a deep streak of the juvenile running through it, and often imperils its own projects by rash, hasty, demogogic words.

There is little point to baiting the already maddened South. The Negro has won the first round. He should rest with some composure and self-containment for the next, the inevitability of which we certainly do not intend these words of caution to minimize.

But there is little to be gained by alerting an opponent, by keeping him on the 'qui vive', by baiting and taunting him.

It would be a much better technique to let him grow slack in over-confidence, and to catch him flat-footed with a well-directed punch at a propitious time.

It is about time for an end to the swaggering victory speeches of Thurgood Marshall, and bumptious boasting bluster, and baiting of Walter White. Let it subside into meditation of the next step to be taken to make the victory a reality.

Fri. 7-16-54

So much loose talk and nose-thumbing might be better left to the Dixie politicians who must palaver a lot to conceal the fact that their side is, in the long run, beaten.

NAACP BOSS, OTHERS LISTED IN INJUNCTION

Commercial Appeal

Columbus Cafe Closed After Neighbors' Complaints

Pub

COLUMBUS, Miss., Sept. 5.— A temporary injunction halting the operation of a cafe by the Mississippi NAACP president and four other Negroes has been issued by Chancellor R. P. Sugg, it was disclosed Sunday.

Dr. N. J. Stringer of Columbus, state National Association for Advancement of Colored People chapter president, and the other operators were enjoined from operating the cafe which was described in the complaint as a "public and private nuisance."

A court official said the suit was brought by Negroes living near the cafe. They charged that the operators permitted "disorderly and immoral conduct on the premises" and the cafe "continuously disturbed the peace" of homes in the area.

The cafe was said to be operated by the Negro American Legion post here and Stringer and the other defendants were listed as post officers.

32b 1954

NAACP keynote address firm

Group will continue to work in spirit of cooperation—Tobias

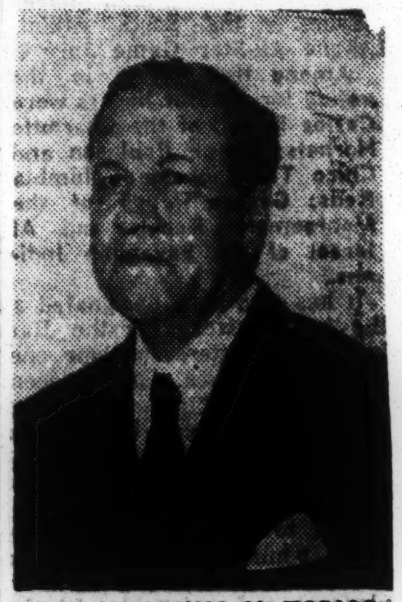
(Special to the AFRO)

DALLAS, Texas — Dr. Channing Tobias strikes a firm though non-aggressive note in his keynote speech prepared for delivery at the NAACP annual conference here, Tuesday night.

Said he:

"We are working and will continue to work in the spirit of cooperation and are encouraged by the response we have gotten from enlightened people all over the South.

"But I cannot say too emphatically that we are not going to stand idly by while enemies of the democratic process in the form of public officials, whose salaries are paid from funds rerived from the taxes of all the people, hold closed-door conferences for the publicity announced purpose of devising ways and means of evading the court's ruling.



DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
Convention keynoter

Lean Over Backwards

"We are going to lean over backwards in our efforts to help honest, efficient colored teachers in the solution of their problems, but we are not going to deal gently with those congenital Uncle Toms who have a vested interest in segregation and are willing to sell their people down the river in order to save their own skins.

"Nor are we going to be sympathetic with those teachers who are too lazy to prepare themselves for the larger and more exacting responsibilities of integration."

Fight for FEPC

At the pre-convention press conference, Monday, Walter White reiterated NAACP support of FEPC and derided contention of a local paper that such legislation would deprive white workers of jobs, force social relations and violate the Constitution.

Said White:

"If Federal Government can legislation governing employer relations, as in the Taft-Hartley bill, it can certainly enact laws forbidding discrimination in employment.

"The purpose of FEPC is to provide equality of job opportunity and not to take jobs away from any one group to give them to another.

"Working together on the job has nothing whatever to do with whom you invite to your home. To try to make it appear otherwise is to distort the truth.

More than 100 lawyers met on call of Thurgood Marshall to map legal action necessary to extend the principle of non segregation embodied in Supreme Court decisions of May 17.

At the press conference, Sunday, Marshall discounted talk of southern governors. He asserted:

"The schools are the concern of local school boards. They will be responsible for complying with court orders.

"While the governors are seeking to circumvent the Supreme Court, we are going to circumvent the governors."

Jack And Jill Society Joins NAACP Group

New York, August 5—Jack and Jill, a national parents association, this week joined the growing list of organizations which have taken out $500 life memberships in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Social clubs, trade unions, fraternal associations and professional societies are among organizations holding NAACP life memberships.

In addition to the Jack and Jill membership, the NAACP received this week a contribution of $100 from the CIO Newspapers Guild of New York and $459.62 from the following branches: Tampa Fla., $200; Talbot County, Md.; $100; Ridgefield, Conn., $59.62; and Albany, N. Y., and Kenasha, Wisc., $50 each.

Mobile NAACP Asks For Goodwill In Desegregation

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — Officials of the Mobile Branch of the NAACP announced last week that they hope the de-segregation in the Mobile County school system will be achieved in conformity to the best traditions of race relations embodying mutual understanding and good will.

Clarence Montgomery, president and John L. LeFlore, secretary issued statements declaring that local Negroes will accept the decision of the Supreme Court voiding segregation in the nation's public schools.

They also expressed hope that local school authorities would make no attempt to circumvent the court's ruling.

"We do not anticipate any trouble as we know that all law-abiding citizens will abide by the court's decision. The Negroes accepted the new outmoded 'separate but equal' decree of the court years ago although they know that they were not being justly treated at that time," Montgomery stated.

NAACP

"I can assure you that Negroes of this community do not want and definitely do not feel that there will be any violence in effecting the mandate of the court. I feel that citizens of all groups in Mobile county will accept the decisions in the spirit in which it was given," Montgomery predicted.

The official urged the Negro public not to become arrogant in any way but to continue as good citizens accepting the change in a spirit of good will.

"We are urgang all public officials, the press, radia and other responsible agencies to assist us in seeing that this program is carried out," stated Montgomery.

The president pointed to the advanced stage of integration in the armed forces and declared:

"It was predicted that the morale of these services would be lost completely if these service men were integrated. Contrary to those who fought this progressive and democratic step, the mixing of these units has resulted in a much better armed force."

Court Rules In Favor Of NAACP In Cincinnati

Cincinnati, Aug. 5—The right of a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to enter and enjoy the facilities of Coney Island Park, a local privately-owned amusement resort, has been upheld by Judge Weber of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas.

In granting a permanent injunction against the owners of the park, Judge Weber held that "injury to the plaintiff by the wrongful acts of the defendants is irreparable and the statutory remedy is inadequate." The Ohio Civil Rights law provides for fines of from $50 to $500 or imprisonment of from 30 to 90 days, or both.

Suit was filed last year by Miss Ethel Fletcher who complained that she was denied admission to Coney Island Park on July 2 and again on July 4, 1953. Representing the plaintiff in this case were NAACP lawyers Michel M. Turpeau and Walter S. Houston of Cincinnati. Through her lawyers, Miss Fletcher asked for an injunction forever restraining the park from denying her admission and full enjoyment of its facilities.

Owners of the park asserted that on the days when Miss Fletcher was denied admission the park was under contract to private organizations which instructed the park officials "to refuse admission to any member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any member of the Cincinnati Council on Human Rights, or persons acting in concert with them, because of previous unlawful disorderly subversive conduct of said groups, which conduct was detrimental to the peace and safety of the members and guests of said outing organizations."

Linder Says NAACP For 'Brown America'

By GENE BRITTON
Constitution Staff Writer

LAFAYETTE, Aug. 6—Speaking in a drizzling rain, Tom Linder made a sermon-type address here late Friday in which he urged the crowd to uphold Christian principles by resisting efforts to break down segregation.

Walker countians heard the commissioner of agriculture in charge the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with striving for a "brown America."

He said if he is elected governor he will ask the General Assembly for a bill requiring the NAACP "and other outside interferences" to get permit from the chief legislative before hold-

ings in the state. If a permit should be granted, such meetings have to be held under guard, he added.

Several times he quoted the Scriptures in his address.

CENSUS PLAN

Applause punctuated his outline of what he said is the only plan to maintain segregation in free public schools. He reiterated his plan for a census to determine whether parents want their children to attend mixed or segregated schools.

Earlier Friday, the first candidate to follow the campaign trail into Dade County, promised he would see that Dade got her proper share of state contracts and other government services if he is elected governor. He spoke at Trenton.

After a prelude of recorded mountain music, Linder said he knew Dade has been "somewhat isolated" but "I will change all that when I'm your governor." Dade lies in a valley between Sand and Lookout mountains which cut it off geographically from the rest of the state.

ALMOST IMPASSABLE

He reminded the Trenton crowd that some of their farm-to-market roads are often almost impassable and "never in first-class condition."

He said he favors continuation of the state's policy of farming out contracts to counties because residents of the counties know where roads should be developed for the greatest benefit to the most people.

Linder praised the state farm market system, developed under his administration as head of the Agriculture Department, as the greatest in the nation.

An expansion of the system to include small manufacturers is needed, he said, to provide outlets for products without so many middlemen.

He also promised an expansion of research programs in the poultry and livestock industries and "every other branch of agriculture."

A Disservice To Negroes

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People is headed toward doing our Negro citizens a distinct disservice.

Howard Dixon, attorney and spokesman for the Miami unit of the NAACP, reports that it is determined to push the issue of immediate desegregation in our public schools without waiting for a ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court whether its order should be on a gradual or immediate basis.

The national NAACP has instructed local chapters to enroll children in White schools. Petitions are now being circulated in Dade county to find out how many families would be willing to serve as "test cases."

It is an unfortunate program. It ignores the realities of which the Supreme Court was keenly conscious when it withheld a supplemental order establishing the specific time for the implementation of its decision.

In Florida generally and in this county particularly there has been a measured acceptance of the court's decision.

Attorney General Richard Ervin has been conducting a wide-scope survey of White and Colored leadership to ascertain how the court's order could be best implemented, in an orderly and non-provocative manner.

The NAACP spurns this sort of considered evaluation of an admittedly complex problem. The Attorney General calls its action a "flouting of the United States Supreme Court."

Certainly the program is completely contrary to what Ervin's analysis found to be the majority reactions of the Colored leadership in this county.

★ ★ ★

• **THE ATTORNEY GENERAL** makes this factual and realistic evaluation of the NAACP's demand for immediate de-segregation:

"Any precipitate and hasty action as contemplated by the NAACP will be rash and will only cause ill feelings. We have been trying to work out this problem in an orderly and careful fashion and they are acting before even the Supreme Court has had a chance to consider all the factors."

The Supreme Court provided no talisman for making its order effective when it made its decision.

A great segment of the White population accepted the order with the understanding that it would be carried out in a manner that would cause the least friction. They did not take that to mean a designed and inflammatory pressing of the issue before the Supreme Court had completed its findings.

The NAACP's program stands to alienate the sympathies of this great group. Colored leadership should not deliberately prod ill feeling. This is the time for healing, not creating, new social scars.

It is not a question here of the rightness of the Court's decision.

The issue as such has been settled. Its effectuation has not.

That calls for another sort of Colored leadership than that being shown by the NAACP.

NAACP Chapter Head Quits After Handing 'Desegregation' Petition

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

TYLERTOWN, Miss., Aug. 13—The president of the Walthall county chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday announced he had resigned after presenting to the county school board a "desegregation" petition which he said he "did not understand."

The petition, according to county superintendent of education Edd Duncan, was "a form furnished the local NAACP chapter by the national headquarters" and was signed by 30 names, headed by Sidney Allen as chapter president.

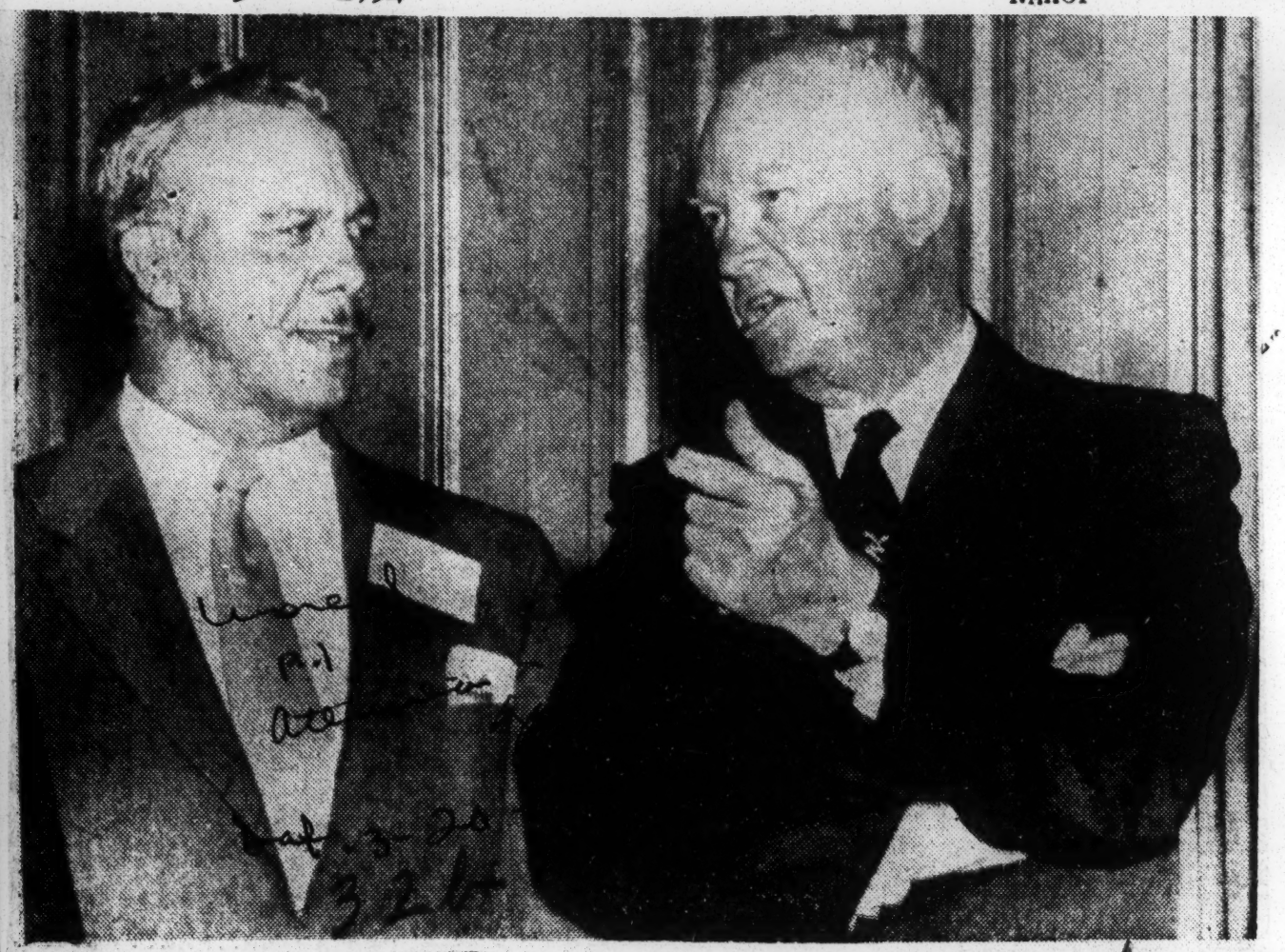
The petition was tabled, Duncan said, and Allen was invited before the school board for a conference. Allen's resignation as NAACP chapter leader followed.

"I talked to a majority of the 30 Negroes signing the petition," Allen said, "and have found that they, like myself did not thoroughly understand the wording of the petition. The petition was read before our meeting one time. Its contents were then represented to us as an appeal for better schools, better transportation and an opportunity to be heard by the county board of trustees. On this basis we signed the petition. Had we known its far-reaching effects we would not have signed it."

Supt. Duncan said the petition requested reorganization of the public schools in accordance with the May 17 supreme court decision and offered assistance from the local NAACP chapter "in devising and implementing a program of desegregation" in the schools of the county.

"We are not weak or undecided on this question of mixing the races in our schools," Supt. Duncan said in announcing the tabling of the petition. "We are united and determined through all peaceful, legal and co-operative means to handle the problems as law abiding citizens should handle them."

The Jackson chapter of the NAACP will meet Monday to discuss the decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.



PRESIDENT ADDRESSES N. A. A. C. P. CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Eisenhower (right) is shown chatting with Judge Theodore Spaulding, of Philadelphia, Pa., member of the National Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before the Chief Executive addressed the Freedom Fulfillment Conference of that organization in Washington today. Mr. Eisenhower told the conference that racial prejudice and discrimination do not represent the feeling of the mass of the American people.—Photo by Al Muton.

Orchids to the NAACP

THE U. S. Supreme Court is to be praised for its unanimous decision ordering the segregation of public schools, but even greater praise must go to the NAACP whose legal department, headed by Atty. Thurgood Marshall, launched the legal actions that led to the decision.

Opposed by some of the greatest legal minds in the nation, the NAACP legal battery soundly defeated them decisively with a mobilization of talent, facts and scientific opinion seldom surpassed in our history.

It is significant that the Supreme Court's decision was, in our view, based less on law than social philosophy, and it was this latter argument that the NAACP lawyers stressed so magnificently in their arguments although, of course, the usual constitutional appeals were made.

We hope our people will remember this, keep in mind the fight to come and show their intelligence and appreciation by subscribing liberally to the Fight for Freedom Fund.

We have right on our side but it needs to be strengthened with a big war chest.

NAACP CHOOSES ATLANTIC CITY FOR 1955 ANNUAL CONVENTION

Dallas, Texas — The 1955 NAACP Conventon will be held in eedeeeeeel P..ETAOA ESCET Atlantic City, N. J., the last week in June. It will be the Association's 46th annual session and the first the Association has held in the North since 1950 when Boston was the site of the convention.

The six-day confab of the NAACP here in Dallas closed Monday, July 4. It opened with an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors. Other speakers were Atty. Thurgood Marshal; James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of New York City College, who presented the 39th Springarn Medal to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, noted derwatologist of Chicago.

The year 1954 represents "a milestone of social advance in the United States," President Eisenhower said in a message of greeting to the nearly 800 delegates attending the 45th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the final session of which was held here today.

"The social and politisal maturity of our people evidenceed by the reception given the recent Supreme Court decision is of great significance to our nation and to the cause of freedom in the world," the Pres- said in his message, read to the convention, by Walter White NAACP executive secretary. "The times call for continued demonstration of that maturity," President Eisenhower asserted. "We must have patieuce without compromise of principle," he continued. "We must have understanding without disregard for differences of opinion which actually exist. We must have continued social progress, calmy but persistently made, so that we may prove without doubt to all the world that our nation and our people are truly dedicated to liberty and justice for all."

From Arthur B. Springarn, NAACP president, came words of felicitation upon achievements and of warning that much remains to be done.

The Supreme Court rulings "undoubtedly mark a great step forward in the long struggle of the colored people in the United States for equality of treament," said a messag from far away India signed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of that country. The great Indian leader told the delegates that he had read "with great interest and appreciation of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States against the segregation, in the field of public education, of colored children."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the NAACP Board of Drectors, sent a message saying she was "delighted with the progress of our organization" and expressing the hope that future planning will be wse and successfnl."

From board member Herbert Lehman, U. S. Senator from New York, came "warmest congratulations and greetings" and an exrpession of his conviction that the fight for civil rights and the maintenance of civil liberties are struggles "we must carry on . . . simultaneously."

Greetings also were sent by Adlai Stevenson, former Illinois governor and 1952 Democratic candidate for President; Senator Irving Ives (R., N. Y.); Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Orgarizations and a member of the NAACP Board of Directors; George Meany, president of American Federation of Labor; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.); Amos T. Hall, president, Conference of Grand Masters of Prince Hall Mason's; Israel Goldstein, Uuited Steelworkersof America, CIO; Irving M. Engel, president, American Jewish Committee; and others.

President Eisenhower's executive action to end segregation and his forthright support of anti-bias court rulings "decisively bashed hopes of the Dixiecrats that he would be guided by them on this fundamental issue of racial equality," Walter White the veteran executive secretary of the National Association for the Advanceement of Colored People, told a vast audience at the closing meeting.

Sharing the platform and the en a police escort to the home meet by a motorcade and giv- crowd's ovation in the Dallas of his host, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Sportatorium was Dr. Ralph J. C. Estell, pastor of St. John the a Bunche. Upon his arrival here Baptist Church.

The 800 delegates from 40 states and the District of Columbia and thousands of persons from all over Texas crowded the auditorium to hear interney was the Boston delegate.

nationally famed diplomat and the long-time executive head of the NAACP. Commissioner Elwood McKin-

An NAACP Formula For Integration

"Moonlighters," Ku Klux and all of these off-brand organizations hoping the NAACP would meet at Dallas and take some rash position with respect to the implementation of integration in the public school systems can find slight comfort out of the decision of the leaders of America's most militant organization to wait a full year before attempting to fashion reality out of the high court's judgment.

Instead of the NAACP rushing in ahead of the Supreme Court's fall deliberations, the considered judgment of civil righters is that the court should adopt a formula for integration and then the southern states should be given adequate time to revamp their state practices. No one can argue that this is not a conservative and constitutional position in which to become resident.

States like Oklahoma have fiscal matters that must be adjusted. Oklahoma school laws are unique in that the separate school fund is entirely divorced from the majority appropriations in the white school districts. This will have to be adjusted before things can run smoothly, in keeping with the general direction of the courts. Other states have similar problems to face and there is a time element to be reckoned with in clearing up the legal snarls now hovering on the horizon.

But there are those who openly today discuss plans and programs for the express purpose of escape from the high court's ruling. A few southern attorney generals and governors are expressing intention to defy and ignore the Supreme Court ruling in this matter, and no time element can be calculated to assist in the patterning of better and more ideal government. There is no integrity on the part of those who ask for time when they openly declare they are seeking methods by which to avoid compliance.

It is with this in mind the NAACP has suggested an approach to state and local government looking forward to getting fine socially minded, patriotic citizens to voluntarily proceed with integration at once. The court having ruled out jim crow, there is nothing to prevent voluntary agreements to abandon the entire fabric of segregation and proceed at once to implementation. This is being done in many sections and states. There are several communities in Oklahoma where there has been expressed inclination to proceed in this matter of integration immediately, and that is what we are hoping will be done.

To facilitate this sort of an arrangement the national office has prepared a formula covering such conditions. It is important Negroes not be duped in committing themselves to agreements not conforming to the decision of the courts and if this outline prepared by the NAACP is followed there need be slight concern given to any such difficulty. What local branches of the NAACP should do is present these formulas for integration to their local school boards and adhere religiously to the terms set out in this arrangement.

The Oklahoma Conference of Branches has discovered since the Ada Lois Sipuel and the McLaurin cases there are more problems jutting out of implementation than there are in winning civil rights decisions in the courts. The big task just now is to get set in properly with local school boards in the matter of compliance. The NAACP outline immediately furnishes ground for discussion of the subject, and NAACP officials should keep in mind if they stick religiously with the terms of the official NAACP outline all of their rights will be properly safeguarded. Avoidance should be made on any over-night committee formed, which seeks to do the same task. The danger arises immediately when such groups assemble who do not know the pitfalls ahead of them and have not thoroughly studied the subject.

NAACP Leaders Seek Full Citizenship For Race In Ala.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, ALA.— (SNS) —NAACP and other leaders, meeting here Sunday, May 30 in successive conferences, drafted programs seeking to integrate the Negro group soundly and completely into the full citizenship streams of Alabama.

With its top state and regional leader on hand in W. C. Patton and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, both of Birmingham, Alabama N. A. A. C. P. branch presidents convening at the Elks Club said they "do unequivocally and uncompromisingly endorse" the "Atlanta Declaration" issued May 23 by state N. A. A. C. P. presidents from 11 states and other NAACP officials.

In an earlier meeting at the same place, assorted leaders from over half of the state's 67 counties blueprinted a set of desires and goals intended to be won through political action and leadership persuasion. This group threw its weight in soft language behind the NAACP's position on de-segregating the schools.

The two one-after-the-other conference was topped off by a mass meeting at which Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta in a stirring speech suggested that good sense, wise use of the ballot and careful use of the dollar were sharp tools at hand in building first-class citizenship.

He reviewed his own fight for civil rights and asserted that he was dedicating the remainder of his life in working for that bright tomorrow for Negro youth which he dreamed of for himself when he was young.

Shrewdly he observed that the loud talk is being done not by the school officials but by the politicians who are not directly involved. He intimated that the Supreme Court has ample power to enforce its decision but urged respect for law by all sides.

The meeting was held at the Metropolitan Methodist Church Statements issued by the Branch Presidents of the Alabama State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Montgomery, Ala., May 30, 1954.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

We the elected officials of N. A. A. C. P. Branches, representing thousands of colored Americans in the State of Alabama, do unequivocally and uncompromisingly endorse the declaration issued by the NAACP representatives in Atlanta, Georgia on May 23, 1954.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared in the simplest language, "....in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

We propose to utilize the fullest resources of the NAACP to implement this historic decision.

We solicit and welcome the cooperation and support of other law-abiding citizens and groups who are sincerely interested in having our state comply with this long-awaited ruling.

We believe that the vast majority of the people of our state are law-abiding citizens. We believe that the officials of our state who have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution of our country will not wittingly or unwittingly defy the law of the land or seek to evade it, through the use of subterfuge or other devious means.

We recognize that there will be some administrative problems which must be met in making necessary changes in school system in order to comply with the decision. However, we will resist thru the use of every legal means any and all efforts to circumvent the law.

Further, we wish to make it clear that those persons who speak in support of the "equalization" of schools speak only for themselves.

We reiterate our endorsement of the Atlanta Declaration and rededicate ourselves to the task of ending segregation in public schools.

Here is the prepared statement released on the "Negro Group Wants" conference.

Some 200 leaders from the various walks of life in session Sunday, May 30, 1954 at the Southern Pride Lodge (Elks) 907 Cleveland Ave., Montgomery, Alabama formulated a broad declaration of "What the Alabama Negro Group Wants" which is to be presented by a "Committee of 11" to high level state governmental officials.

In general terms the "Negro Wants" program suggested the ending of racial segregation in public education and hinted accord with the position taken by the NAACP for immediate compliance with the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court against the segregated school system.

The declaration covered the areas of political suffrage, employment recreation, governmental participation and housing. It was unanimously adopted by delegates representing 39 counties.

Members of the "Committee of 11" were elected from each of the Alabama Congressional Districts, namely (1) C. D. Stallworth, Milrey, Ala.; (2) E. D. Nixon, Montgomery, Ala.; (3) Roy J. Johnson, Enterprise, Ala.; (4) B. O. Beayler Anniston Ala.; (5) Q. D. Adams Gadsden, Alabama; (6) Frank P Thomas, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; (7) S J. Hembrick. Jasper Ala. (8) W. E. King, Courtland, Ala.; (9) Orzell Billingsley, Jr. Birmingham Ala.; Prof. J. E. Pierce of Montgomery and W. C. Patton of Birmingham, chairman.

In the preamble of the "What the Negro Group Wants statement it was said that "the Negro wants what every other citizen wants, no more no less. Called by the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting, chaired by Mr. Patton, the conference heard ideas and suggestions from the leaders who made reports on condition in their area which needed attention.

Leaders from the particular Congressional District carcussed and selected a person to be its representative on the "Committee of 11." Pierce was selected as a member-at-large on the committee and Patton by virtue of his position as chairman of the sponsoring group.

GEORGIA NAACP OFFICERS who met Saturday with other state organization officials are shown above just prior to a press conference held in Atlanta. The group rejected an invitation to the June 25 hearing of the Georgia Education Commission on the grounds that the meeting would be segregated. Left to right are: J. L. Johnson, Hawkinsville; C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Mrs. Ruby Hurley (Regional Secretary), Birmingham; Dr. William Boyd (President), Atlanta; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; W. W. Law, Savannah; Daniel E. Byrd, New Orleans; Rev. J. E. Mann, Brunswick; and J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta. — (Perry's Photo)

Carey Warns NAACP Of New Bias Problems

CIO SEC.-TREAS. James B. Carey warned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week that the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the public schools carries with it "the seeds of new problems."

Carey, who spoke at the NAACP convention in Dallas, Tex., said that "in many areas, the practical effect of eliminating public school segregation will be negated as long as non-white families are denied residence in any neighborhood in which they can afford to live."

"As long as we allow customs, the mortgage banker fraternity, or administrators of government housing programs to prevent the free movement of non-white families in certain neighborhoods, public school segregation, in fact, will be with us," he said.

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers and chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, cited the Supreme Court's reasoning that segregation in public schools is a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

"Therefore," he said, "if we find that segregation or discriminatory practices in housing serve to frustrate this dictum, we must eliminate these patterns and practices."

Carey said the high court decision also will "make us more aware" of newer, more subtle types of discrimination and inequities in employment. Many plants, he said, still refuse to hire Negroes, and in others, Negroes are relegated to unskilled jobs.

Passage of a Fair Employment Practices Act, he said, is "the quickest and most effective method of meeting these problems."

He pointed out that to get an FEPC law, more people will have to register and vote, so that we can send "more men and women to Washington who will share our sensitivity to the needs of our times."

"In the meantime," he said, "we will exhaust every organizational and legal means to remove these roadblocks."

As the convention opened, NAACP leaders prepared to face new problems of racial discrimination.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, told 100 Negro lawyers prior to the opening of the convention:

"There is a good possibility that we will move into the areas of local and train transportation soon. Cases are in preparation and should be filed within about a month."

He said that among the fields in which the convention would consider extending its fight against segregation are housing, recreation and employment in addition to transportation.

NAACP Regional Group Releases Its Action Plans

Birmingham, Ala., June, 1954—The Supreme Court's decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional came as a result of years of planning and working by your NAACP. In spite of the race-baiting being conducted by Talmadge and his cohorts in Georgia, Byrnes and Timmerman in South Carolina, professional politicians, misdirected newspaper editors, columnists and others in the South, the NAACP is dedicated to finish the fight.

This decision is the Emancipation Proclamation of the 20th century and we recommend to state conferences and branches that consideration be given to observance of May 17 in future years in commemoration of the day on which that decision came down. It seems to us that it is just as significant as January 1 on which we have observed Emancipation Day in the past.

The Atlanta Declaration

Each State Conference should have received by now copies of the declaration which was adopted by the representatives of our state conference in the seventeen southern and border states and the District of Columbia which met in Atlanta May 22, 23. In most instances, it was expected that the state conference would distribute copies of the declaration to the branches in its jurisdiction. Each branch should have a copy.

Alabama and Mississippi have had meetings of the state conference boards and presidents of branches and have gone on record endorsing the declaration and pledging to carry out its directives.

Florida NAACP officers will meet in Tampa on Saturday, June 12, Georgia will hold a meeting in Atlanta on June 19.

All branches are urged to follow instructions to the letter. It is all important that every move be planned carefully from here on.

The Dallas Convention

Branches, youth councils, college chapters and state conferences in the Southeast Region are urged to make every possible effort to have representatives attend and participate in the Association's Annual Convention which will meet in Dallas, Texas June 29-July 4.

Members of the Southeastern Regional Legal Redress Committee are urged to attend the meeting of lawyers being called by Mr. Marshall on Monday afternoon, June 8. Details on this meeting have been sent out from Mr. Marshall's office.

Members of the Southeastern Regional Church Work Committee are urged to attend the meeting of church men being called by Rev. Offutt on Tuesday, June 29.

We need not emphasize the importance of these meetings. During the conference, one full day will be devoted to discussions of desegregation problems.

Regional Awards

This is a reminder that regional awards will be made to workers who have reported fifty or more memberships in their local campaigns. Other awards will be given to the branches that have reported the highest number of members over their goal and the highest amounts over their Freedom Fund quotas. The necessary information should be forwarded promptly June 15 the deadline, since we plan to make presentations at the Annual Convention.

FFF PROGRAM MOVING AHEAD

Membership Campaigns

The Supreme Court decisions should provide a great deal of stimulation for branches in their membership campaigns.

Columbus, Mississippi, Brewton, Alabama, a new branch; **Carroll Co. Georgia, Laurel, Mississippi; Williston, S. C.;** and **Newberry S. C.** report that they are intensifying their membership campaigns.

Newberry, South Carolina, has sent in $50.00 for the Freedom Fund Thank You, Newberry.

ALABAMA PLANS A SPOTTS-

WOOD DAY

The Alabama State Conference will have a mass meeting at the Old Ship AME Zion Church in Montgomery on Sunday, June 27 at which time Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood former president of the Washington, D. C., Branch and presently chairman of the Southeastern Regional Church Work Committee will be honored.

Branches in the state are expected to send representatives and a substantial amount toward their Freedom Fund goals which will then be reported at the Annual Convention.

NEWS ABOUT THE REGION

The **Nashville, Tennessee** City Council unanimously banned segregation at the Municipal Airport restaurant at its regular meeting in May 16. The action was requested in a resolution filed by Councilman Z. Alexander Looby, chairman of the Tennessee State Conference Legal Redress Committee and a member of the NAACP National Board of Directors. It was supported by the NAACP, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and other groups.

Approximately four months ago similar action was taken by the Knoxville, Tennessee City Council

White South May Fiddle But NAACP To Call Tune

By JAMES L. HICKS

ATLANTA. — The NAACP is willing to sit back and let the white South fiddle over the Supreme court decision—but officials made it plain here Saturday that the NAACP will call the tune.

This was the spirit and atmosphere as 43 of the organization's top officials from 17 southern states sat down for a two-day conference with 13 members of the national staff to pool their collective thinking on problems raised by the school decision and to facilitate the integration of public schools in this nation.

The conference opened in an air of calmness which its board chairman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, asked for in a telegram read to the meeting.

But in their patient calmness the organization's leaders made it plain that their patience can be very easily exhausted.

This storm under the calm was plainly indicated by the irritation of many of the leaders who arrived here to be greeted by a newspaper story which quoted a member of its Atlanta legal staff as saying that the NAACP should "discourage" any moves aimed at bringing a sudden end to segregation before the Supreme court meets this fall.

The statement which was attributed to Attorney Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, and which appeared on the front page of a daily newspaper here, brought instant criticism from arriving officials. They made it plain that they did not go along with such an attitude and many cited places in their home states where such moves are already under way.

Thurgood Marshall expressed plain disgust when he read the statement and told reporters he could not believe that Mr. Walden had made it.

Walter White struck at the statement in his opening press conference. Asked to comment on the statement Mr. White said: "Nobody, but nobody is going to set the policy for our actions in dealing with these matters but the NAACP board." He indicated that the policy did not reflect the policy of the board.

Later on Saturday Attorney Walden announced that he had been misquoted by the newspaper and that actually the story had been written by a reporter who had not talked to him.

At his press conference, Mr. White soundly slapped both Governor Talmadge and Senator Russell of Georgia for their public opposition to the court's decision.

When he was asked to comment on reports that some colored leaders were planning to sit down with white leaders in their communities and agree to keep their schools segregated, Mr. White said:

"No leaders, white or Negro who talk about keeping things as they are, will be leaders very long".

Thurgood Marshall added that it was all right for leaders to sit down and try to iron out their problems but that the NAACP would insist that the two groups would sit down on "equal terms" and that colored people would have the right to choose their representatives. He cited a case in Texas where an all-white committee on race relations had been appointed to work out interracial problems.

The shadow of Governor Talmadge hung over the conference like a cloud. Each edition of the newspapers brought further denunciations from the governor. There were those who were inclined to dismiss him lightly and there were others who looked upon him as a definite threat toward blocking their aims.

Among those present at the conference were:

Alabama, W. C. Patton, Birmingham; Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee.

Arkansas, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock.

Florida, Atty. William A. Fordham, Tampa; Dr. G. L. Porter, Tallahasse, Atty. F. A. Rodriquez.

Georgia, Dr. William L. Boyd, Atlanta; W. W. Law, Savannah.

Illinois, Atty. Billy Jones, E. St. Louis.

Louisiana, Leonard Avery and Rev. E. L. Patterson, Baton Rouge.

Mississippi, Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus; C. R. Darden, Meridian.

Missouri, Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City; Atty. David Grant, St. Louis.

Oaklahoma, James E. Stewart, Oklahoma City.

South Carolina, Rev. James M. Hinton, Columbia; Arthur Clement, Charleston; Rev. J. P. Reeder, Columbia; Mr. Reginald Barrett and Rev. J. M. Pitts, Columbia.

Tennessee, Rev. Frank Gordon, and Atty. Carl A. Cowan, Knoxville; Atty. Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville.

Virginia, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, W. Lester Banks, and Atty. Spottswood Robinson, Richmond; Atty. W. Hale Thompson, Newport News; Atty. J. L. Williams, Danville.

West Virginia, Atty. T. G. Nutter, Charleston; C. Anderson Davis, Bluefield.

Texas, Atty. Henry Doyle, and Atty. Robert D. Ford, Houston.

District of Columbia, Eugene Davidson.

North Carolina, Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte.

NAACP REPRESENTATIVES

Atlanta, Ga., branch: Prof. C. L. Harper, J. H. Calhoun, J. R. Wilson, Atty. A. T. Walden, D. L. Hollowell, S. S. Robinson, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Eugene M. Martin, C. W. Greenlea, V. W. Hodges, William Hall, V. Haugabrooks, Harriett Mitchell, R. E. Thomas and C. A. Scott.

LeMoyne college chapter: Jean Haydel, Maxine Brownlee, president; Helen Bradford, Claude Henry.

Monroe, Ga., D. W. Yong.

Valdosta, Ga., Leonard Davis.

Gainesville, Ga.: W. W. Chandler.

Savannah, Ga., J. S. Delaware and C. Wimberley.

Columbus, Ga., C. A. Hixon.

Alexandria, Va., Atty. Edwin C. Brown.

Houston, Texas, Herman Sweatt.

Richmond, Va., John M. Brooks.

Danville, Va., N. T. Williams, and Atty. M. L. Tucker.

Richmond, Va., Martin A. Martin.

From the National NAACP office came: Walter White, executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Glaster B. Current, director of branches; Henry Lee Moon, director of publicity; Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel; Edward R. Dudley, special assistant to secretary; Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary; Duniel E. Byrd, field secretary, Legal department; Lucille Black, membership secretary; U. S. Tate, Southwest regional counsel; Cecilia Suyat, branch department; Clarence Mitchell, director Washington bureau.

Marshall sets 'target date' for integration

DALLAS, Tex. (NNPA) — The NAACP will negotiate with local school boards "as long as there is substantial evidence of good faith," but September, 1955, is a "sort of target date" for the end of school segregation.

That is the future policy of the NAACP, according to Thurgood Marshall, director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., and chief counsel for children and their parents in four of the five school segregation cases the Supreme Court decided May 17.

Marshall and 100 NAACP lawyers held a three-day conference on the question of how the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools should be carried into effect. The lawyers' conference was a part of the six-day 45th annual NAACP convention held here last week.

Good Will Factor

"The controlling factor in every cases will be the element of good will shown by local school authorities," said Mr. Marshall.

"He said the first step to end segregated schools will be the filing of petitions by state NAACP presidents to local school boards requesting interracial conferences. These petitions will combine a request for compliance with the Supreme Court decision and a request for round-table conferences to work out the mechanics of integration.

"If we are convinced that a school board will not follow the law and there is no longer good faith involved, we will petition in behalf of the aggrieved parents and take the case into the courts to get the full measure of compliance," Mr. Marshall declared.

Areas Of Attack

Next items on the NAACP agenda for action, said Mr. Marshall, are intrastate transportation, housing and recreation. "Each regional NAACP will determine which one of the three they want to give top priority," he said.

Following President Eisenhower's greetings to the convention, a congratulatory telegram was received Wednesday from Adlai Stevenson, the defeated Democratic presidential candidate.

Aga Khan's Son Takes NAACP Memberships

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP)—In a clean-cut, unselfish gesture of international good-will, Prince Sadruddin Khan, a student at Harvard University, and son of the wealthy and famous Moslem leader, the Aga Khan, this week purchased two life memberships from a representative of the Boston Branch of the NAACP.

Prince Khan did not hesitate in purchasing the memberships when he was approached by Mrs. Katherine Coleman.

(It should be noted that his famous father has already told his many followers in Kenya that when the time comes, they should cast their lot with the Africans.)

Saline County NAACP In Ambitious Program

SLATER, Mo. — The Saline county branch N.A.A.C.P. has attracted state-wide attention in recent months due to a varied and effective program launched under the dynamic leadership of Miss Pauline Foster, president.

The most recent activity of the association was a series of radio programs which have created a great deal of interest throughout the area.

The radio programs, in the form of panel discussions, have presented many of the state's outstanding men and women on various phases of the general theme, "Negro Life in America." The programs eminated from radio station KMMO, Marshall.

Program on Press

The most recent program in the series was held Sunday, April 25. The panel members discussing "The Negro Press," included Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of The CALL; Fielding Draffen, student at Central college, Fayette; Harry Browder, coach at Dalton high; and Miss Foster. Music was furnished by the Hubbard high school chorus, Sedalia, and a vocal solo by Miss Enola Washington, Slater.

Previous programs were given as follows: "The Negro Church," with Rev. Robert Bell, president of Saline County Council of churches, moderator; Mrs. R. C. Moore, teacher, Marshall; Mrs. Gordon Aldridge, and Rev. J. E. Erickson, Slater. The choir of the Marshall Baptist church furnished the music.

A panel on "The NAACP," featured Bernard Brown, assistant field secretary of the national office and Harvey Parham, of St. Louis, president of the state conference of branches; and Owens (Scotty) Thompson, scout executive of Webster Groves (former KMMO announcer.) Miss Foster gave a report on progress in 1953. Music was furnished by Abbott's Chapel choir.

Talk on Sports

A panel on "The Negro in Sports," featured Harry Browder, Dalton high coach; Ray Kemp, director of athletics, Lincoln university; Dwight Reed, L. U. coach. The Gilliam school octett, directed by Mrs. Violet Williams, rendered selections. Mrs. Beatrice Guthrie of Sweet Springs, Mo., sang a solo.

The Saline county branch was founded by the Rev. Frank Brown on the issue of separate rest rooms in the court house here and in Marshall. Although the problem has not yet been solved, the issue, along with many others such as library facilities, park and swimming pool, is still being pressed.

Miss Foster, has been branch president for seven years and has carried on a continuous fight for the first Negro student in Central college, where he is now in attendance. He is Fielding Draffen of Slater. Through NAACP efforts, Negroes have used the public park on occasion for two years.

Miss Foster is renewing her efforts to get Negro students in the Missouri Valley college. She has been repeatedly side-stepped by high officials of the Presbyterian school though many teachers and students have shown favorable attitudes.

Despite handicaps, the over-all program has done much to enlighten the general public on the evils of segregation. One example is shown in the work of Miss Margaret Hagedare, a white teacher in the local school who taught a comprehensive unit on Negro Histroy to her white students.

Miss Foster decries the fact that the program is handicapped by many Negroes who fail to give their support to the program out of fear and misunderstanding.

Miss Foster, a native Missourian, was born in Gilliam, and makes her home there with her mother, Mrs. Sylvia Foster, and a brother, Reuben, on their 150-acre farm.

She was instrumental in getting shall and Jefferson City. She graduated from Lincoln university with a B.S. degree in chemistry. After teaching two years in North Marshall, she came to Slater in 1935 where she has taught in the Lincoln elementary school since.

She first became interested in the NAACP shortly after graduating from college. She was an active participant in the organization before becoming assistant secretary and president. Her capable assistant secretary is Mrs. Viola Williams.

Goals Exceeded

NAACP's Locals Step Up Drives

NEW YORK — Spurred by the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools, local units of the NAACP stepped up their membership campaigns with several branches exceeding their goals.

The Detroit branch has passed the 6,000 mark.

The Los Angeles branch has enrolled 4,050 new members and is driving toward a goal of 5,000. Cincinnati concluded its campaign with 4,611 members.

* * *

THE PASADENA, Calif. branch registered a 50 per cent increase over the 1953 membership and now has 2,114 members, the largest number in its history.

Dr. I. B. English is president of the branch and C. Edward Singer, campaign director.

Down in Texas, the San Antonio branch under leadership of Emerson Marcee, president, and E. Gilmore, campaign director, enrolled 1,904 members as compared with 1,300 in 1953.

* * *

THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., branch enrolled 1,300 members and raised more than $5,000 with nearly half of the members paying more than the minimum $2 fee.

Branches from all sections of the country will report on membership campaigns and Fight for Freedom funds at a dinner meeting at the forty-fifth annual NAACP convention in Dallas on July 1.

LOCAL NAACP STATE VIEWS

Education Commission Turned Down First Offer; Now Invites

The Georgia State chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was not aware of the Education Commission's invitation to state its views on school segregation, but the state vice-president asserted the NAACP would "wait for group action to follow up the next move."

"We'll act after we get another letter," C. L. Harper, vice president of the state NAACP said Wednesday in answer to inquiries as to whether the group had received any correspondence inviting them to appear before the education commission.

The commission had sent a letter to the NAACP Tuesday informing them that only gubernatorial candidates would be allowed to present their views in Wednesday's session. This letter came in answer to a request sent earlier by president William M. Boyd to appear before the board to help with plans, not to show how to keep the status quo, but how to obey the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court.

After failing to be granted this appearance, Boyd sent a second letter to the commission Tuesday afternoon in which five recommendations for implementing the decision were announced. The NAACP further offered again what assistance it could give the board in complying with the decision.

INVITE NAACP

The commission, after hearing from four candidates for governor, all of whom expressed anti-integration ideas toward the preserving of education, invited the NAACP to state its views.

However, it was apparent that if there was any desire on the part of the NAACP to work with the commission, there was no desire of the state officials to do anything except maintain segregation.

Lt. Gov. Griffin declared that school officials should "hold the line and not under any circumstances permit the entry of even one Negro into a white school."

Another speaker, Fred Hand, criticized the commission for holding public meetings which would let the world know that Georgia intends to do about segregation. Further the accused the board of making it possible for the NAACP to formulate answers to whie supermacist plans by the candidates.

However, there were no speakers who asked that the federal government's law be obeyed. The meeting had actually been called to determined how to get around the court ruling, and many speakers held that Negro groups in rural areas have gone on record as being in favor of segregation, and said the answer might lie there.

NAACP goal is end of all segregation

Thurgood in plea for firmness in implementing school decision

RICHMOND

The goal of the NAACP is to remove racial segregation from all areas of life, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, declared here Sunday.

Speaking to some 500 persons at Moore Street Baptist Church, Mr. Marshall advised his listeners "not to walk around with a big stick or with hatred in hand now that segregation is on the way out."

He continued:

"Some of us are unwilling to wait even until yesterday. They can't wait until tomorrow. Others want to wait "a little while" that may last ten years or stretch out to a lifetime. We should stand some place in the middle."

The famed civil rights attorney gave a typical Thurgood Marshall address, speaking in his easy going manner and injecting a bit of humor from time to time. His speech covered the background of the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

No Slackening Now

He outlined ways of implementing the ruling and urged no slacking of effort in the work still to be done.

Mr. Marshall, who has spearheaded the long legal fight against segregation, said he is "not worried" about the future of interracial relations. He assailed those who cry the "time is not ripe" and said:

"The Emancipation Proclamation was signed 91 years ago. It was thought then that the shackles of slavery were struck down, but it hasn't happened yet. My friends, in 91 years almost everything tends to get ripe. In fact, things tend to get rotten."

He advised local citizens to file petitions with their school boards suggesting that colored citizens and the board members sit down around a table and talk about when and how desegregation can be effected, "not to discuss whether segregation is legal or illegal, but how best to work out desegregation in our community."

Circumvent Dixie Leaders

Mr. Marshall told the citizens to circumvent the southern governors who talk about evading the Supreme Court ruling, by going directly to the local school boards.

He warned his listeners "not to waste time calling names" but to reason and argue to convince people "to our side."

Turning to integration in the churches, he asserted, "they are opening the doors to God and colored people, letting them both in." The goal is the abolition of state laws that keep people apart, Marshall explained.

"The aim is not to make anybody associate with anybody, but not to prohibit them from associating if they want to.

Housing and transportation will claim the attention of the NAACP legal staff next, now that the school decision has been rendered, Mr. Marshall concluded.

The date set by the NAACP for ending segregation in all phases of life in 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Northern Jim Crow Called Freedom Campaign Target

SCHENECTADY — The all-out Freedom campaign to be "Free in '63" must include the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation in the North as well as the South, it was asserted here by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.

"The Schenectady branch of the NAACP is to be congratulated for not being lulled to sleep in the mistaken belief that the Fight for Freedom should be carried on exclusively Down South," Wilkins said in an address to the branch on May 3. "Right here in Schenectady you are engaged in a running battle for better and unsegregated housing, and for better jobs. To be successful, the Freedom Campaign must wipe out discrimination in the North as well as in the South. And there is plenty of work in the North."

Prior to the monthly meeting of the branch members, Mr. Wilkins spoke to a dinner meeting of 60 persons including judges, lawyers, real estate dealers, ministers, newspapermen, county political officials, and other community leaders who had been especially invited by the Schenectady branch to hear a talk on the objectives, philosophy, and methods of the NAACP.

NAACP Efforts Changed Negro Life, Delaney Says

NORFOLK — "Your new schools, the equal pay for school teachers and the end of segregated seating on trains didn't come from social consciousness but from the militant efforts of the NAACP," said Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York's Domestic Court, speaking at the opening of the Freedom Fund Drive at St. John's AME Church on Bute street Sunday, May 2.

In a fiery speech, Judge Delany pulled no punches in his arguments against segregation and weak leadership by both whites and Negroes. He called for concerted, cooperative efforts of all Negroes, expressing the belief that only when they worked together under the guidance of the NAACP would the desired true freedom be achieved.

READING from the Declaration of Independence, he stated that we of today would be suspect if we were to follow the lines of reasoning of our country's founding fathers. But, he stated, the time has come to stand up for your rights regardless of odds or situations.

Segregation exists in one form or another in all parts of the country, he said, and until the South is free the rest of the country cannot be free either.

* * *

ON McCARTHYISM, Judge Delany deplored the fact that so much time was wasted in "chasing phantoms" when we should be busy working together.

"Communism cannot feed on a healthy society," he said. "Strength from within makes us invulnerable from without."

In reply to those "gradualistic" leaders who maintain that "things are getting better and "the time is not ripe for the Negro to assume a more active role in society," Judge Delany reserved special caustic comments.

* * *

"THE TIME for change is always ripe," he stated. "If things are better, you can thank the work of the NAACP. There can't be any more of the old belief of 'my country, right or wrong.' If she's wrong, let's make it right."

Donations of $401 were raised at the Fund Drive kick-off that will continue until 1963 when, by that time, it is hoped that discrimination and segregation will have ended.

Judge Delany was introduced by Thomas W. Young. Atty J. Hugo Madison was master of ceremonies. Robert T. Robertson, president of the Norfolk chapter of the NAACP, was praised for his work in building the membership up to its present high.

Dr. W. L. Hamilton is chairman of the Freedom Fund Drive and Dr. S. F. Coppage is membership chairman. Musical selections on the program were offered by the Ruffner Junior High School chorus.

Survey Shows Race Gains During 1953

NEW YORK — Race relations in the United States improved slowly but steadily in 1953.

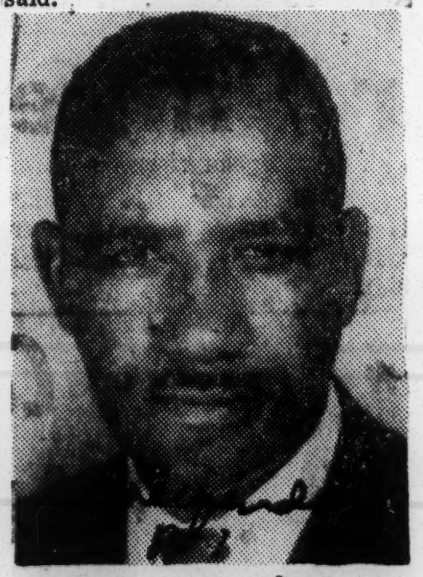
That is the finding of a joint survey, the report of which was published by the NAACP and the American Jewish congress last week. It was the sixth annual survey by the two groups.

They reported that the Eisenhower administration "did not permit any retreat from gains achieved during previous years, pressed several important reforms," and took some steps not previously attempted.

The report indicated desegration of schools can be accomplished without violence.

Most encouraging factor was a decline in lawless assaults on minority groups, the report said.

During 1953 there were only five bombings of newly occupied Negroe homes, as against 10 in 1952; 12 Negroes killed by peace officers, compared to 19 in the previous period. The number of Negroes injured by peace officers dropped from 45 to 21, the report said.



CLARENCE MITCHELL, Washington, D. C., bureau NAACP, is key note speaker at third annual Leadership conference sponsored by Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Louisiana and Louisiana Education Association. Mitchell is former labor secretary of the NAACP.

Racial Complexion Of NAACP

The significance of the racial complexion of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is pointed up by the pictures of leaders and officers of certain branches of the NAACP in the May, 1954 issue of The Crisis magazine. On page 260 Gloster Current, director of NAACP branches, is pictured presenting charters to certain North Carolina youth councils. They are all Negroes.

On page 272 are pictured the officers of the Brooklyn, N. Y. youth council, and on the same page Walter White is pictured as he installed the new officers of the Little Rock, Ark. youth council. They are all Negroes. On page 278 are pictured the officers and workers of three NAACP branches in West Palm Beach, Fla., Chicago, Ill., and Bakersfield, Calif. They are all Negroes. On page 287 "Miss NAACP" of 1954 is pictured being crowned by the president of the Charlottesville, Va., branch of the NAACP. They are all Negroes. On page 318 are pictured the participants in the founder's day banquet of the Tuskegee branch the officers of the River Rouge-Ecorse, Michigan, branch, and the officers and members of the board of directors of the Denver, Colorado branch. Only in the Denver picture do there seem to be a few white faces.

The last picture only emphasizes what seems to be the general rule, namely, that while the NAACP does not limit its membership to Negroes, it is to all intents and purposes an organization made up mainly of Negroes, with its active officers and personnel coming almost exclusively from Negroes. Is this considerable indication that in our efforts at the advancement of colored people, we must rely more largely than some would like to admit upon what we as colored people can do for ourselves? Does this situation also suggest any valid lessons for the fture of Negro organizations and institutions as we enter a wider era of integrated life in America? If the word "Colored" should be taken out of the name of the NAACP at the Dallas meeting, how would this square with the facts of the situation?

Links give NAACP $27,000

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — When the National Links meet in annual assembly here next week, they will present $27,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The $27,000 will be for life memberships from the Links' 58 chapters, and will culminate the national project on which the Links have worked for the past two years.

Marshall Scheduled

The gift will be presented at a public meeting on July 16, at 8:30 p.m. in Arter Hall at Bluefield State College. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for NAACP, and Roy Wilkins, administrator of the organization will be the keynote speakers of the assembly.

The assembly sessions will be held over four days, from July 15 to 18.

In making the announcement, Mrs. Bernice H. Martin, chairman of the Southern Area and president of the hostess chapter in Bluefield said, "The Links are proud to make such a contribution to the NAACP, because the donation represents the ideals embodied in the civic aim of her organization."

It was disclosed that the project to have each member chapter of the Links subscribe to life membership in the NAACP began under the chairmanship of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin when she was national program chairman of the organization.

Need Great

"Now that the Supreme Court's anti - segregation rulings have been rendered," Mrs. Martin said, "it is all the more significant that the NAACP have the support of organizations to help back up the historic decisions."

The Links are the first organization of women to make such a contribution to the NAACP.

NAACP Sets Sept., 1955, To De-Segregate Schools

DALLAS, Tex., June 30—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today set September, 1955, as the date to end all segregation in public elementary and high schools in the United States.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP lawyer, announced the decision after a conference of 100 lawyers. He guided the association's successful fight through the U. S. Supreme Court which outlawed segregation last month in public schools.

The NAACP is holding its six-day 45th annual convention in Dallas. Marshall was one of the speakers on the night program. Another speaker was James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and head of its Civil Rights Committee.

Marshall said it was hoped de-segregation could be worked out on a voluntary local basis. After de-segregation, he said other major goals were equal rights in parks, intra-state and inter-state transportation and housing.

Marshall said "we won't go to court until we are convinced the school board won't follow the law. In each instance we will negotiate as long as the school board will show good faith. We will insist on de-segregation by September, 1955."

Marshall said a case was pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission to outlaw segregation of Negroes in railroad coaches.

He predicted housing would take high priority on the West Coast among NAACP chapters and that equal public transportation facilities would be pushed in the South, Southeast and Southwest.

Walter White Says Negroes Now Will Seek To End Job and Housing Bias

NAACP Head Interviewed By U. S. News

By RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON.— (INS) — Walter White, a leader in the fight to end school segregation, said Monday that Negroes will now seek racial equality in housing and employment, but plan no action to eliminate legal bars on mixed marriages.

White is the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which carried the brunt of the legal battle culminating in the Supreme court decision barring separate white and Negro schools.

In a copyrighted interview with U. S. News and World Report, the NAACP official anticipated that there might be some violence in putting the ruling into effect. But he added: "I think it will be short-lived and I don't think the instances will be numerous."

White predicted that no state will actually do away with public schools, as several southern states have threatened. He called plans to turn the schools over to private individuals to circumvent the decision "one of the most harebrained proposals of current times" and said it could only lead to racketeering, corruption and inefficiency.

White declared that his organization will also seek to expand the voting strength of Negroes. He said two million Negroes are now registered voters in the South and an effort is underway to increase this number to three million by 1956.

The leader was asked whether he thought the high court's school decision will help break down social barriers between the two races.

White replied that if this meant "living as normal human beings in an enlightened society," it certainly would have an effect. But he added, "I don't want to be misunderstood on that. I'd like to make my position very clear, that I believe that friendship between two human beings is a matter which concerns those two individuals and nobody else."

White said "no law should even exist" that would require whites

and Negroes to invite each other into their homes.

Regarding voting, White said Negroes would become an increasingly important political factor in the South, as well as elsewhere. He declared that the recent renomination of Sen. John Sparkman (D) Ala., in the Democratic primary, tantamount to election, was made possible by the Negro vote.

White asserted that 50 to 60 thousand Negroes in Alabama "voted straight down the line" for Sparkman because they considered him "the lesser of two evils." Sparkman's opponent was Rep. Laurie Battle (D) Ala.

White termed Sparkman "an able, a sincere, a good man," but added, "he has been very timorous on this issue of civil rights and he has repeatedly made the statement that he favors the southern position of continued segregation."

White termed racial segregation the "Achilles heel of American foreign policy" and said the Supreme court decision will have a tremendous influence for good among Asiatic races.

White pointed out that two-thirds of the world's population is dark-skinned.

GA. NEWS

NAACP Subversive Tag Is Hit

An Atlanta Negro political scientist Monday defended the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against charges of being "subversive" and said the Negro rights group seeks "only first class citizenship for Negroes by democratic means."

Speaking to the Columbus NAACP chapter at a local Negro church, Dr. William M. Boyd said his group uses the "ballot and the courts to achieve our ends."

"We have never worn bedsheets or advocated violence," he said.

The state president of the NAACP also scored "politicians" who seek to "defy" the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

He said the NAACP will match plan for plan, any methods devised by the Georgia Education Commission for avoiding desegregation and will bring lawsuits wherever necessary after September, 1955.

"We will not wait and we will not compromise. Only implementation of the Supreme Court decision will be satisfactory," he told the group.

He said neither "Mr. Fred Hand's 40 or 50 plans or Mr. Talmadge's private school plan has a legal leg to stand on."

However, he continued, if politicians wish to abolish the schools "we can all grow up equal—equally ignorant."

Answering the subversive charge, the young Negro professor challenged any politician to indict "leaders of the NAACP as the Communists they claim them to be."

"I will weigh my patriotism or any NAACP leader's against that of any gubernatorial candidate," he said.

Court ruling hike NAACP contributions

NEW YORK—In response to a special appeal following the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation, 36 contributors last week sent in a total of $2,710 to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund.

An additional $571 was received from an individual contributor, a labor union, two persons who made initial payments on life memberships and eight local units of the NAACP.

Two Give $500

Contributions of $500 each were received from Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Durham; Central Life Insurance Co. of Florida, $300; Dr. E. N. Ezidore, Gramercy, La., $150;

Dr. James E. Martin, Philadelphia; Dr. James M. Pair, Baltimore; Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.; Ministerial Alliance, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, Washington; Harry Enblestein, Chicago; and the Superior Life Insurance Co., Detroit, $100 each.

$50 Contributors

Frank Schiffman, New York; Ira Gershwin, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mrs. Gertrude Brown, Port Arthur, Texas; Dr. Robert M. Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Richard M. Harris, Rochester, N.Y.; and Harold J. Drescher, New York;

$35, $25, $20, $10, $5

Robert L. Brokenburr, Indianapolis, $35; $25 each, Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville; Melvin De Groote, St. Louis; Hugo Heydorn, Jamaica, L.I.; Augustus K. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Dr. T. L. Lowrie, Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayer; and Frederic G. Melcher, New York;

Capt. Henry C. Everett, $20; $15 each, Allen and Edwards, Jamaica, L.I.; Eisner and Lubin Foundation, New York; $10 each, C. A. Cowan, Knoxville; St. Paul Church and Harry W. Harris, Rochester; and J. H. Garfunkel, New York; and $5 each, Mrs. O. B. Taylor and Dr. A. J. Bacote, Knoxville.

Life Member Payments

First payments of life memberships were made by Sgt. Joseph F. Laine of Louisville and H. B. Law of Chicago. Local 82, Chicago, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, sent in $10.

The San Antonio, Texas, youth council led the NAACP contributions with $150, followed by the New Castle, Pa., branch with $100.

Other NAACP units contributed as follows: Brewton, Ala., $50; Arcadia, La., $25; Cedar Rapids, Ia., $12; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., and Allen High School, Asheville, N.C., $10 each; and University of Michigan, $4.

A Significant Declaration For Freedom

(AN EDITORIAL)

It was in keeping with the good offices of honorable stewardship, that the leaders of the NAACP in some seventeen states should gather here, in the heart of the deep South, for the purpose of implementing as soon as possible the recent anti-segregation school decision.

For two days this assemblage of sane and serious thinkers were engaged in discussions and plans by which the states affected, could as soon as possible come into the realization of the great victory that had been won for all the people — Negro and white!

Much food for thought and activation resulted from the meeting and such of its record has been given to the country and the world.

The total effect of the decision was keenly evaluated; the appraisals were in the confines of reason and no dissents were made from the charted course of action agreed upon.

While the impact is still resounding, in tremors, there was seen no reason for alarm in the coming execution of the court's order.

The document was couched in plain and clear language. It recognizes that now the supreme law clearly forbids segregating children solely on the basis of race in any public supported school. Recognizing that the law has meaning only in proportion to its application, the group pointed a wise course of action through petition and conferences without any further threat of applying the force of law.

The preambles set forth by the conference are wholesome and reasonable and within the confines of the Supreme Court decision.

In part it states:

"All Americans are now relieved to have the law of the land declare in the clearest language in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." Segregation in public education is now, not only unlawful; it is un-American. True Americans are grateful for this decision. Now that the law is clear, we look to the future.

"While we recognize that school officials will have certain administrative problems, in transferring from a segregated to a non-segregated system, we will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

The consensus of opinion of the conferees was that no teachers would be penalized on racial grounds through implementation of the decision. On this point they stated:

"We insist that there should be integration at all levels including the assignment of teacher-personnel on a non-discriminatory basis. The fullest resources of the Association, including the legal staff, the research staff and educational specialists on the staff, will be utilized to insure that there will be no discrimination against teachers as a result of integration."

Immediately after the reading of the court's decision Monday May 17th, it was put on all foreign languages broadcasts and it was aired on those programs throughout that day. The Voice of America station sent it on the waves to the people behind the Iron Curtain. Viewing the relevency of the decision to our position in world affairs the statement of implementation noted:

"We look upon this memorable decision not as a victory for Negroes alone, but for the whole American people and as a vindication of America's leadership of the free world."

It concluded:

"Lest there be any misunderstanding of our position, we here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle."

We are in full agreement with those who recognize this victory for freedom and its implementation are concerned and are is only second in importance. Also we are in accord with the procedure of implementation.

Now that a great battle for freedom has been won, it is the plain duty of those who handle the negotiations not to lose the peace. We have faith that those who will handle this phase will show the intelligence, courage and determination to conclude the issue without compromise of principle. Where freedom can be no just compromise of principle.

32b 1954

NAACP

Thurgood Marshall, Walter White Here For NAACP Meeting Today

Walter White, NAACP's national executive secretary, and Attorney Thurgood Marshall, NAACP's famous national legal counsel, arrived in Atlanta last night and prepared speeches that local NAACP officials said would "make history" today.

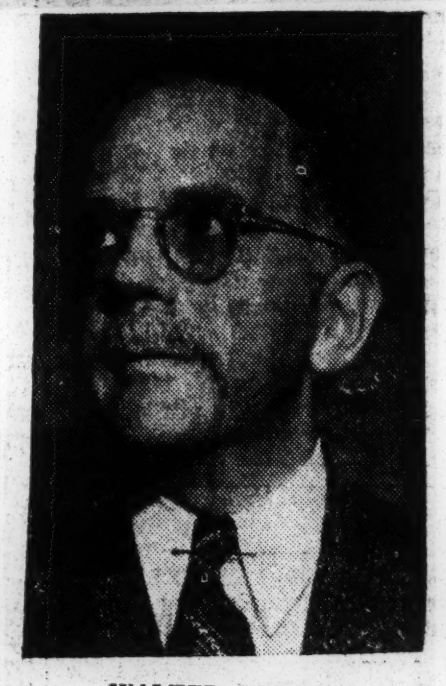
The two militant fighters for civil rights will deliver their addresses at a "kick-off" mass meeting of the Atlanta NAACP campaign to secure 10,000 members and $20000, scheduled for 5 o'clock this evening in the Wheat Street Baptist Church. E. M. Martin, insurance executive, will preside.

Special significance has been attached to the appearance of the two leaders in view of the forthcoming decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the NAACP suit to outlaw segregation in public schools. Both are expected to comment on the proposal to destroy Georgia's schools in event the court rules out segregation. White said last night that he would "pay my respects to Governor Byrnes and other enemies of democracy" in his speech.

The membership campaign which the leaders will officially launch today will continue until April 9. Prof. C. L. Harper, local president, urged citizens to "come to the meeting prepared to join the NAACP today with at least a two-dollar minimum membership." He said the local office wants to demonstrate to White and Marshall that we are 100 per cent behind them. "Within the next three weeks, we should more than oversubscribe this quota" he declared.

W. S. Cannon, chairman of the membership campaign, commented that $20,000 is a small quota for a city of 174,000 Negroes. "We should place half of this quota on the table today and prove to the world that we want our freedom and are willing to pay for it."

During the meeting, several Atlanta social cubs, fraternal organizations, churches and individuals will receive "honor certificates" for getting the campaign off to a rapid start by enrolling as many at ten members or turning in at least $20.



WALTER WHITE

THURGOOD MARSHALL

These organizations are asked to attend early and occupy a special reserved section in the front of the church. Members of the local N. A. A. C. P. executive committee have been asked to occupy seats on the first row, so that they may be introduced to the audience.

Participants on the program will be the Rev. W. H. Borders, the Rev. H. I. Bearden, the City-Wide CME Chorus, J. W. Dobbs, Atty. A. T. Walden Dr. W. M. Boyd, C. W. Greenlea, J. H. Calhoun, and the Rev. A. S. Dickerson.

Persons and organizations who have contributed $100 or more in 1954 will receive Superior Gold Honor certificates as follows: A. M. E. Churches, Atlanta Links, G. T. Alexander, W. S. Cannon, Edward S. D'Antignac, Ebenezer Baptist Church, C. L. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Henderson, W. S. Hollomon, Elmer Lewis, Theodore Lewis, C. A. Scott, Club Amiketos and J. B. Blayton, Sr.

Honor certificates for 10 or more members or $20 or more will go to the following organizations: for $50 or more: Central Methodist Church, Economy Delicatessen, Frazier's Cafe Society, Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, Mt. Zion Second Baptist Church, Providence Baptist Church, Larkin St., Reed St. Baptist Church, Smooth Ashler Grand Lodge, West Hunter Baptist church, Women's Auxiliary NAACP, Iota Sigma Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Esquires Club. For $20 or more: Bethlehem Baptist Church, First Corinth Baptist Church, Liberty Baptist Church, Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, St. Paul Episcopal Church Travelers Rest Baptist Church, Friendship Baptist Church, What-Not Social Club Iconium Baptist Church, Butler Street C. M. E. Church, Gray St. School faculty, Beauticians organization, Savoy Hotel, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Viscountess Social and Savings Club, Guiding Light Club, John Hope Thrift Club, Starlettes Social Club, Red Feather Club, Thos. H. Slater School P-TA, Adelphi Club and Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, (Atlanta Division.)

Organizations which contributed $10 or more this year and entitled to honorable mention, but will not be awarded certificates are: Butler St. Baptist Church, Israel Baptist Church, Salem Baptist Church, Atkinson Bros. Co., Atlanta Baptist Fellowship Council, Philadelphia Community Club and Zion Grove Baptist Church.

A special press conference with the two leaders was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Earl Mclendon last night on Hunter Road, at which time local newspapermen and photographers were in attendance.

There will be a dinner meeting of the Executive and Campaign committees of the Branch, Tuesday, at 6:30 P. M., at the Butler Street YMCA. Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the National Board of Directors of NAACP will be in the city and is expected to address the meeting.

Dr. William Boyd, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches, will speak today at 11 A. M., at Zion Hill Baptist Church, and at the same hour, Charles L. Harper, president of the Atlanta Branch, will speak at Greater Mount Calvary Baptist Church.

La. NAACP Stands Firm

Accepts Challenge To Fight School Segregation

"Negroes are not necessarily concerned over Governor Kennon having 'no personal disposition to change the educational school system' "but only that the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court be strictly adhered to" said Leonard P. Avery, Executive-Secretary of the Louisiana State Conference of Branches NAACP, when asked to comment on the address made by Governor Kennon to the Louisiana School Board Association in New Orleans recently.

"The Louisiana State Conference of Branches has accepted the challenge to carry the ball to impliment the courts' decision if favorable to Negroes and if unfavorable to bring new suits for we are determined to fight segregation to the end."

Avery said, "we are surprised at our Governor, in making reference to his resentment of the interference from the people of the Potomac, for we are accustomed to having such remarks made by people like the Talmadges, Burnses and Bilbos and hate to see our Governor stoop and speak in the same tone of these demagogues. Progress has been made, to be sure, but let me remind you," continued Avery, "that the State supports 24 trade schools for Whites, One for Negroes; 7 colleges for Whites and 2 for Negroes and that in more than 90% of the high schools maintained for colored facilities are unequal. The inequitious 'split-school session or recess' which results in a shorter school session of Negro youth, still prevail in many Parishes." Among other inequities mentioned by Avery was that in some parishes Negro children have to be transported as much as 60 miles per day, because of the lack of school facilities nearer by.

"The program of the State Conference in keeping with the program of the National Office is to fight, bother, interfere and otherwise seek to completely eliminate these and all other inequities, breaking down segregation in all schools and in an effort to complete this program, the State Conference has set up plans to take legal action to implement the program."

Forty-five Fighting Years Finance The Forty-Sixth

BY JOHN B. HENDERSON

THE NAACP IS IN THE midst of its annual membership drive. It is appealing not only to persons of color but to all liberty loving Americans to assist it in its effort to secure for America's largest minority group the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution to all men.

For 45 years it has championed the cause of freedom. The means it has employed and the results it has achieved commend it all as a 100 per cent American institution. Unlike some other groups it has never resorted to arms to seek its ends. It has not opened fire on government property nor on government officials. Its record is not marred by any foolish attempt to overthrow the government. Every means it has used has been with in the framework of the constitution.

DR. HENDERSON

That it has been aggressive, persistent and fearless is not denied nor apologized for. It has taken its cue from our American culture and proceeded accordingly. Our country came into being and has developed into the great world power that it is because there were and still are men who are aggressive, persistent and fearless in fighting for what they believe to be right.

It has successfully resisted the Communists' attempts at infiltration and does not need McCarthy or anyone else to clean out the Communists. Had it been communist dominated it would have long since been so labeled by its enemies and some means devised to put it out of operation.

BUT AFTER 45 YEARS OF OPERATION it continues its activities as an integrated 100 percent American institution. Included among its members and leaders will be found some of America's outstanding citizens regardless of race, creed or class. Numbered among its founders were members of the majority group and there have always been on its membership roll members of that group who desired for the Negro the same rights and privileges they themselves enjoyed.

While it is not restricting its appeal for members to any one group every Negro should feel himself under obligation to join because of the benefits he has received as a result of the Association's activities. Every member of the church should support it because it is truly an ally of the church. It seeks to do something about the great principles the church preaches about. Every southerner should join because through its efforts the most disgraceful violations of the American ideal; for which the South across the years has been guilty; are being eliminated.

IN A FEW YEARS THE Communists will no longer be able to embarrass our State Department officials by pointing to the South's disregard for human rights which our officials contend should be enjoyed by people behind the iron curtain. The white South should feel deeply indebted to the NAACP for its work of reconstruction. Certainly the changes which it has effected and those it is still fighting for will enable the South to point with pride to the fact that it is doing its Christian and patriotic duty by the Negro.

Every American regardless of where he resides should join because the NAACP might well be considered the conscience of the country. It takes priority over the churches in disturbing the country because of its sins against the Negro. It cries out when the churches are silent and ofttimes guilty and cannot cry. Like any good conscience it disturbs the guilty, moves the good but is cursed, ignored and suppressed by the bad.

Like every worthy cause its funds are limited, its workers underpaid, its task tremendous and its future in the hands of its friends and well wishers. Won't you insure its future by making your contribution now?

LEGAL WARRIORS — This week the eyes of the world are turned to Washington, D.C., where the U. S. Supreme Court is listening to re-arguments in the sweeping school segregation cases. Piled upon the table above are the results of the research of more than 60 lawyers, historians and social scientists who have collaborated with the NAACP legal staff in compiling the historic briefs. Behind these documents are the men charged with fighting the battle. Left to right: Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond; Robert L. Carter, Topeka; Thurgood Marshall, who opposes the South Carolina case; Jack Greenberg, Delaware; George E. C. Hayes and James Nabrit, Washington.

NAACP Fixes 1955 Deadline

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Marshall said it was hoped de-segregation could be worked out on a voluntary local basis. After de-segregation he said other major goals were equal rights in parks, intra-state and inter-state transportation and housing.

Marshall said "We won't go to court until we are convinced the school board won't follow the law. In each instance we will negotiate as long as the school board will show good faith. We will insist on de-segregation by September, 1955."

Marshall said a case was pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission to outlaw segregation of Negroes in railroad coaches. He said he hoped it could be worked out there, but if necessary it would be taken to federal court.

He predicted housing would take high priority on the West Coast among NAACP chapters and that equal public transportation facilities would be pushed in the South, Southeast and Southwest.

Carey praised the Supreme Court ruling on segregation.

Give NAACP A 'Vote Of Confidence'

One of the immediate results of the Supreme Court decision in the school cases should be a rush to join NAACP branches all over the country. With the historic ruling against segregation occurring at the very time when membership campaigns are in progress, the NAACP in 1954 should enlist more citizens than ever before in its history.

A spontaneous record membership this year would be a "vote of confidence" in the organization which for 45 years has carried the brunt of the Negro's fight for first-class citizenship. Now that the battle is almost won, the National Association should be given the financial support that it needs to complete the job.

The NAACP is fast working itself out of existence. When full citizenship for every Negro anywhere in the United States is actually a reality, there will be no need for organizations like the NAACP. But that day is still a good many years ahead.

Thurgood Marshall predicts that it will take five or six years before segregation will be fully wiped out of the nation's public schools. During those transition years, the NAACP will continue on the job working at the local level to hasten the time when the decision of May 17 takes full effect.

No persons will be happier than those in the national office of the NAACP when the day comes when the association can "close up shop." Members of the national staff are not interested in keeping their jobs once their work is done. Thurgood Marshall, the brilliant and resourceful legal counsel, could earn five times his salary at the NAACP in a private law firm. If he were not dedicated to the cause of the Negro's freedom, the biggest firms in New York would bid for his services.

Men with the ability of Walter White, Roy Wilkins and others in the official family of the NAACP turn down dozens of opportunities for employment elsewhere every year. They stick with the NAACP because they are devoted to its principles. But as soon as those principles become realities, they will be happy to go out of business.

You can hasten the day when the NAACP will work itself out of a job by joining the association and getting members of your family and friends to join. Anybody can spare $2 a year to belong to the greatest organization of its kind in the country. Most folks waste that much money every week on cigarettes, candy and other trivialities. Surely your freedom is worth a carton of smokes. For only $2 a year, you can wear an NAACP membership button which serves notice on the world that you are helping to pay your way to freedom.

It would have been a wonderful thing if on May 18, the day following the historic Supreme Court decision, every Negro in the country wore an NAACP button on his coat or dress. But it's not too late. Join today.

Although there are upwards of 15,000,000 Negroes in the country, less than one million belong to the NAACP. The 14 million are riding on the backs of the smaller number. Don't be a free rider.

Notes On New NAACP Procedures

WE HAD hoped that the high command of the NAACP would follow the advice of the Chairman of the Board, and counsel the chapters in the various States to follow an even course in keeping with the procedure implied in the Supreme Court decision.

There may have been circumstances unknown to the public generally which dictated the policy decided upon at the Atlanta meeting, namely: instructions to the State organizations to order the local chapters to proceed at once to petition school boards to integrate now.

On the face of it, there is nothing wrong with that, except that it seems to be violating the Court's intention, and so construed — rightly or wrongly—it lends to what was otherwise a passive atmosphere a feeling of resentment and resistance.

There is one factor, however, that needs to be weighed and judicially considered in connection with the NAACP's announced method of procedure. In the States where racial segregation has been law and custom, any steps heretofore taken to modify or change in any respect the law and custom have been resisted, and where the resistance to change has not prevailed, steps have been taken to circumvent the change, and to maintain the status quo.

Practically the whole southern delegation in Congress, a majority of the Governors, and numerous other influential people in government have openly avowed their intention to circumvent the current Supreme Court ruling.

In view of this state of affairs, it is reasonable to conclude that the NAACP officials decided to have the local chapters take the matter directly to the school boards in the multitude of political sub-divisions in the South and *petition* for immediate affirmative action under the Supreme Court's decision. This would keep the campaign alive.

Although the local authorities were not bound to go ahead with integration until orders from the Supreme Court came down, and although this was generally known, the effect of the NAACP's policy announcement has been to incite a wave of hostility.

Because a hostile climate does not afford a propitious atmosphere for gaining concessions from the South, there is a feeling among many Negro leaders that the decision of the NAACP was a premature step at this time. Time only will prove the wisdom or unwisdom of the step.

Certainly no Negro of normal mind, whether he is a conservative or a radical, a progressive or an aggressive type, wants anything less than what the United States Supreme Court has decreed. The only differences would rest upon matters of procedure.

NAACP Challenges Bailey on Opinion

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took shart issue Thursday with State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey's statement that the United States Supreme Court's decision on school segregation will not affect Florida.

Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP branch, issued a statement saying the Supreme Court ruling will "apply directly to Florida" since the federal Constitution is "being interpreted to cover the segregation situation in the entire area of the Southern states."

"Surely the United States Constitution applies to Florida as well as to Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas," Gibson said.

Bailey, here for the Florida Education Association convention, said in an interview Wednesday that the Supreme Court's pending decision on school segregation cases filed by those four states would not end segregation in Florida public schools.

Any segregation ruling in Florida would have to come after a Florida school case is decided on its own merits, Bailey said.

Gibson said action by Florida school officials to involve this state in court tests of the validity of the Supreme Court's ruling, "would be a dereliction of the moral obligations of such officials to uphold the Constitution."

NAACP National, State Leaders Gather For Week-End Planning

What would you do if yours was the job of lending vigilance and additional strength to a highly controversial Supreme Court ruling which had just become the law of the land?

No one actually has the reins over the high court ruling except the government, but if Southern governors are meeting to oppose the law, leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are journeying just as swiftly to see that justice is meted out.

Top officials, representing 17 states immediately affected by the decisions are meeting here today and Sunday to work out plans in connection with the outlawing of segregation in schools, special NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall said last night.

With headquarters at the Waluhaje Apartments, the leaders have been arriving in town since early Friday. They include such notables as: Walter White, Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins, Administrator Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Chairman of the NAACP national board of directors, William Boyd, Georgia president, Henry Lee Moon, Public Relations, and Ted Poston of The New York Post.

This is not a surprise move. NAACP officials had worked out plans to follow up the decision regardless of the way it went, and this is just one of the items on the agenda.

Saturday's meeting will be closed to all but the delegates and members of the national staff, headed by Mr. White; while the Sunday meeting will be public, and held at Friendship Baptist Church.

Negroes to Open Funds Campaign

JACKSON, Miss., May 6 (AP)—The first round in a fund-raising drive by Mississippi Negroes to attain the "complete freedom of the Negro" opens tonight in Jackson.

Thurgood Marshall of Chicago, general counsel for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People will speak at a Jackson rally, part of a national program to raise 10 million dollars.

Tomorrow, Marshall will attend a meeting of Southern Negro attorneys at Mound Bayou, all-Negro community in the rich, agricultural delta.

The lawyers will discuss possible tactics to be used when the U.S. Supreme Court rules on five school segregation cases before it.

Report Southern Teachers Joining NAACP Org.

NEW YORK — Teachers in the South have joined the NAACP "in considerable numbers" during the Association's spring membership campaigns, it was reported this week by Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary.

Miss Black said that 322 teachers recently joined the Richmond, Va., branch of the Association, and another 250 teachers affiliated with the Winston-Salem, N.C., NAACP unit.

The South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches "has been receiving a steady flow of teacher memberships," Miss Black said. "This would seem to indicate that Negro teachers in the South have not bee ntaken in by the scare propaganda that they will lose their jobs if the NAACP wins its fight to ban segregation in education," the membership secretary asserted.

The NAACP is circulating a pamphlet among teachers citing the experience in communities where integration has already been attained and pointing out that the nationwide shortage of teachers precludes any mass firing of Negroes to keep them from teaching white children in integrated schools.

Boston NAACP presents awards

BOSTON — Mrs. C. Fayette Taylor, chairman of the educational committee of the local NAACP branch, made six scholarship awards to Greater Boston students. These included:

Wayne Hazard, student at Boston University, who received the Burdett Scholarship of $200; William Strickland of Roxbury, a 1954 graduate of Boston Latin High School, who received the Ball Scholarship of $250. He plans to enter Harvard College.

Miss Beverly Benders, a graduate of Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, received $100 to attend Bridgewater Teachers' College. Miss Elizabeth West, also a graduate of the Roxbury Memorial School, received $100. She will attend Suffolk University.

Miss Sahra Brewin of Girls' Latin High School will use her $100 award to attend Simmons College.

The Back Bay Associates award of $50 was given to Miss Geraldine Hill, a student at State Teachers' College in this city.

NAACP Set to Sue School Boards That Balk Segregation

By the Associated Press

DALLAS, June 28. — The leader of the Negroes' anti-segregation battle has indicated his organization will stand for no trifling with the Supreme Court's school decision.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, says the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will go to court against local school boards which balk.

Mr. Marshall arrived yesterday from New York for the annual national convention of the NAAPC in this segregated city. He was a powerful factor in the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court which outlawed segregation in public schools.

He pointed out that some Southern Governors have been seeking ways to nullify the court's decision.

"While the Governors want to circumvent the Supreme Court," Mr. Marshall said, "we are going to circumvent the Governors....

Calls Suits Last Resort.

"Since the Supreme Court spoke, there is no use lisenting to anybody else.

"In suits, if they have to be filed, the school boards will be the defendants."

However, he would not deny pro-segregation Governors the right to speak out against the court's ruling. He said he favors court action to compel admission of Negroes to schools only as a final resort.

Today, Mr. Marshall was discussing with other Negro lawyers how to handle any possible suits. The lawyers will confer with State NAACP presidents tomorrow, opening day of the six-day convention.

Sees Peaceful Integration.

The lawyer said the convention this week will consider other fields in which it will fight segregation. He mentioned transportation, housing, recreation and employment. But, he added, "schools are most important to me."

He predicted that desegregation would be almost completely peaceful.

Mr. Marshall emphasized that the Supreme Court ruling does not compel people to associate—that it merely orders desegregation.

Because of segregation in Dallas, meetings will be held in Negro churches and the Sportatorium, a wrestling arena. Many delegates are being housed in p

Ga. NAACP rejects jim crow invitation

Officials list recommendations for integration of schools

ATLANTA (ANP) — Georgia NAACP officials rejected an invitation to appear at the June 25 hearing of the Georgia Education commission on the grounds that the hearing "would be segregated, in that white persons would appear in the morning and NAACP representatives at 1:30 p.m. by unanimous vote last week.

At the same time NAACP officials submitted a list of recommendations for "action to be taken after agreeing upon integration" in a letter to the commission declining the invitation.

Recommendations Listed

The body made the following recommendations to the commission for community education:

1. Secure a clearcut, positive statement by the school board announcing a change of policy as of a certain effective date.

2. Meetings of white and colored PTA groups with school board representatives should be held to outline a change of policy and the procedure to be used.

3. Favorable statements from white and colored community leaders in forums, discussion groups, public meetings, press and radio. Comments from pulpits of white and colored churches.

4. Community education through visual aids, citing examples of what other communities have done, encouraging citizenship, law and order.

Teacher Responsibility

For teacher education, NAACP officials suggested an in-service training institute that would inform colored and white teachers "of the change in policy, telling them of their responsibility in carrying out this policy."

Such responsibility would include instructing colored and white students "to make transfer students feel welcome, explaning to them that they have a right to go to school there, that we're all Americans.

Students would help teachers by showing newcomers where cloakroom, washroom and cafeteria are located, the group explained.

Students Program

"Old students should tell new students their names, ask new students their names and should call each other by their given names," NAACP officials recommended.

They said school boards should secure educational material dealing with race relations for the purpose of helping white and colored teachers to facilitate integration.

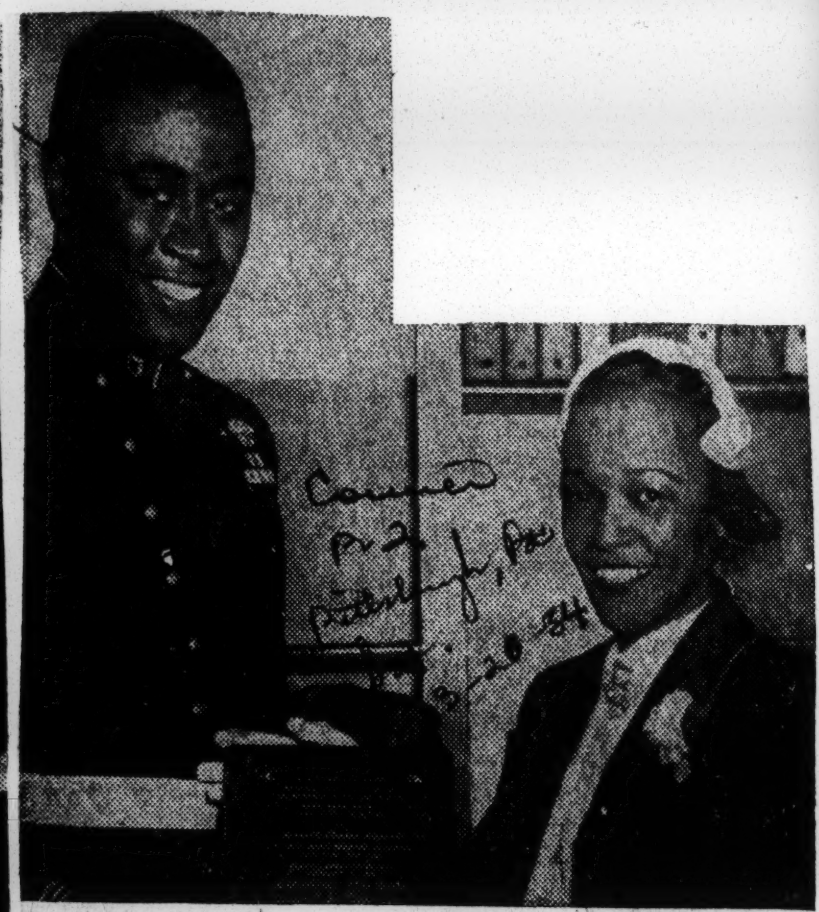
The group suggested that colored and white parents of transfer students "advise their children that soon they will be changing schools." Children should be instructed to be friendly to the teachers and students," to "abide by the regulations of the schools" and "not pick any fights."

"Caution the children that if they are called any unpleasant names, they should take the matter up with the teacher rather than argue with the students who did the name-calling," the group said.

Life for American P. 5 Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-23-54

Dr. Channing Tobias Arthur B. Spingarn President Eisenhower Clarence Mitchell Walter White Judge Theodore Spaulding

WHITE HOUSE MEETING—Eisenhower met with this group of NAACP officers at the White House last week to discuss a date on which the President will make an informal talk to the National Conference on Racial Relations to be held next month in Washington, D. C., by the NAACP.



Courier P. 2 Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-20-54

NAACP Award—Cadet-midshipman Kenneth I. Guscott of Boston, Mass., is presented the award of the Long Island North Shore branch of the NAACP by Mrs. Anne Aldrich of Great Neck, L. I. This award was given to Mr. Guscott in recognition of the contributions he made to the United States Merchant Marine Academy in furthering the objectives of the NAACP. The presentation was made at King's Point, N. Y., on graduation day at the Academy.

Southeast Convention To Spotlight De-Segregation

Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Legal steps necessary to eliminate segregation in state colleges and universities will be scrutinized the Advancement of Colored People here, Feb. 26-28.

NAACP delegates from 7 Southwest states will hear Attorneys Spottswood W. Robinson III, of Richmonnd, Va., and Robert L. Carter, N. Y., discuss ways to strike down race barriers in five southern states which have not yet opened state schools of higher education to Negro students.

The Hon. Hubert T. Delany, judge in the Court of Domestic Relations, New York City, will deliver the major address at a Freedom Rally closing the three-day convention. Jan. 2-23-54

At an earlier session, Dr. D. J. Odom, Jr., of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., will speak on preparation for living in desegregated society. Dr. Odom is dean of students and director of religious activities at the college.

Delegates from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee are expected to attend the conference. They will represent NAACP branches, youth counsels, and college chapters.

Eisenhower Speaks

Freedom Rally Attracts 1,300 NAACP Delegates

WASHINGTON—"I believe most sincerely in the statement of Lincoln that this nation is dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal," said President Eisenhower last week when he once again promised to do whatever he can "to end racial segregation wherever the Federal authority extends."

He spoke at a one-day conference sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Departmental Auditorium. The Conference was called by the NAACP to launch a Fight for Freedom campaign designed to complete the emancipation of the Negro by Jan. 1, 1963, and the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

* * *

MORE THAN 1,300 delegates from thirty-six states and the District of Columbia were registered.

The President pointed up his efforts in reducing racial discrimination in the armed services and here in the District of Columbia.

He called upon the delegates to stick to their ideals . . . but he also pointed out that "ideals are never realized by imperfect humans." He added, in an aside: "I hope this doesn't sound like a sermon."

He went on to say that wherever the Federal authority clearly extends he will do his "utmost to bring into reality the equality of all citizens."

* * *

IN OPENING the conference, Arthur Spingarn, president of

the NAACP, revealed the Fight for Freedom committee had set a goal of $1 million a year to obtain the objective of emancipation.

"This conference promises to become an historic occasion," he said. "We are confidently hopeful that it foretells the final phase of our work to remove the last vestige of racial disabilities."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, reviewed the progress made in wiping out racial discrimination since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

"During recent years the courts, and especially the United States Supreme Court, have struck mighty blows against proscription of opportunity and constitutionality rights," Mr. White declared. "The executive branch of the government and notably Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight R. Eisenhower have used their influence and power to eradicate the color line.

"Least has been done by the Congress which has not enacted one major law against race prejudice since the days of Reconstruction," he added.

MR. WHITE warned the conference of two dangers to their program . . . one from the Communists . . . the other from the current hysterical flinging of accusations against even our most honored public servants.

Mr. White said: "The Communist party is now trying to create a popular coalition movement of diverse groups in the United States.

"The latest Communist scheme resurrects the ridiculous proposal of a Negro nation in the black belt of the South . . . which was laughed into oblivion by Negroes when it was proposed twenty years ago. With equal blindess to their total failures of the past to ensnare Negroes in their party's web, the new Communist directive talks verbosely about achieving full support for the fight for the 'liberation' of the Negro nation."

* * *

MR. WHITE said Negroes must be on guard constantly against efforts to pervert the cause for which they are fighting. He said:

"Be continuously alert in keeping Communists out of the Fight for Freedom campaign. But do so intelligently and with scrupulous regard for fairness. Don't let the current climate of fear and smear cause you to ape the tactics which endanger America. Keep subversives out of the NAACP!

In the morning session, Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations was profound as well as humorous on the business of race relations in America.

Dr. Bunche, one of the major speakers in the day-full of progress reports from NAACP branch, state conference and regional leaders, declared that race prejudice "saps the nation's moral strength."

He said discrimination here in America "spreads venom and provides propaganda ammunition for the enemy."

* * *

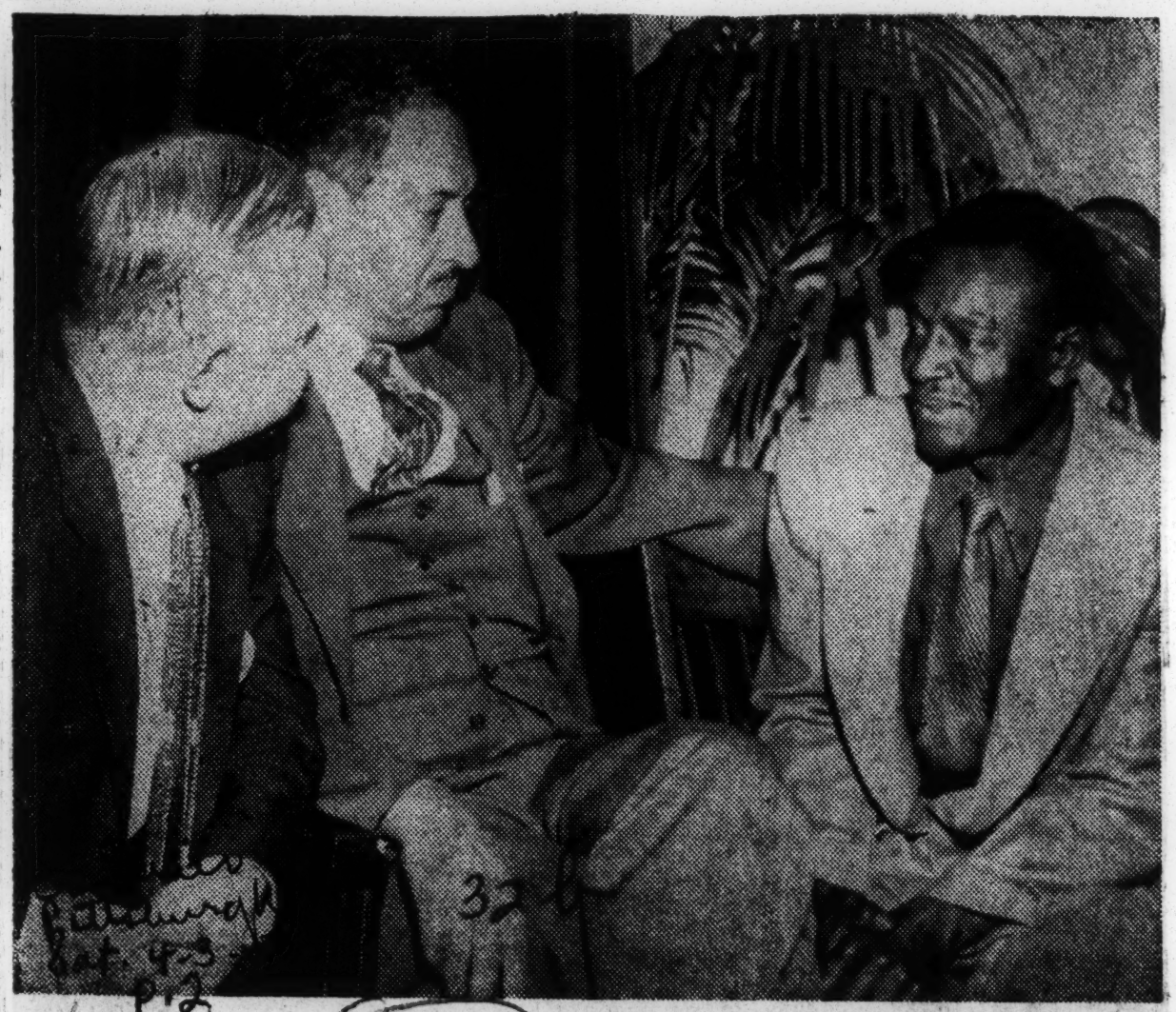
A DELIGHTFUL highlight in Dr. Bunche's remarks was when he posed the question so often asked Negroes: "How does it feel to be a Negro?" Dr. Bunche, seemingly, takes great delight in paraphrasing the question. He says the answer should go like this: "How does it feel to be an American who is not a Negro? How must it feel to know that logic and justice and decency are all against you? (he goes on to our white friends) . . . to be self-conscious about wrongs to one's fellow-man and fellow-citizens and to know that all the world is raising its eyebrows about you?"

Participants also heard addresses by Senator Herbert Lehman, such officers of the association as Dr. Tobias, Carl Johnson, president, Kansas City, Mo.; Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau, and Kelly Alexander of North Carolina.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, NAACP board member and vice president of the Courier, presided at the afternoon session.

Conceived by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, Fight for Freedom was first announced at the association's forty-fourth annual convention in St. Louis last June.

State and local leaders of the NAACP from all sections of the country attended and participated in final formulation of plans for raising a million dollars annually to implement the stepped-up program of the association. Of this amount, Walter White announced late Wednesday afternoon that one-half-million dollars had been pledged by branch and individual efforts throughout the nation.



Grateful to NAACP—

Clarence Henderson, right, Georgia sharecropper who three times faced the state electric chair before finally being freed through efforts of Atlanta NAACP-employed counsel, expresses gratefulness to National Executive Secretary Walter White, left, and Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall. Appearance of Henderson and the national NAACP leaders at an Atlanta meeting last week resulted in over $2,000 being raised at the official NAACP membership drive kickoff.—Perry Photo.

Current NAACP Programs Will Be Studied at Conference Next Month

Louisville, Ky.—

Three civil rights leaders, a school administrator, and the mayor will speak at the opening session of regional training conference for NAACP officials from seven states here next month.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, will deliver the keynote address on April 2. At the same session delegates will hear from the Hon. Andrew Broaddus, mayor of Louisville; George T. Cordery, president of NAACP Louisville branch; Charles E. Steele, secretary, of the Louisville Urban League; and Mrs. Maude Brown Porter, assistant principal of Central High School here.

During the three-day conference staff members from the Association's national office in New York City will conduct workshops on current NAACP programs in political action, housing, membership, fund-raising and civil rights through legal redress. These workshop are designed to familiarize local NAACP leaders with the scope and techniques of the Association's work for 1954.

At a Fight for Freedom banquet on April 3 delegates will hear progress reports on Fight for Freedom campaigns conducted by NAACP branches, and a discussion of fundraising techniques by Edward R. Dudley, national director of the Association's Fight for Freedom campaign.

The Freedom campaign aims to achieve full equality for America's 15,000,000 Negro citizens by Jan. 1, 1963, the Centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, and Lt. Governor Emerson Beauchamp will address the confernce's closing session at a mass meeting on April 4.

The conference, first of three regional training sessions to be held by the Association during April will be host to officials from NAACP branches, youth council and college chapters. They will come from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The second training conference will be held Apil 9 and 10 in New York City, and the third, Apr. 23 to 25 in Omaha, Neb

32b 1954

NAACP

NAACP Elects Spingarn For 15th Term In Office

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Unanimously reelected, Arthur B. Spingarn begins his 15th consecutive year as president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Spingarn was first elected to the post in 1940, succeeding his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn.

Also reelected at that session were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, board of directors; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, treasurer, and Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer.

IN ADDITION, the following vice presidents were elected: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Hon. Harry E. Davis, Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammerstein II, John Hammand, Prof. C. L. Harper, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Eric Johnston, Eugene Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls and Samuel Williams.

Staff executives re-named by the board were Walter White, executive secrtary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

* * *

THE RESULTS of the referendum of the branches for the selection of 16 members of the board were announced at the annual meeting preceding the board session. Z. Alexander Looby, a member of the association's national legal committee and of the City Council of Nashville, and Kixie Kaplan, vice president and genera manager of the Colonial Tanning Company of Boston and co-chairman of the new NAACP life membership committee, are the two newly-elected members of the board.

Reelected to three-year terms each were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Senator Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Algernon D. Black, all of New York City.

Also, Theodore M. Berry, member, City Council, Cincinnati; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, Oklahoma City; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh publisher, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Group seeks buyer for $11,250 estate

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

MONTVALE, N. J. — The NAACP legal staff in New York is desirous of selling a farm property here appraised at $11,250 bequeathed to the association by one of its ardent members, the late Constantine Ragosine, a farmer.

According to information supplied to the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN last week by Clifford R. Moore, a Trenton attorney, the NAACP desires to sell the property to clear debts against the estate and make the balance payable immediately to the association.

Mr. Moore, who is also a U. S. commissioner, is associated with Robert Carter of the NAACP's legal staff in disposing of the estate.

Appraisal of the property was made by the firm of Charles H. Borg, Inc., People's Trust Building, Hackensack, N.J.

Information On Estate

Mr. Ragosine died at the New Jersey State hospital at Greystone Park, at the age of 63.

This information on the estate and description of the property was given by Attorney Moore.

Mr. Ragosine's personal estate consists of cash in the bank and securities having a total value of $1,428.82. The outstanding obligation against the estate is approximately $2,000.

In addition, there is an outstanding Tax Sales Certificate of approximately $400 which constitutes a first lien against the property.

Highest Price Sought

Eugene T. Urbaniak, deputy attorney general of New Jersey, has been appointed administrator.

The law of New Jersey provides that, if the personal estate is not sufficient to meet the debts of the deceased, then a lien is placed upon the premises, and the court directs a sale to meet the deficiency created by the personal debts.

Therefore, in this situation, it is to the advantage of the NAACP to secure the highest price for the premises.

The premises are located at No. 6 Middletown rd., in the Borough of Montvale Bergen county.

It is approximately five acres, having a frontage of 390 feet, more or less, on Middletown rd., approximately 629 feet on the North line, 655 feet on the South line, and approximately 304 feet across the rear or westerly line.

The house is a two-story frame clapboard residence, approximately 80 years old. It consists of a center hall, living room, dining room, den and old fashioned kitchen on the first floor.

Other Facilities

There are two separate wings on the second floor, one wing having three small bedrooms and an old-fashioned bath.

The other wing has two bedrooms and an old-fashioned bath. There is also a front and side porch.

There is a basement only under a portion of the house, with a stone foundation, steam (coal) heating plant.

Other Services

All of the plumbing throughout the house is galvanized. All sinks and light fixtures are very old.

Bottle gas has been used, and water is obtained through a well with a handpump in the house to draw the water into a reserve tank. There are a few screens and storm sash.

The sewage is either septic tank or cesspool

The roof on the house itself is of a light Flintkote material over the old roof and looks to be in good condition, probably not over three or four years old. The decks over the porches are of tin or metal.

Many Out-Buildings

There are several outbuildings on the ground, such as:

A one-car garage (dirt floor), no doors; another garage-type building which is too shallow for modern cars, formerly used as a goat stall; a very large chicken house, and two smaller ones and a tool shed.

Most of these buildings are in need of repair and paint.

Trees Plentiful

There are a number of fruit trees, shade trees, spruce trees and flower bearing shrubs on the property which are badly neglected.

There are no sidewalks and the only improvements are electricity.

Middletown rd. is a county macadamized road.

The property was assessed for $3,400 in 1952 on the Montvale Assessment Rolls for Constantine Ragosine as follows: land, $1,000; improvements, $2,400. Taxes for 1952 were $236.30.

Dr. Cobb Flays NAACP, Quits Committee Job

Protests Criticism Of Two Members Of School Board

Dr. W. Montague Cobb today resigned from the executive committee of the District branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in protest over the committee's criticism of two colored members of the Board of Education.

Dr. Cobb, a leading colored physician, hotly condemned the committee action in calling for the resignation of Wesley S. Williams and Col. West A. Hamilton.

"I feel that this action is in contradiction to the principles of fair play which the NAACP advocates in all of its representations in behalf of minorities and will not enhance the stature of our branch in this community," he declared.

Didn't Support Move.

The NAACP committee asked for the resignations when the two members failed to support Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, third colored member of the school board, when she tried to get the school board to vote formally that it could not make colored and white schools equal at this present time.

Dr. Cobb is professor and head of anatomy at the Howard University Medico-Chirurgical School. He also is president of the District a member of the national board of directors of the NAACP.

The text of Dr. Cobb's letter of resignation to Eugene David-son, president of the District of NAACP, follows:

"With intense regret over the circumstances which move me to submit my resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of the District Branch of the NAACP because I cannot in good conscience be a party to the action of the committee in voting to request the resignations from the Board of Education of the Dis-trict of Columbia of Col. West A. Hamilton and Attorney Wesley S. Williams.

Calls for Fair Play.

"I feel that this action is in contradiction to the principles of fair play which the NAACP advocates in all of its representations in behalf of minorities and will not enhance the stature of our branch in this community. The local NAACP ad- with tough problems. The local service are not in complete conformance with our own views.

"It is always easier to inflame the emotions than to grapple directly with tough problems. The local branch in this community is a tough problem, which demands the speediest and condemnation possible solution. I know of none without a hearing of full knowledge of the facts if we engage in the same kind of practice ourselves whenever the official acts or judgments of responsible citizens duly sworn to the public are not in complete con-

who would claim ultimate wisdom as to the best practicable procedures to effect swift adequacy and justice in the matter. Nor do I know of any one who would attempt to deny the many and gross inequalities which have been incontrovertibly shown to exist between Divisions 1 and 2. In the meeting on last Thursday the motion to approve the position and commend the services of Mrs. Margaret Butcher passed unanimously. The branch was thus in a position to concentrate its energies entirely upon the issues involved and possibly bring larger segments of the Board of Education to look upon the truch as the branch sees it.

"There was no need for the second motion which maligns Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Williams, because in a certain instance they did not see fit to second two motions put by the other colored member of the board. Because the motion in our committee committee was passed, our house is now divided and the affectiveness with which the branch can function in the immediate future has been diluted.

"No less than nine members of the executive committee took the floor to express disapproval of the vindicitive motion and I noted two others hose lips did not move when the voice vote was taken. There was nothing in the branch's announcement to the press to idicate this lack of unanimity and a false impression was thus given the public.

'Moral' Lynching

"The latter part of the discussion which transpired bore similarities to the howls of a mob outside a jail for some person within to be delivered to it with on exercise of due process of law. When the cry for blood went up in the meeting, one member said he favored Hitlerian methods in dealing with the objects of his venom. A minister of the Gospel so far forgot Pilate and they who had cried 'Give us Barabbas,' that he stood forth and said in effect that some members of his congregation were crying for blood in this case and therefore he would have to give them some. What took place was a kind of moral lynching which it is pointless to try to disguise with flowery phrase. More than half the life of the N. A. A. C. P. has been devoted to an anti-lynching campaign.

"In the present case, the record shows that on matters before the board of three Negro members have sometimes voted together and sometimes they have not. Certainly there is no compulsion on any of them to agree invariably with everything proposed by any of the others. The NAACP cherishes the four freedoms, too.

"As a member of the national board of directors of the NAACP for the past four years, as chairman of its National Health Committee and as one who has on various occasions prepared the organization's testimony before Congressional committees, I have come to have some first hand knowledge of the principles and policies of the national association. In the light of this experience I can freely label the action of last Thursday night as strictly 'small time' and not in accordance with the avowed principles of the NAACP.

"It is my earnest hope that a broader and more enlightened outlook on the part of the branch in the future will permit the full concentration of its energies and activities on the great issues which confront it and it will not impair its effectiveness by unbecoming and questionable attacks upon personalities bearing the same standard."

Spingarn Re-elected

NAACP in Black, $22,916 Surplus!

NEW YORK—The end of 1953 found the finances of the NAACP in the black, instead of the red, according to a report to the annual meeting by Roy Wilkins, administrator.

Mr. Wilkins read a report which included all business through Dec. 24 showing a surplus of $22,916. Total receipts for the period were $391,341 and total expenditures $368,425. Of the receipts, $248,440 came from branches of the NAACP in the form of memberships alone.

Mr. Wilkins, who is budget director of the NAACP, stressed that the report was not complete through Dec. 31, and was not audited as of Jan. 4 when the annual meeting was held.

Unanimously re-elected, Arthur B. Spingarn begins his fifteenth consecutive year as president of the NAACP. Mr. Spingarn was first elected to the post in 1940, succeeding his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn. The board of directors again selected him to head the organization at its regular monthly session here following the association's annual meeting on Jan. 4.

* * *

ALSO RE-ELECTED at that session were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, board of directors; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, treasurer, and Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer.

In addition, the following vice presidents were elected: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Hon. Harry E. Davis, Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, Prof. C. L. Harper, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Eric Johnston, Eugene Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls and Samuel Williams.

Staff executives renamed by the board were Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

The results of the referendum of the branches for the selection of sixteen members of the board were announced at the annual meeting preceding the board session. Z. Alexander Looby, a member of the association's national legal comtimtee and of the City Council of Nashville, and Kivie Kaplan, vice president and general manager of the Colonial Tanning Company of Boston and co-chairman of the new NAACP life membership committee, are the two newly elected members of the board.

* * *

RE-ELECTED to three-year terms each were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Senator Lehman, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Algernon D. Black, all of New York City; Theodore M. Berry, member City Council, Cincinnati; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher, the Courier, Pittsburgh, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. White optimistically reported that "the year 1953 marked the nearest approach and witnessed the greatest gains of the NAACP toward the goals set by its founders in 1909." For the first time in four years, Mr. Wilkins reported, the association incurred no operating deficit and completed the year with a surplus of income over operation expenditures.

Gains made on the Washington front by executive action and the legislative stalemate in that city were reported by Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau. Mr. Mitchell warned that continuing mistreatment of Negro servicemen by prejudiced civilian officials in the South "no doubt occasions many a chuckle within the Kremlin walls."

* * *

WHILE CONCENTRATING on the public school education cases, the legal department "still managed to keep its overall legal program going, map out a blueprint for future action and extend its activities into other areas," Mr. Marshall told the annual meeting.

Plans were developed by NAACP staff lawyers with the aid of members of the national legal committee for accelerating the legal attack upon segregation in education, transportation, employment, housing and places of public accommodation, the association's special counsel reported. He also called attention to the newly published "NAACP Civil Rights Handbook," made possible by a grant from the Prince Hall Masons.

Hit Post Office Bias

MOBILE, Ala.—The NAACP may consider filing a suit seeking to abolish segregation in post offices in the South and in border states.

Year '53 Marked 'Greatest Gains, Nearest Approach To Goals', Reports White

New York—Unanimously re-elected, Arthur B. Spingarn begins his 15th consecutive year as president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Spingarn was first elected to the post in 1940, succeeding his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn. The board of directors again selected him to head the organization at its regular monthly session here following the Association's annual meeting on January 4.

A. B. SPINGARN

• • •

Reelected

IKE SMALLS

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Also Theodore M. Berry, member, City Council, Cincinnati; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Vann, publisher, The Courier, Pittsburgh; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Staff Submits Reports

The annual meeting, attended by about 150 leaders of the Association in the states and localities, heard reports from the executive officers on the activities of 1953 and plans for teh future. Mr. White optimistically reported that "the year 1953 marked the nearest approach and witnessed the greatest gains of the NAACP toward the goals set by its founders in 1909." For the first time in four years, Mr. Wilkins reported, the Association incurred no operating deficit and completed the year with a surplus of income over operating expenditures.

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Blueprint for Legal Action

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More than $70,000 were raised and contributed to the legal expenses involved in the public school cases, Mr. Marshall said in expressing appreciation for the cooperation received from "our branches, state conferences, the entire Negro press, individuals and groups of individuals who contributed" to these cases. "Regardless of what the decision of the Supreme Court will be, we have found from these cases that our organization and good-thinking people throughout the country and the entire Negro press, once alerted to the issue, will roll up their sleeves and work toward the common goal."

Public Admission

"It is most interesting to note," he said, "that in public statements and newspaper articles throughout the South we find over and over again the public admission of the 'white supremacy' group and of the white people in general of the South that they fully realize that segregation is on its way out and will be removed one way or another."

Other Reports Heard

Other reports were submitted by Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant; James W. Ivy, editor, The Crisis; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

NAACP Additions

Twelve members have been added to the NAACP education committee here "because of tremendous problems facing this committee." Dr. L. M. Terrill, chairman of the local branch, is among the new members.

Subcommittees have been established to make comparative "need" studies of Negro and white communities. Another subcommittee was named to study whatever ruling the U.S. Supreme Court hands down in the school segregation cases.

Washington Pipeline

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Attys. Thurgood Marshall . . . Bob Carter . . . Jim Nabrit . . . going over last minute legal points the night before "EE Day" . . . and the Courier was there! . . . Bill Nunn and this reporter . . . in the NAACP seven-room apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Negro lawyers are far in advance of their white opponents when civil rights cases are argued before the United States Supreme Court.

They, after all, won the constitutional victories that led us up to the fundamental attack on whether segregation, in itself, is unconstitutional. It has been a long legal road on which we traveled.

Thurgood and his associates reminisced on this journey during the evening:

1. There was Smith v. Allwright, the famous Texas case, where the so-called "white primary" was outlawed. Thurgood, in that case, opened the doors for Negroes in the South to vote. Political progress for our people will be forthcoming from the decision in proportion to the amount of know-how used by Negro Southern leaders as they organize and integrate into the Republican and Democrat set-ups in their states;

2. Then there was the Sweatt case (Sweatt v. Painter). Nabrit and Marshall and other NAACP lawyers studied the situation with meticulous care. They won. The University of Texas was compelled to admit Mr. Sweatt to its law school. Thus, for the first time, a Negro student was accepted into a graduate school below the Mason-Dixon line;

3. The discussion, that rainy Dec. 6 night turned to the Morgan v. Virginia case. Here again, the Southern states were forced to eliminate another custom: jim-crowing Negroes while they travel from state to state;

4. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was used as the solid base on which Thurgood and associates argued the racial restrictive covenant housing cases. They said that agreements to keep Negroes out of neighborhoods in which they bought homes were unenforceable. Again the high court handed down a decision in their favor. Therefore—today—under the law— a racial housing covenant is just no good . . . and that made good conversation among the lawyers in Suite 400-F, the night before "EE Day."

5. Thurgood, in his presentation of the Alston v. the School Board of Virginia case, went again toward the crux of the separate but equal doctrine when he advanced the point that Negro school teachers did not get as much money as white teachers.

Date: 1-23-54

THAT CASE had to do with public school teachers in Norfolk, Va., but the heat was on . . . all over the South . . . and when he won that case . . . the South stood exposed and naked in salary inequities.

"If," said Thurgood "you have a school for Negroes with the same kind of rooms, same seats, books, desks and other equipment as the white school, but you fail to pay the teachers of the Negro school the same salary as that paid to white teachers . . . the schools are not equal." Again his arguments were effective. The Court ruled that teachers' salaries must be equal. Today, Southern states have taken steps toward the equalization of teachers' salaries.

I listened to the men in that room recount the victories of the past.

Thurgood is 45 years old and sometimes gets friend and foe alike off guard by acting like a guy of 21.

* * *

THIS NIGHT he was confident. He knew he had his opponents at his mercy, when he went into court the next morning.

I will always believe that his confidence is unlimited . . . in himself and in the cause to which he is dedicated . . . to eradicate second-class citizenship imposed upon Negro Americans.

A Washington newspaperman once wrote that "Thurgood is at his most moving when he is moved."

We were to witness the truth of the statement come the next day in the Supreme Court.

Thurgood Marshall proved this immediately following the vicious name-calling attack of Southern lawyers who aroused his ire in their presentation, justification and defense of jim-crow schools in the South. Thurgood's arguments were compassionate . . . without emotion and based on legal precedent.

* * *

THE WHITE lawyer resorted to a name-calling attack on Negro movements designed to get equal facilities "too fast." He said great progress was being made and Negroes should not be impatient, that progress would be sooner than they expected.

Thurgood, in his fifteen-minute rebuttal, was obviously angry.

Since my assignment was to "stick with Thurgood" and watch his reactions, I met him immediately after his vitrolic counter argument.

He left the lawyers' section of the Supreme Court chambers, made his way to the lounge . . . he was most irritated . . . breathing heavily and obviously wrought-up, thus proving that "Thurgood is most-moving when he is moved."

As I shook hands and congradulated him, he said, "They asked for it." The only response was that he had given it to them.

* * *

LAST MONTH'S national publication quoted Thurgood as saying when he entered Howard University Law School that "there for the first time he found out his rights." The late Charles Houston, then Howard's law dean and later NAACP's counsel, was his teacher.

Thurgood later succeeded him in the NAACP job.

Thurgood has traveled in all forty-eight states, to Japan and Korea.

He has several times put himself in danger spots where his life has been threatened. Throughout it all, he remains hard-hitting, but easy-going. He admits his pride in the job that has been done. As Time magazine puts it: "'It's a good thing to see the change when you know you did it,' said Thurgood."

Gains Seen During 1954 By NAACP

Defender Chicago, Ill.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The end of segregation in vetrans' administration hospitals by March or this year and the total integration of schools on military posts sometime in 1954 was forecast in a summary report for 1953 last week by the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

Date: 1-9-54

In the report which was signed by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Bureau, the highlights of the first year under the Republican administration were listed along with the major issues facing the executive and legislative arms of government with the opening of the second session of the 83rd congress.

P. 1

Mitchell based his prediction for the end of segregation in hospitals and military schools on reports from Samuel Brownell new commissioner of education, Dr. John Hannah, assistant Secretary of Defense, and from George Holland, assistant to the administrator of veterans affairs.

The report noted the end of segregation already in VA hospitals at Little Rock, Ark., Jackson, Miss., Nashville Tenn. Oklahoma City Okla. In the si schools operated outright by military authorities segregation has ceased. The remaining 21 schools were a seperate policy is maintained are on posts where funds are provided wholly or in part by the defense department but with the administration in the hands of local authorities.

Among the critical items facing Congress and the administration which must be settled are anti-lynching poll tax, and anti-jim crow travel, legislation statehood for Hawaii, segregation in public housing and anti-filibuster legilation. Another sore point in the district of Columbia is the quota system for Negroes in Washington hotels which is being practiced.

Although discrimination in employment in the district was ordered ended recently there are many areas in which discrimination is still prevalent. Among these are the fire department and the recreation department.

Anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation will probably be included on the legislative agenda but little hope of passage is expected. Poll tax may wind up in a recommendation for a constitutional amendment. Hearings on a federal FEPC law are scheduled to begin on Janrary 12 before the senate committee headed by Senator Irving Ives of New York. The bill is sponsored jointly by Sen. Ives and Hubert Humphrey (Dem) Minnesota.

Possiblility of passage of statehood for Hawaii got a big boost when Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana recently indicated that he would throw his support to the measure. Long had formerly gone along with the powerful southern bloc which opposed statehood on the grounds that admittance of the 49th state will increase support for civil rights legislation.

A potential of 74 votes in favor of curbing the fillibuster in the senate which has consistently killed civil rights passage was noted by the report. This includes 26 Democratic votes outside of the south and that of Senator Wayne Morse independent from Oregon.

Among the things which can be resolved by the president without the support of congress are the total end of segregation in Washington and end of segregation in federal housing and appointment to federal office of officials who will administer the laws in a non-biased manner.

Back on the Job—Edward R. Dudley, center, former United States ambassador to Liberia, is welcomed back to the NAACP by Walter White, left, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, right, chairman of the association's board of directors. Mr. Dudley, who formerly served as assistant special counsel of the NAACP, returns as special assistant in charge of "Fight Front" for the NAACP.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Bunche Named To NAACP Board

NEW YORK — Two new candidates together with 14 former members were elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by a referendum of the branches made public at the Association's 45th annual meeting here this week.

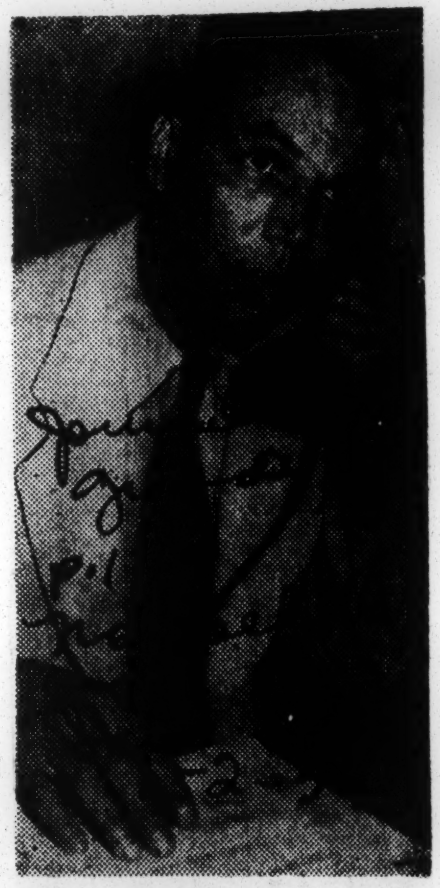
The new members of the board are Z. Alexander Looby, attorney, and member of the City Council of Nashville, Tenn., and Kivie Kaplan, vice-president and general manager of the Colonial Canning Company of Boston. Reelected to the board were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Senator Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Algernon D. Black, all of New York City.

Also Theodore M. Berry, member, City Council, Cincinnati; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Vann, publisher, The Courier, Pittsburgh; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Annually 16 persons are elected to three-year terms to the 48-person board of directors. The board elects the officers of the association. Arthur B. Spingarn was reelected as president of the association and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board. Other officers reelected include Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers of Boston, treasurer; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman of the board, Walter White was reelected executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

Dudley Named To Freedom Fight

NEW YORK — Appointment of Edward R. Dudley, former United States ambassador to Liberia, as special assistant in charge of the NAACP's Fight for Freedom was announced by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.



WITH NAACP Edward R. Dudley, former U. S. Ambassador to Liberia, has returned to the United States and will assume the position of special assistant in charge of the Association's Fight for Freedom.

Prior to his State Department appointment in 1948, he was an NAACP assistant counsel.

NAACP PRAISES IKE FOR ACTIONS

Cites Civil Rights Gains During 1953

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—President Eisenhower got a pat on the back Saturday from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for "important civil rights advances" during 1953.

It came in a year-end summary of civil rights highlights put out by the Washington bureau of the NAACP. At the same time, the association challenged Eisenhower to correct during 1954 a number of discrimination practices it said still exist.

On the credit side, the summary listed the re-establishment of the government contract committee which polices nondiscrimination in government contracts. It also commended the President for his stand against segregation in schools on military posts.

The association pointed an finger of scorn at "a move by the bureau of printing and engraving to oust Negro printer apprentices" from a government training program. It said the move "raised the question of whether the President would support Jim Crow policies of the bureau of engraving."

The summary also said present government housing policies make the government "the greatest single force in promoting housing segregation in the United States."

The summary singled out a number of members of Congress for commendation in the civil rights field. It congratulated Sens. Ives (R-N. Y.), Smith (R-Me.), Aiken (R-Vt.), Griswold (R-Neb.), Purtell (R-Conn.), Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Murray (D-Mont.), Neely (D-W. Va.), Douglas (D-Ill.), Lehman (D-N. Y.), and Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Reps. Powell (D-N. Y.) and Javits (R-N. Y.) for sponsoring a proposed nonsegregation amendment to the national labor relations act.

The Navy was congratulated for ending segregation in Southern shore bases and Harvey Highley, veterans administration, was praised for moves to get rid of segregation in veterans administration hospitals.

NAACP Hands President Rap And Also Pat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People praised President Eisenhower today for "important advances in civil rights" but called him to account for jobs undone.

In this category it placed the administration's housing policies which "make the government the greatest single force in promoting housing segregation in the United States." It said the administration could correct this without action by Congress.

Firings Rapped

The association also criticized the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for firing Negro plate printer apprentices, "even though they were being given training" under the President's Federal Fair Employment Board. It said this raised the question whether Mr. Eisenhower "would support the board of the Jim Crow policies of the bureau."

It credited the President for reestablishing the government contract committee which police nondiscrimination clauses in government contracts. It also commended him for his stand against segregation in schools on military posts and his move to end racial discrimination in the District of Columbia.

But it charged that most Washington hotels "still have a quota system for colored guests" and that there is "continued segregation in district recreation programs."

Policemen in Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia made "the halls of the Kremlin vibrate with chuckles," the association said, by "unjustly jailing or beating colored soldiers."

Navy Commended

The Navy was commended for ending segregation in Southern shore establishments, and the Veterans Administration was lauded for moving to end segregation in VA hospitals.

The association predicted that segregation problems at schools on 21 military posts would be solved amicably this year but also called for the end of segregation in schools run by the Atomic Energy Commission.

It does not look for much racial rights action in Congress this year. It said Congress is still handicapped by rules that permit Senate filibusters and that, in any event, the House Labor Committee is hostile to setting up a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Philadelphia Cotillion gives $1,385 to NAACP

NEW YORK, —A total of $1,385 raised by the Philadelphia Cotillion Society from cooperating organizations and individuals was presented to the NAACP at the society's annual Christmas cotillion in Philadelphia on Dec. 30.

Accepting the contribution on behalf of the association, Walter White, executive secretary, thanked the society for its generosity and thoughtfulness in making this contribution to the Fight For Freedom Fund.

The Fighting Fund was further enhanced by contributions from the following branches and other units of the NAACP:

Atlanta, $1,500; North Carolina State Conference of Branches, $1,000; Montgomery, Ala., $300; Tuskegee and Birmingham, $250; each; Terre Haute, Ind., $125; Chattanooga, Tenn. $111; Orange and Maplewood N. J., youth council, $103.66;

Small Branches Give

Anniston, Ala., $103.29; Reidsville, N. C., $100; Staten Island, N.Y., $75; Lansing, Mich. $61.31; New Castle, Pa., $50; Etowah Co., Ala., $35; Springfield, Mo., $30.30; Tampa Fla., and Tempe, Ariz., $25 each;

Cairo, Ala., $21.20; Alabama State Conference, $20.51; and Bessemer and Henry County, Ala., $10 each. An additional $25 was contributed by the Bethel AME Zion Church of Greenwich, Conn.

The sum raised by the Philadelphia Cotillion included contributions of $500 from the Philadelphia NAACP; $110, The Bronzemen Inc.; $101; Club Benedict, $58, Omega chapter of A.K.A. Sorority; $50, the Gay Northeasterners; $50 Mu Omega chapter Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; and sums from other groups and individuals.

Meanwhile contributions continued to come into the AFRO's offices from readers who are determined to back the NAACP's struggle to end segregation in the nation's elementary and secondary schools.

Last week the contributions were topped by Bethel AME Church Greenwich, Conn., which gave. Individual contributions included:

James Murphy, AFRO circulation director, $15;

Mrs. Sylvia P. Patterson, 1431 S. st., nw, Washington, D.C., $2;

Mrs. Hattie C. Mallory, 604 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va., $2;

Marshall W. Jones, 1907 Barclay st., Baltimore 18, MD., $5.

Dixie Masons give $12,472

Lewis, Dobbs elate Marshall on Jan. 4

NEW YORK, — Presentation of contributions totaling $12,472 were made to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund here on Jan. 4 by two of the top leaders of the Prince Hall Masons in the South.

The contributions were accepted on behalf of the Legal Fund by Thurgood Marshall, the fund's director.

John G. Lewis Jr., grand master, Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Louisiana, presented a check for $5,972.68 on behalf of his organization.

Ga. Masons Give $5,000

John Wesley Dobbs, who holds a similar office with the fraternal order in Georgia, brought from that state $6,500 for the Legal Defense Fund—$5,000 from the Georgia Masons; $1,000 from the State Teacher and Educations Association; $200, Georgia Negro Voters League.

He also gave $100 each from Mr. Dobbs, himself, John P. Whittaker and S. L. Greene, all of Atlanta.

Flowers For Mrs. Thurgood Marshall

Frances Warren, pretty Calvert Distillers secretary (left) presents flowers to Mrs. Thurgood Marshall, wife of the legal defense director of the NAACP while Joseph Makel, public relations director of Calvert (center) and Arthur Spingarn, president of the NAACP, applaud. The occasion was a dinner in New York to Thurgood for his efforts on the segregation cases.

Prince Hall Masons Give NAACP Legal Defense $12,000

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State Meeting Of N.A.A.C.P. Under Way

To Close Tomorrow After Mass Meeting

Lexington, Ky., April 23 (AP) — The seventh annual state convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened here tonight with the keynote address delivered by the Rev. W. P. Offutt, secretary of the association.

Mayor Fred Fugazzi and the Rev. W. H. Powells, president of the Lexington branch, welcomed the group.

Discussions on Negro education, housing, and employment, along with a session on techniques to further the "Fighting Fund for Freedom," are scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

George T. Cordery, Jr., president of the Louisville-branch N.A.A.C.P., will head a list of persons giving state reports and will lead in the discussion on branch reports and community administration.

A mass meeting at St. Paul A.M.E. Church Sunday afternoon will close the convention. Eldon S. Dummit, Lexington attorney, and Whitney Young, Lincoln Institute, will be principal speakers

U. S.-Financed Bias Is Rapped

NAACP Is Given Pledge Of Support In Its Fight Against Barriers In Interstate Travel And In Housing

WASHINGTON—Steps to halt the use of federal funds to aid in the development of racially restricted housing were anticipated here this week following reiteration by President Dwight D. Eisenhower of his opposition to the use of government money for the support of segregation.

The President reaffirmed his position in a conference at the White House on January 13 with a delegation of leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

They placed before him the discriminatory record of Levitt and Sons, builders of Levittown, Pa.; called his attention to the continuing segregation in interstate bus and railroad travel in the South; and invited him to address a meeting in Washington to launch formally the NAACP Fight for Freedom campaign to complete emancipation by January 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Proclamation.

MEMBERS of the delegation visiting the White House were Arthur B. Spingarn, the association's veteran president; Dr Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board; Judge Theodore Spaulding of Philadelphia, a member of the board; Walter White, executive secretary; and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

This is the same delegation, except for Mr. Mitchell, which visited Mr. Eisenhower in November, 1952, shortly after his election.

The President agreed to talk to the NAACP meeting at a time and place to be determined later.

HE ALSO indicated his support of a bill introduced by Senators Irving Ives of New York and John M. Butler of Maryland to end segregation in interstate travel.

The President was informed that although the courts have repeatedly banned interstate travel segregation as unconstitutional, colored people are still jim-crowed on most of the interstate trains and buses in the South.

Philadelphia Cotillion Gives $1,385 to NAACP

NEW YORK—A total of $1,385 raised by the Philadelphia Cotillion Society from cooperating organizations and individuals was presented to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NAACP felicitates Greek-letter groups

NEW YORK — Felicitations and best wishes have been extended to national Greek-Letter fraternities and sororities in holiday conventions by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

"These organizations," he said, "have contributed measurably to the steady improvement of race relations and to the fight against racial discrimination and segregation."

NAACP gets $1,000 from US dentists

NEW YORK — The Kansas City, Mo., NAACP branch this week added $616.25 to a prior contribution of $2,500 to the association's Fight for Freedom Fund and the National Dental association gave a contribution of $1,000.

Total contributions received during the week amounted to $4,716.26, including $1,231.37 from the Columbus, Ohio, branch.

Other branch contributions include Stamford, Conn., $500; Jersey City, $173; Spring Valley, N.Y., $140; Winston-Salem, N.C., $129.25, Kenner, La., $58; Cairo, Ill., $44.57; Brazos county, Texas, $50; Rowan county, N.C., $30; Niagara Falls, N.Y., $25; Saline county, Kansas, $20; and Yuma, Ariz., $15.

Flint Churches Donate

In response to solicitation by the Flint, Mich., branch the following contributions were received from churches in that city:

Quinn Chapel, AME, $50.20; Canaan Baptist, $50; Mt. Olive Baptist, $44.18; Antioch Baptist, $40; Temple of Divine Love, $29; Metropolitan Baptist, $27.46; Macedonia Baptist, $22.55; New Zion Baptist, $16.12;

Mt. Calvary Baptist, $12; Bethel, Methodist, $10.45; James Chapel, CME, $10; Shiloh Baptist, $8.81; Church of God, $4.05, and Blackwell, AME Zion, $4. The branch collected an additional $10 from the Glena circle of Kings, Daughters and Sons.

Trade Union Contributions

Trade union contributors included the IUE-CIO Boston, $100, and Local 49-A of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, Newark, $100. Other UPWA locals that contributed include Omaha, Boston, Kansas City, Kans., and Reserve, La., $25 each and locals in Mitchell, S. D., Eau Claire, Wisc., and Charlestown, Mass., $10 each,

A contribution of $15 from the Martha Washington and Harry H. Straus Foundation in Biltmore, N.C., completed the week's receipts for the Fighting Fund.

NAACP Asks Rights Law In Las Vegas

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Franklin H. Williams, secretary-counsel for the West coast region of the NAACP, appeared before an overflow crowd in City Commission Chambers recently to petition for a civil rights ordinance which had been presented by the Las Vegas branch of the NAACP.

In an 11-page brief, Williams pointed out the provisions of the state and national laws under which such legislation would be legal and urged the commissioners to pass the ordinance and then seek a court opinion on its legality, should the ordinance be challenged.

LIKE MISSISSIPPI

Williams compared the city of Las Vegas to the state of Mississippi in its treatment of minority groups and especially Negroes and cited several severe cases of discrimination in the city. He told the group that the proposed civil rights ordinance is not a question of social equality but the right of minority groups to live and move freely in the city.

Others making an appeal for the ordinance were Mrs. Lubertha M. Warden, president of the Las Vegas NAACP; Woodrow Wilson, vice president of the local branch, and Mrs. Xelda Fightlin, chairman of the Anti- Defamation League of the Las Vegas chapter of B'nai B'rith.

NAACP Hails Order To Integrate Army Schools

NEW YORK—A U. S. Defense Department order abolishing segregation in all military post schools by September 1, 1955, was promptly hailed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as "another milestone" in "making America more truly democratic."

The order, signed by Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, was issued January 12, and made public February 1. It instructs the Army, Navy and Air Force not to open any new segregated schools, and gives them until the 1955 date to integrate schools at 21 bases now practicing segregation.

* * *

THE DIRECTIVE states that if local educational agencies — now running the schools with Federal funds—are unable under state law to operate interracial schools, the U. S. Commissioner of Education will take steps to run the schools on a non-segregated basis.

A telegram sent to President Eisenhower yesterday by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, congratulated the Chief Executive on his "insistence" that segregation in military post schools be ended by 1955, and added: "Now that an unequivocal position has been taken we are certain that the job can be completed long before that date."

ANOTHER TELEGRAM

Mr. White to John A. Hannah, assistant Secretary of Defense, extended warm congratulations to Dr. Hannah for his "major role" in the no-segregation order.

"Knowing some of the grave problems you have faced during recent months," the message said, "we all the more admire your stand and congratulate you on the success of your courageous action."

Spingarn Again Heads National Association

NEW YORK—Unanimously reelected, Arthur B. Spingarn begins his 15th consecutive year as president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Spingarn was first elected to the post in 1940, succeeding his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn. The board of directors again selected him to head the organization at its regular monthly session here following the Association's annual meeting on January 4.

Also reelected at that session were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, board of directors; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, treasurer; and Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, assistant treasurer. In addition the following vice presidents were elected: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Hon. Harry E. Davis, Mrs. Grace Fenderson,, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, Prof. C. L. Harper, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Eric Johnston, Eugene Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls and Samuel Williams.

Staff executives re-named by the board were Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS NAMED

The results of the referendum of the branches for the selection of 16 members of the board were announced at the annual meeting preceding the board session. Z. Alexander Looby, a member of the Association's national legal committee and of the City Council of Nashville, and Kivie Kaplan, vice president and general manager of the Colonial Tanning Company of Boston and co-chairman of the new NAACP life membership committee, are the two newly elected members of the board.

Reelected to three-year terms each were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Senator Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Algernon D. Black, all of New York City.

Also Theodore M. Berry, member, City Council, Cincinnati; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich., Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie ann, publisher, The Courier, Pittsburgh; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

STAFF SUBMITS REPORTS

The annual meeting, attended by about 150 leaders of the Association in the states and localities, heard reports from the executive officers on the activities of 1953 and plans for the future. Mr. White optimistically reported that "the year 1953 marked the nearest approach and witnessed the greatest gains of the NAACP toward the goals set by its founders in 1909." For the first time in four years, Mr. Wilkins reported, the Association incurred no operating deficit and completed the year with a surplus of income over operating expenditures.

Gains made on the Washington front by executive action and the legislative stalemate in that city were reported by Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau. Mr. Mitchell warned that continuing mistreatment of Negro servicemen by prejudiced civilian officials in the South "no doubt" occasions many a "chuckle within the Kremlin walls."

MAPS BLUEPRINTS FOR LEGAL ACTION

While concentrating on the public school education cases, the legal department "still managed to keep its overall legal program going, map out a blueprint for future action and extend its activities into other areas," Mr. Marshall told the annual meeting.

Plans were developed by NAACP staff lawyers with the aid of members of the national legal committee for accelerating the legal attack upon segregation in education, transportation, employment, housing and places of public accommodation, the Association's special counsel reported .He also called attention to the newly published "NAACP Civil Rights Handbook,' made possible by a grant from the Prince Hall Masons.

More than $70,000 were raised and contributed to the legal expenses involved in the public school cases. Mrs. Marshall said in expressing appreciation for the cooperation received from "our branches, state conferences, the entire Negro press, individuals and groups of individuals who contributed' 'to these cases. "Regardless of what the decision of the Supreme Court will be, we have found from these cases that our organization and good thinking people throughout the country and the entire Negro press, once alerted to the issue, will roll up their sleeves and work toward the common goal.'

"It is most interesting to note,' he said, "that in public statements and newspaper articles throughout tthe South we find over and over again the public admission of the 'white supremacy' group and of the white people in general of the South that they fully realize that segregation is on its way out and will be removed one way or another."

OTHER REPORTS HEARD

Other reports were submitted by Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant; James W. Ivy, editor, The Crisis; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

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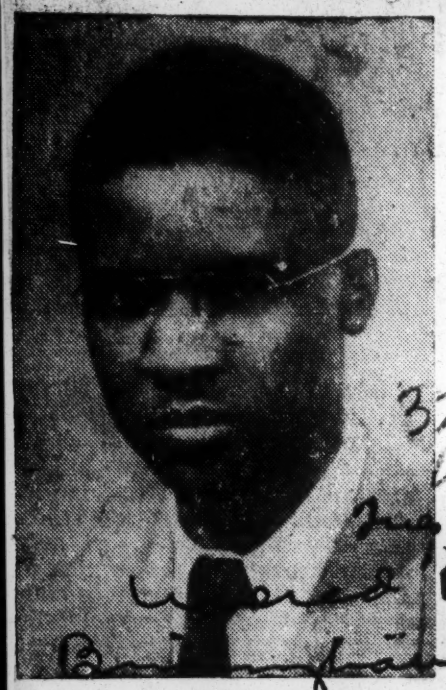
J. King Chandler, III, Speaker For Tuskegee NAACP Founder's Day Fete



J. KING CHANDLER III

MRS. MATTIE S. BIBB

TUSKEGEE, ALA.— (SNS)— J. King Chandler III, president of Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, is slated to deliver the feature address at the annual N. A. A. C. P. Founder's Day program banquet to be held in Teachers' Cafeteria, Tuskegee Institute, Friday night, February 12 at 7:30 o'clock.

This announcement came from Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, chairman of the Founder's Day committee, who also said the Commercial Dietetics personnel of the Institute will be in charge of food preparation.

EVENT WITH TWO-FOLD PURPOSE

"The occasion, Mrs. Bibb stated will serve a two-fold purpose—to observe the founding of this great organization, which has been definitely instrumental in paving the way for full participation by minority groups into American society as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and secondly, to raise funds to insure the continuance of its fine work.

"The committee is working overtime to make this banquet the best in the history of the Tuskegee branch.

Each person planning to attend is asked to secure tickets from any of the officers of the Branch, or they may contact the Chairman. Because the facilities provided for the banquet are limited to 150 persons, Mrs. Bibb said that persons expecting to attend should indicate their intention immediately. As in previous affairs of this nature, local organizations are requested to send at least two representatives to the program.

Speaking of Mr. Chandler, the Chairman said "he is a militant and courageous fighter for human rights; an eloquent and dynamic speaker and therefore deserves to be heard by all."

Other members of the Committee are Mrs. Ruth T. Peterson, Mrs Anita G. Adams, James A. Johnson, L. W. Hemmons and W. P. Mitchell.

New NAACP Head At Tuskegee Promises 'Vigorous' Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —D. L. Beasley, recently elected president of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP, promises "to vigorously pursue the objectives of the NAACP," and called upon all of the officers to embrace the tenents set forth in resolutions adopted and reiterated by the national conventions of the association.

"Segregation and discrimination" Beasley said, "must be ferreted out, tracked down and attacked with every ounce of strength at our command."

Beasley listed five major items of business in which the branch would engage during 1954: (1) continuing to urge qualified citizens of Macon County to register to vote, (2) protesting every instance of legally enforced segregation and discrimination based on race, (3) greatly increase the membership so as to enhance the effectiveness of the NAACP in the pursuit of its objectives, (4) relentlessly prosecute the court case against the Macon County Board of Registrars which was set in motion under the previous administration, and (5) urge the membership to manifest greater interest in local and state candidates and issues.

The president insisted that each officer and member of the Executive Committee make a definite contribution toward the fulfillment of these objectives. Mr. Beasley noted with pride that while the Tuskegee branch's share of the cost incidental to the attack against the University of Alabama for its failure to admit two Negro girls amounted to 10 per cent of the entire cost this branch was the first to pay its share, ($1,500). In addition, this Branch has paid $500 in the Fighting Fund for Freedom and for State Conference expenses.

Mr. Beasley, who served as president during 1952, stated that each officer of the branch would be given a definite assignment in the branch's effort to realize its objectives.

Other officers elected were: Vice president, W. P. Mitchell; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Jessie Guzman; secretary, Mrs. Jessie P. Peterson; asst. secretaries, Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, Mrs. Jennie Gomillion, Mrs. Hattie McAlpino, Miss Carolyn Glover; treasurer, Leonard Flennoy; C. G. Gomillion, chairman of executive committee.

The association will meet in Trade "A" Building Sunday, Jan. 24 at 3:30. Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, chairman of the community coordinating committee will direct the program.

1954 PRESIDENT — D. L. Beasley of Tuskegee Institute was elected president of Tuskegee's Branch of the NAACP during its recent election. He has already begun to outline his program for the year.

Tuskegee group slates banquet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —I. King Chandler, 3d president of Payne college, will speak in teachers cafeteria here Feb. 12 at 7:30 p.m. at a banquet in celebration of the founding of the local NAACP branch here 45 years ago.

Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, chairman of the Founders Day committee, urges persons planning to attend to make reservations in advance. Personnel in the Tuskegee commercial dietetics service will prepare and serve the food.

Mr. Chandler, a native of Bessemer, attended public schools there, received his B. A. from Wilberforce university and did further study at Columbia university and George Williams college, Chicago.

NAACP Official Fears Attempt On His Life

MOBILE, Ala. — Despite veiled warnings against the life of Mobile NAACP secretary, J. L. LeFlore, the organization is extending the scope of its investigation into the slaying of 30-year-old Moses Jones by Sheriff Jenkins Hill Dec. 28.

LeFlore who has been investigating the fatal shooting of Jones by the sheriff refused to explain the new scope of the probe. Grove Hill is in Clark County.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the alcoholic tax unit are also conducting investigations into the circumstances of the slaying.

Jones was a witness against Hill in a liquor conspiracy trial in which the sheriff was a defendant in federal court last fall. He was arrested in Bessemer late Sunday night, Dec. 27, for alleged failure to pay certain fines against him at Thomasville, Ala., totaling $154.25. Thomasville is also in Clarke County.

Before six o'clock the next morning, Jones was dead in Clarke County from three bullets in and around the heart fired by Hill.

The Sheriff claimed that Jones tried to "jump me and take my pistol."

Hill has accused LeFlore of lying about the mysterious disappearance of several Negroes in Clarke County over a period of years. The NAACP secretary replied that he would refuse to let Hill know what the NAACP has learned through its investigations.

The secretary added that the NAACP does not make statements unless they have reports or information to back them.

He said that Negroes in Clarke County are afraid to let it be known they have given NAACP certain information and they have good reason to be afraid.

In other instances, the NAACP official said, Negroes had shut up like clams and "I can sympathize with them."

LeFlore said he felt that there is a danger to his life in any further on-the-scene investigation he may make but that would not prevent him from doing so.

Culbertson Is NAACP Installation Speaker

Installation ceremonies of the Birmingham Branch NAACP to be held at 3 p. m. Sunday, January 17 will reflect the interracial aspect of the association by having John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C., as the feature speaker.

W. C. Patton, re-elected branch president, in making the announcement, said would be the first time that other than a Negro has been selected for such a spot, given Mr. Culbertson.

Mr. Culbertson is a former member of the South Carolina Legislature, past presdient of the Democratic Clubs of South Carolina, a former F. B. I. agent, one-time secretary of congressman John J. McSween of the Fourth South Carolina Congressional District, a native South Carolinian, graduate of the public schools of Laurens, S. C., and the University of South Carolina, and a veteran of World War II.

He has worked for various labor unions including District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America; the Brotherhood of Railway (AFL) the Textile Workers Union (CIO) and is a member of the Americans for Democratic Action. He is also a member of the Baptist denomination.

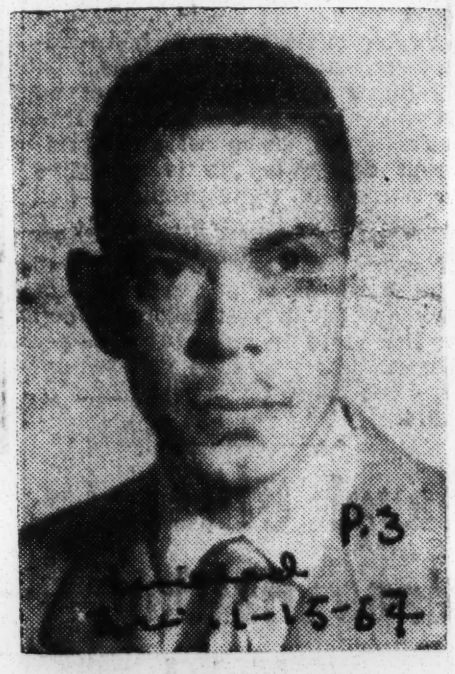
Key officers in addition to Mr. Patton to be installed are Wiley E. Daniels, Sr., secretary; E. A. Carter, treasurer and the Rev. R. W. Hayden, assistant secretary.

The Rev. R. L. Alford, pastor of the host church, is a member of the branch executive committee.

Tuskegee NAACP Opens Campaign For Members

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Opening a 20-day campaign directed at a goal of 1500 memberships, Frank J. Toland said "Persons cannot afford not listing themselves with the Tuskegee Civic Association."

Mr. Toland is chairman of the TCA membership committee. His membership appeal speech came during the monthly meeting of the association held last Sunday at the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church He urged each of the 100 solicitors to bring at least 15 members. Others present were asked to pass to him the names of persons whom they knew desired to become affiliated with Tuskegee's largest organization.



FRANK J. TOLAND

"The rapid growth of the TCA within the last three years from 100 odd members to 1170 during 1953 is evidence that there are many citizens who need only to be contacted for their dues," Toland said. He went on to say: "I think the annual increase in membership for the TCA represents an increasing awareness of civic-mindedness among citizens of our group. This is a healthy sign, and it signifies success for the TCA as it seeks to reach its goal of 1500 members for 1954. We not only need 1500 or more members on the membership roll of the TCA, but we need above all their active participation. Let's again look to the future — this year 1500 or more members — the years ahead let's work to gain the membership of every citizen in Macon County who is interested in first-class citizenship for all — regardless of race, and who is likewise interested in the civic progress of Macon County."

Toland stated that the campaign will close Friday night, January 29.

C. G. Gomillion, President of the Tuskegee Civic Association who spoke from the topic: "The Old Order Changeth," listed many accomplishments of the group in the areas of politics and some professional organizations. He urged the Community Welfare Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association to work to have qualified Negroes appointed to the Macon County Welfare Department and the Macon County Board of Health. Gomillion asked qualified voters to be prepared to sign a petition supporting a Negro for the Macon County Board of Education in the event the local Democratic organization refuses Negroes on the regular ticket.

James A. Johnson, Chairman of the Community Welfare Committee presented petitions for property owners of each street in designated areas of Tuskegee which he asked them to sign that will make possible the paving of streets in these communities. He urged each worker to return the petition to him within a week in order that they might be turned over to the Tuskegee City Council immediately.

Tuskegee NAACP Head Lists 1954 Objectives

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — D. L. Beasley, recently elected president of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP, promises "to vigorously pursue the objectives of the NAACP" and has called upon all officers to embrace the tenets set forth in resolutions adopted by the national conventions of the association.

"Segregation and discrimination," Beasley said, "must be ferreted out, tracked down and attacked with every ounce of strength at our command."

BEASLEY LISTED five major items of business in which the branch would engage during 1954: (1) continuing to urge qualified citizens of Macon County to register to vote, (2) protesting every instance of legally enforced segregation, (3) greatly increase the membership so as to enhance the effectiveness of the NAACP, (4) relentlessly prosecute the court case against the Macon County Board of Registrars, as set in motion under the previous administration, and (5) urge the membership to manifest greater interest in local and state candidates and issues.

The president insisted that each officer and member of the executive committee make a definite contribution toward the fulfillment of these objectives. Mr. Beasley noted with pride that while the Tuskegee branch's share of the cost incidental to the attack against the University of Alabama, for its failure to admitted two Negro girls, amounted to ten per cent of the entire cost, this branch was the first to pay its share ($1,500). In addition, this branch has paid $500 into the Fighting Fund for Freedom and for state conference expenses.

* * *

OTHER OFFICERS elected were W. P. Mitchell, vice president; Mrs. Jessie Guzman, second vice president; Mrs. Jessie P. Peterson, secretary; Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, Mrs. Jennie Gomillion, Mrs. Mattie McAlpine and Miss Caroline Glover, assistant secretaries; Leonard Flennoy treasurer, and C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the executive committee.

The association will meet in Trade "A" Building on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 3:30. Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, chairman of the community coordinating committee, will direct the program.

Tuskegee Civic Leader vows segregation fight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —D. L. Beasley, new president of the Tuskegee branch NAACP, last week rededicated himself and his branch to the objectives of the national organization.

The president told members of the Tuskegee branch NAACP, the branch had contributed $1,500 to the expense of fighting racial bars at the University of Alabama and had paid $500 to the Fighting Fund.

Insisting that segregation and discrimination must be stamped out, Mr. Beasley said the branch would continue to fight these practices; urge voters to register, and drive for added members in 1954.

Other Officers

Elected along with Mr. Beasley were W. P. Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. Jessie Guzman, second vice-president; Mrs. Jessie P. Peterson, secretary; Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, Mrs. Jennie Gomillion, Mrs. Mattie McAlpine and Miss Carolyn Glover, assistant secretaries. Leonard Flenney and C. G. Gomillion, chairmen of the executive committee.

NAACP History

Payne College Head to Tell Of Struggles

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—J. King Chandler III, president, Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, will relate some of the history and struggles of the NAACP when he comes to Tuskegee as the Founders Day speaker and banquet program for the Tuskegee branch, NAACP, Friday evening, Feb. 12.

Mr. Chandler, who headed the Department of Psychology at Talladega College prior to heading up the AME Church school in Birmingham, where he has been closely identified with the Birmingham branch of the NAACP—having served as chairman of its executive committee, is a graduate of Columbia University.

* * *

THE Founders Day Committee, chairmaned by Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, announced that the response from the sale of tickets to the banquet has been gratifying.

As has been true each year on occasions of this nature, every organization in the community is asked to send at least two representatives to this program.

The program and banquet will be held in the Teachers' Cafeteria, Tuskegee Institute Campus, and will begin at 7:30 P. M. The facilities are limited. Persons planning to attend are urged to make reservations with the chairman prior to Feb. 12 in order that they may be provided for.

J. KING CHANDLER III
. . . will recount trials

TO HEAD NAACP PROGRAM— James A. Johnson—(above) Chairman of Educational Committee, Tuskegee Branch NAACP, will have charge of the program Sunday, Feb. 28, when the Branch holds its regular monthly meeting at Trades "A" Building, Tuskegee Institute campus at 3:30 p.m.

NAACP Panel Plans Program At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Branch NAACP will hold its regular monthly meeting at Trades "A" Building, Tuskegee Institute, campus, at 3:30 p.m. Sunday. James A. Johnson will be in charge of the meeting.

Johnson announced that the program will take the form of a panel discussion, with the Rev. E. S. James, pastor of Washington Chapel AME Church, serving as moderator.

The topic, "What Shall We Teach Children in the Public Schools?" will be discussed by four public school teachers. K. B. Young, principal, Tuskegee Institute High School, will discuss the topic, "What shall we teach children in the public schools about our significant constitutional civic rights?, about our civic objectives in American Democracy?, and about what we want?

Mrs. Hattie Flennoy, teacher at the Washington Public School, will discuss "What shall we teach about our present status and opportunities" (1) In politics and government in Macon County, (2) in public education in Macon County, (3) in business and public employment, and (4) in public services, public welfare, public health, police protection, quality of streets, roads, lighting sewage disposal, bus and train transportation and interracial association and cooperation?

Mrs. L. B. Carter, principal Lewis Adams School, will discuss "What shall we teach about civic resources" (Alabama Course of Study laws regulating the behavior of citizens, public officials, voters, other civic-minded citizens, selected organizations like the NAACP, Tuskegee Civic Association Woman's Club, the Elks Lodge, etc.) available for use in the process of raising the civic status and increasing civic opportunities of Negro citizens?

Mrs. Erienne Younge, teacher at Lewis Adams School, will develop the topic "What shall we teach about the civic responsibilities, duties, activities, etc., of citizens, pupils, students, teachers, parents, public school officials, voters, other citizens?"

Persons interested in asking questions of the panel participants are urged to come prepared to ask such questions. The meeting will last for one hour. William P. Mitchell is publicity committee, NAACP branch.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. What's Your Answer?

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—What's your answer?

Four public school teachers are scheduled to tackle the topic, "What Shall We Teach Children in the Public Schools" at the meeting of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP scheduled for 3:30 Sunday afternoon Feb. 28 in the Trades "A" Building of Tuskegee Institute.

The program is under the auspices of the branch's educational committee headed by James A. Johnson.

JAMES A. JOHNSON

The Rev. E. S. James, pastor of Washington Chapel A. M. E. church will serve as moderator for the hour-long program.

D. L. Beasley, president of the branch said that persons interested in throwing questions at the panelists should come prepared to fire into them.

K. B. Young, principal Tuskegee Institute High School, will discuss the topic: What shall We Teach Children in the Public Schools about our significant constitutional civic rights? about our civic objectives in American democracy?, about what we want?

Mrs. Hattie Flennoy, teacher at the Washington Public School, will discuss: What shall we teach about our present status and opportunities (1) in politics and government in Macon County, (2) in public education in Macon County, (3) in Business and public employment, (4) in public services, public welfare, public health, police protection; quality of streets, roads, lighting, sewage disposal, bus and train transportation and interracial association and cooperation?

Mrs. L. E. Carter, principal Lewis Adams School, will discuss: What shall we teach about civic resources (Alabama Course of Study, laws regulating the behavior of citizens, public officials, voters, other civic-minded citizens, selected organizations like the NAACP, Tuskegee Civic Association, Woman's Club, the Elks Lodge, available for use in the process of raising the civic status and increasing civic opportunities of Negro citizens?

Mrs. Erienne Younge, teacher at Lewis Adams School, will develop the topic: What shall we teach about the civic responsibilities, duties, activities, of citizens, pupils, students, teachers, parents, public school officials, voters, other citizens?

Tuskegee NAACP Names Delegates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—D. L. Beasley, president Tuskegee Branch NAACP; C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the branch's executive committee, and William P. Mitchell, chairman of voter franchise committee, were elected delegates to the forty-first annual Convention of the NAACP at a recent meeting of the branch. The convention will be held in Dallas, Tex., June 29, through July 4.

NAMED PRESIDENT—D. L. Beasley (above), recently elected president of the Tuskegee Branch, NAACP, promises "to vigorously pursue the objectives of the NAACP," and called upon all of the officers to embrace the tenents set forth in resolutions adopted by the national conventions of the Association. Other officers elected were: Vice president, W. P. Mitchell; 2nd vice President, Mrs. Jessie Guzman; secretary, Mrs. Jessie P. Peterson; secretaries, Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, Mrs. Jennie Gomillion, Mrs. Mattie McAlpine, Miss Gaudyn Glover; treasurer, Leonard Flennoy. C. G. Gomillion is chairman of the executive committee. The Association will meet in Trade "A" Building Sunday, January 24th at 3:30. Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, chairman of the community coordinating committee will direct the program.

NAACP Slates Delegates Report

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 23—Three delegates who attended the recently held NAACP convention which convened in Dallas, Tex., will make their reports Sunday at the monthly meeting of the Tuskegee branch.

Mrs. Laura B. McCray and W. P. Mitchell will give details on the day by day activities of the convention with special emphasis on the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision affecting segregation in public schools. C. G. Gomillion, the third delegate in attendance, will review for the branch the resolutions adopted at the Dallas conference.

D. L. Beasley, president of the Tuskegee branch, in announcing the program, stated that the meeting Sunday will be held at Trade A Building, Tuskegee Institute campus, and will begin at 3:30 p.m.

Tuskegee NAACP To Hold Panel Discussion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute - A Part of the World" is subject of the panel discussion scheduled by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP at 3:30 P. M. Sunday in the Trade A Building on the Institute campus.

Lewis W. Jones, head of the Rural Life Council of Tuskegee Institute will serve as moderator of the discussion. Panelists will include Dr. Robert D. Reid, professor of History and chairman of the Department of General Studies and F. D. Nance of the Department of Sociology.

Plan NAACP State Meet For Selma

SELMA, Ala. —A banquet and a mass meeting will spotlight the three-day ninth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches Nov. 13-14 at the First Baptist church, here.

State NAACP President W. C. Patton is scheduled to deliver the keynote speech, and welcome greetings will be brought by Dr. W. H. Dinkins, S. W. Boynton and the Rev. M. C. Cleveland.

The banquet meeting will hear a speech by Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York. He will be introduced by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

Prof. J. E. Pierce of Montgomery will present the honorees and preside over the "Freedom Fund Roll Call." Prof. P. L. Lindsay will serve as toastmaster with the Rev. L. C. Ravizee giving the invocation.

Walter White, of New York, NAACP executive secretary, is slated to deliver the headline speech at the mass meeting. He will be presented by Prof. C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee institute.

Set Ala. NAACP Conference

SELMA, Ala.—A panel discussion, a state youth conference, and a business session are among features scheduled at the ninth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches set for November 12, 13 and 15 at the Tabernacle Baptist church here.

R. L. Matthews of Montgomery will preside at the Friday afternoon session at which will be discussed the subject: "The Use of Political Techniques in the Freedom Campaign." W. P. Mitchell of Tuskegee will serve as moderator of the panel.

Registration and voting, screening candidates and checking issues and getting out the vote on election day are among sub-topics to be discussed.

The Saturday sessions will be held in the chapel of Selma university. The Rev. S. McCambell will give the invocation.

Dr. O. W. Holmes of Talladega will preside over the Saturday morning session, at which there will be a panel discussion of "Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court." Atty. Peter A. Hall, of Birmingham will serve as moderator.

Legal meaning of, and implementation of, the school case decision and the recreation decision will be examined.

The Saturday afternoon session will be presided over by J. C. Forrester of Dothan. Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional secretary will conduct a workshop on branch function, branch organization, conducting a membership campaign and fund raising techniques.

The business session will cover reports of officers, committees and the election of officers.

Sessions of the Alabama State NAACP Youth Conference will be held Saturday, Nov. 14 in the auditorium of Selma university.

W. P. Mitchell, Mrs. McCray To Push NAACP Membership Drive

W. P. Mitchell Mrs. I. B. McCray

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Two veteran membership campaigners, Mrs. Laura B. McCray and W. P. Mitchell, are teaming up to conduct Fall NAACP membership drive of the Tuskegee Branch.

Branch President Daniel L. Beasley in announcing the membership campaign managers, said that the slogan adopted is "555 by '55." Plans for the enrollment drive were presented at a meeting where ministers of Tuskegee were ask to give the campaign their approval and offer suggestions for making it successful.

The campaign will be chairmaned by Mrs. McCray, with Mr. Mitchell assisting. The drive which is gauged to bring in 555 members, will be officially launched Sunday, October 24 at the Trades "A" Building, Tuskegee Institute campus. 105 workers are asked to bring in a minimum of 5 members each toward the goal.

The ministers enthusiastically accepted the program finally decided upon, and pledged themselves to go all-out in stimulating interest, and will aid in the actual solicitation of memberships. Mr. Beasley said.

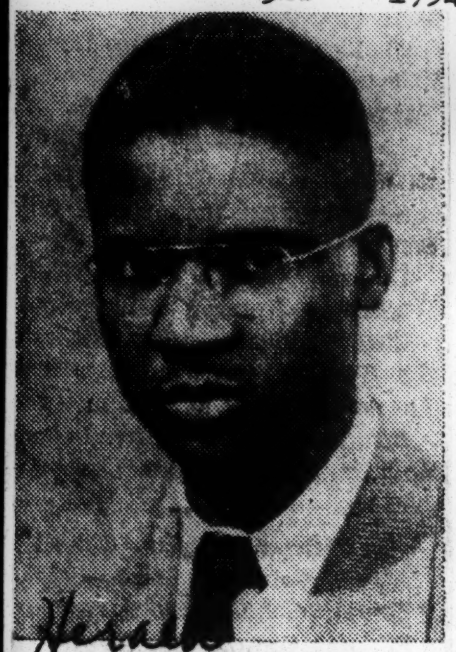
He joined the chairman in urging a "fine-tooth" convassing for memberships in Macon County. The membership committee will be sharing the program Sunday with the Legal Redress Committee, headed by Otis Pinkard, who will have persons present Sunday at 3:30 p. m., who have suffered at the hands of law enforcement officers in this county. Pinkard in announcing his program, stated that freedom from police brutality, the very fundamental of all civil rights, must take priority in the Tuskegee Branch's activities until the last vestige of civil violations are wiped out in Macon County.

Talladega Negroes To Map Petition

TALLADEGA, Sept. 29 (AP) — The Talladega chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will meet here tomorrow to plan anti-segregation petitions to city and county boards.

The Rev. O. W. Holmes, president of the chapter here, said it will ask meeting with the school board to work out a plan to end segregated schools.

The petitions would follow the pattern of similar ones filed in several other Alabama counties recently.



J. KING CHANDLER

Chandler Chosen To Make Address

J. King Chandler, III, president of Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, will relate some of the history and struggles of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when he comes to Tuskegee as the Founder's Day speaker and banquet program for the Tuskegee branch, NAACP, Friday evening.

Mr. Chandler headed the department of psychology at Talladega College prior to heading the AME church school in Birmingham, where he has been closely identified with the Birmingam branch of the NAACP, having served as Chairman of its Executive Committee. He is a graduate of Columbia University.

The Founder's Day committee, headed by Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb, announced that the response from sale of tickets to the banquet has been gratifying. Every organization in the community is asked to send at least two representatives to this program.

The program and banquet will be held in the teacher's cafeteria on the Tuskegee Institute campus, and will begin at 7:30 p.m.

See Success In 1,000-Goal NAACP Drive

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Mrs. Marian Davis, chairman of the 1,000-goal membership campaign conducted by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP,

Mrs. Davis

Mr. Beasley

stated that the results from the first reporting indicated that most solicitors are working very diligently to make this the most successful membership drive in the history of the branch. One solicitor reported over fifty memberships.

D. L. Beasley, president of the Tuskegee Branch, joined co-chairman L. W. Hemmons, in in asking the sixty solicitors to pass up no one in their effort to secure at least ten memberships by the end of the drive.

State NAACP Plans Fight To Resist Legal Sidesteps

By JACK FREEMAN

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama unequivocally and uncompromisingly endorsed the "Atlanta Declaration" at a meeting held here yesterday. The meeting was attended by some 200 Alabama Negro leaders.

The Atlanta Declaration pledged the toal resources of the NAACP to "this great project of ending the artificial separation of America's children on the irrelevant basis of race and color."

The Alabama group also pledged in a statement to the public to resist with every legal means any effort to circumvent the law. "Those who speak of the 'equalization' of schools," the statement said, "speak only for themselves."

Col. A. T. Walden, chairman of the NAACP legal redress committee in Georgia, echoed these sentiments at an afternoon session held at the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

"Some of us say we are moving too fast," he said. "When you are 300 years behind, how fast should you go to catch up"

Walden paid tribute to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP lawyer who pleaded the segregation case before the Supreme Court. Comparing him to John Marshall, considered the first great chief justice of the court, Walden cited the NAACP lawyer's record of 34 rulings in his favor out of 35 cases pleaded.

"This decision," Walden said "is one of the true declarations of the rights of man formulated in America." But, he warned, there would be problems.

Sixty years passed before the 14th Amendment, designed to protect the Negro, did the Negro any good, he said. In contrast, he said the NAACP had set 1963 as a goal by which all legal barriers keeping the Negro from first-class citizenship should be removed.

The "growing realization" that a colored man's dollar and his vote are as good as a white man's is an important weapon in the fight for equality, he said.

In this fight, he said, the Negro can expect help from northern industrialists who would not risk investment capital in areas of racial strike and unrest.

"We can — and must—receive help from the thousands of white people who have believed all along that segregation was wrong, but were afraid to speak for fear of political retaliation," he said.

The group drew up a declaration, "What the Alabama Negro Group Wants," to be presented to state officials. The preamble to the declaration says the Negro "wants what every other citizen wants, no more, no less."

W. C. Patton of Birmingham, Alabama NAACP president, presided at the meeting.

NAACP Branches Of Alabama Will Honor Bishop Spotswood

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. May 30—Bishop Stephen G. Spotswood of the AME Zion Church, will be honored by the State Conference of NAACP Branches when the [illegible] Montgomery as the guest speaker in observance of the "Spotswood Day."

Bishop James Clinton Taylor, of Montgomery and chief of the Sixth Episcopal AMEZion District is co-sponsoring this program which will be held at Old Ship AME Zion Church, Montgomery, Sunday, June 27.

All of the AME Zion churches of Alabama are urged to send official representatives to the "Spotswood Day" program, which will begin at 3 p.m.

W. C. Patton, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches in announcing this program stated that while efforts would be made at this state-wide rally to secure funds towards Alabama's share of the $1,000,000 goal of the national office's "Fighting Fund for Freedom," the rally is primarily designed to give honor to Bishop Spotswood, who for many years, has been identified with the program.

Bishop Spotswood is from Washington, D.C., having served for a long time as president of the District of Columbia Branch of the NAACP. He served as a national director of the organization and as regional church committee chairman of it.

"Every AME Zion in Alabama is called upon to make "Spotswood Day" an outstanding success, and thus make a contribution to the cause which Bishop Spotswood has given so liberally of his time and substance," Patton said. The state president said further that the meeting is opened to every freedom-loving citizen of Alabama.

Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, of Tuskegee Institute, is chairman of the "Spotswood Day" committee. The Rev. P. M. Marshall is pastor of Old Ship AME Zion Church, which is located on Holcombe St. in Montgomery.

Legislative Committee Set For Parley At Tuskegee

By VERNON McDANIEL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — For Sunday June 27 members of the Tuskegee branch, the legislative committee has planned an interesting program. Featured on the program will be alderman-elect David L. May, Crowley, La., and Principal Lawrence L. Shannon, Inman, S. C.

Alderman-elect May is principal of Ross High School in Crowley. He has held numerous positions in professional, fraternal and civic organizations: president of Louisiana Interscholastic Athletic and Literary Association, chairman of Finance Committee, superintendent and teacher of Morning Star Baptist Church Sunday School, commander of American Miller Post No. 506, district chairman of Sevent District of American Legion, auditor for the People's Investment Company, member of Governing Board of Crowley Recreational Association and Southern University Alumni Federation, alderman-elect May is a 32 degree Mason and will appear on the Grand Lodge program June 22.

NAACP Represented

Members of the local NAACP branch feel highly honored in having Mr. May as speaker and invite the general public to share in this inspiring experience. For Mr. May and his fellow townsman, Joseph A. Peter are the first Negroes to win seats on a city council in Louisiana since Reconstruction days.

Principal Lawrence L. Shannon, Inman, is employed in Clarendon County, South Carolina school system.

He is principal of Mary McLeod Bethune Consolidated School in Inman and is a member of the Palmetto Education Association, American Teachers Association, National Vocational Teachers Association and the Episcopal Church.

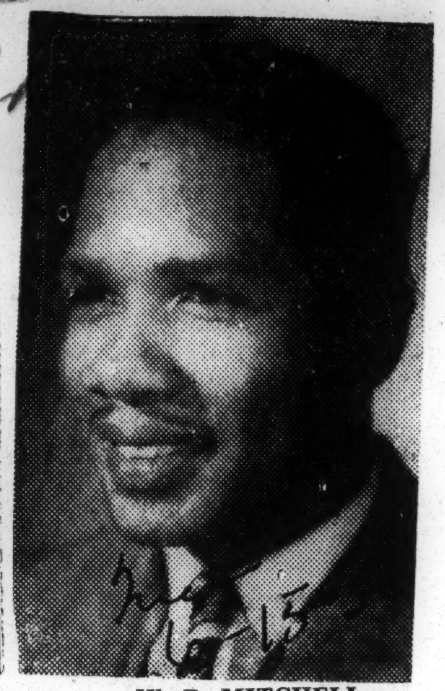
The speakers are participants in the Tuskegee Regional Principal's workshop.

TO ATTEND NAACP CONVENTION — Mrs. Laura C. McCray, and Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson will attend the annual NAACP convention which will convene in Dallas, Texas June 29, July 4. Mrs. McCray pictured will go as an alternate to D. L. Beasley, president of the Tuskegee Branch who discovered that he could not attend. Mrs. Johnson is going as an alternate and will serve as a delegate during the absences of either of the three delegates from the floor of the sessions. Other delegates attending are: C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Branch's executive committee, and William P. Mitchell, vice president of the Tuskegee Branch.

Tuskegee Leader To Attend 4-5th NAACP Conference

C. G. GOMILLION

D. L. BEASLEY



W. P. MITCHELL

Chairman Executive Committee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Top officials of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP are delegates to the 45th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, June 29 - July 4 in Dallas Texas.

They are C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the branch executive committee; D. L. Beasley, president, **President NAACP Branch**, **Chairman Voter Franchise Comm.** Tuskegee Branch NAACP and W. P. Mitchell chairman of the branch voter franchise committee.

Alternate delegates are Mrs. Laura C. McCray, Mrs. Hattie S. West and Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson.

Plan To Start Drive To Open U. Of Alabama

SELMA, Ala. — (SNS) — A legal battle to "open up" the University of Alabama to Negroes looms large in the plans of the NAACP, it was reported Sunday.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley NAACP attorney of New York City made public these plans at the closing session of the Alabama State conference of the association here.

Sharing the spotlight with Atty Motley was W. C. Patton of Birmingham, who was elected to a fourth one-year term as president of the Alabama State Conference of the association's branches.

Mrs. Motley said:

"We will open up the law school, the medical school and the graduate school, and any other school Negroes want to attend."

She also told of efforts to abolish segregation in railroad cars and waiting rooms. A suit for this purpose is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, she explained.

"We plan to attack segregation in local buses and anything else that

reporters he felt that atlhough this "doesn't justify" McCarthy's treatment of Zwicker it still "doesn't warrant formal censure." He added that if he had been in McCarthy's place he "would have been damned mad" about the Peters case while questioning Zwicker.

32b 1954

NAACP

ALABAMA

'Skegee NAACP Seeks Members; Hears Report On "Horn Case"

World Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Members of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP last Sunday at a meeting kicking-off their annual membership drive heard a report from their legal redress committee on new developments in the "Willie Horn Case."

Otis Pinkard, chairman of the branch's legal redress committee reported that he learned that a policeman allegedly involved in the incident in which Horn alllegedly was a recent victim of brutality served on the 18-man Grand Jury which no-billed the case.

The Birmingham World Wednesday was able to verify the report that former City Policeman Donald Scott served on the Grand Jury which heard the case. It could not be determined whether Mr. Scott excused himself when "Horn Case" came up. Under Alabama law it takes the vote of 12 of the 18 members of the Grand Jury to indict. In organizing such a body, a judge normally would select the first 18 names he pulls from the jury box. Macon County has an estimated 500 names on the jury list.

Pinkard said in addition to Policeman Scott, Police Lee Nichols, Tom and Ed Wilson, the latter two filling proprietors, were mentioned in connection with the case. But the Grand Jury cleared all the names allegedly connected with the case, it was learned.

Another reporting meeting of the campaign is scheduled for tonight.

In another phase of the double billing of the Sunday meeting saw members of the Tuskegee Institute College Chapter of the NAACP render pop songs which were designed to give the fall membership campaign of the adult branch an enthusiastic kick-off.

Sun. 10-29-54

With a slogan "555 by '55" which alludes to a goal of 555 new members by the end of the year, Mrs. Laura B. McCrary, campaign chairman vowed to reach this goal by the fourth Sunday of November.

C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the branch's executive committee, gave some background to the 105 solicitors as they received their "kits" containing campaign material. He urged complete cooperation from everyone in the branch's effort to secure its goal.

Finally, Mrs. McCrary called on each of the 105 workers to begin making contacts in order to assure themselves of a minimum of five new memberships by November 28.

Mrs. Gibbs To Be Honored As NAACP Woman Of '54'

World-Birmingham, Ala.

SELMA, Ala. — (SNS) — One of Alabama's most influential women, Mrs. H. M. Gibbs of Tuscaloosa, is scheduled to be honored as "Alabama's NAACP Woman of 1954" at the ninth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches set for Nov. 12-14 here.

MRS. H. M. GIBBS

She will be presented a plaque at the convention's wind-up mass meeting scheduled for three o'clock Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14 at First Baptist Church. Walter White of New York will be the featured speaker at the program.

Mrs. Gibbs is president of the potent Alabama Baptist Woman's Convention, a position she has held for 32 years. She was elected to this post in 1922 at the convention held at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church in Birmingham.

Under her effective and far-visioned leadership Baptist women in Alabama have been able to achieve many things which will benefit others and the Negro group.

Mrs. Gibbs said: "One of the biggest achievements of this organization was the erection of the Henrietta M. Gibbs Dining Hall on the campus of Selma University in 1953. The building and equipment, costing around $50,000, was paid for cash. We are proud of this contribution and pray that it will serve Selma University many years."

She relates: "As president of the Anna M. Duncan Club, a federated Club of Montgomery, I found opportunities to help even the least of these as our club was called on frequently to help many needy people of this city."

Sun. 11-7-54

"During my tenure of office as president of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs (now the Alabama Association of Women's Clubs-ed), the Federation began a Scholarship to aid worthy young women of Alabama attain a college education. These young women through this organization were given an opportunity to prepare themselves for higher service to humanity."

In 1945 Mrs. Gibbs was elected treasurer of the National Baptist Woman's Convention Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, Inc. In 1947 she was appointed by the president of the Auxiliary to be the latter's representative at the meeting of the World Baptist Alliance held in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Relates Mrs. Gibbs: "In July, 1950 my family united at our home to share in a Golden Wedding Anniversary celebration with my husband and me. Present for the occasion were my daughter, son, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, and two grand daughters, along with many friends who came to extend felicitations on this occasion."

In January, 1931, Mrs. Gibbs husband, James A. Gibbs, a railway postal clerk, died. Following his death, she moved to Tuscaloosa to live with her daughter.

World Nov. 14 54

Mrs. Gibbs was born in West Point, Miss. where she later taught school. She was married in 1907, moving to Montgomery where she connected with the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. At one time she was president of the Missionary Society of this church. She also served as church treasurer and as a member of the board of trustees.

In announcing the recognition voted to Mrs. Gibbs by the state NAACP, W. C. Patton, Birmingham, president of the conference said she "is an ardent supporter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." She is a trustee of the Grand Chapter of Eastern Star.

With her pocketbook, voice, prestige and presence, Mrs. Gibbs has supported the program of the NAACP. She threw her weight behind the campaign to get rid o fthe Boswell Amendment. She went to bat for money for the Alabama Educational Fund which is set up to finance action to open the doors of the all-white state supported professional and related institutions to Negro persons. She has open the way for NAACP speakers to bring the message of freedom and first-class citizenship to the Baptist women of Alabama.

Sun. 11-7-54

Meantime the state NAACP has named Aaron Seller of Midway, Ala. as the "Alabama Man of the Year." Mr. Sellers led the fight to restore the opportunity for Negro citizens in Bullock County to register to vote. He is president of the Midway Branch NAACP and was one of the four litigants in the cause in which U. S. Judge C. B. Kennamer found the Bullock County Board of Registrars guilty of racial discrimination in denying Negro citizens the ballot in that county.

Patton Re-elected To Head State Conference Of NAACP

World Birmingham, Ala. 11/16

SELMA, Ala. — (SNS) — W. C Patton of Birmingham was elected to a fourth one-year term as president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches without opposition at the ninth annual convention here Saturday afternoon at Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The three-day convention which opened Friday, Nov. 12 closed out Sunday with a mass meeting at First Baptist Church at which Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, New York City, was the feature speaker. She is a member of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. and the association chief trial lawyer in housing cases. Currently she is assisting with the legal attack on the Medical Center Relocation Project in Birmingham.

Ala. 11-16-54

Delegates selected Eufaula as their 1955 convention city.

Judge Hubert C. Delaney of New York was guest speaker at the annual Freedom Baptist held Saturday night in Gibbs Dining Hall on the campus of Selma University.

At the Saturday business session delegates adopted a series of resolutions which included vigorous opposition to segregation, calling for increased voter-registration, urging qualified Negro leaders to run for public office, asking the removal of the "white supremacy" symbol from the Democratic Party ballot in Alabama and expanded NAACP work in this state.

Mr. Patton in his report-type keynote address reviewed the state NAACP-sponsored cases during the past year won and pending: suggested that 11 new branches had been organized with a combined membership of 6,231; recounted the fund-raising projects promoted and estimated that there are between 75,000 and 100,000 Negro voters in Alabama.

He said that he had "stumped this state in the interest of awakening and getting our people to register and qualify to vote." He added: "we consider this decision of the Bullock County vote case a great victory." (Members of the Bullock County Board of Registrars were sued for alleged wrongful denial of Negro applicants the opportunity to register as voters. U. S. Judge C. B. Kennamer found the registrars guilty of racial discrimination in administering voter-registration).

"Many persons who are at liberty or have been spared from the clutches of the electric chair may have been otherwise if it had not been for your N. A. A. C. P.," he asserted.

On desegregation he said: "To date five branches have filed petitions - others are ready to file now." He cautioned: "While we are anxious to get started on this 'school segregation' program, care must be taken to assure sound thinking and actions in the matter."

A follow-up panel discussion on several phrases of civil rights and court decisions came Saturday morning. Panelists were Attys. Peter A. Hall, Orzell Billingsley, Jr. and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Daniel E. Byrd of New Orleans, La.

Others re-elected with Mr. Patton were Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr. of Anniston, first-vice-president; Mrs. G. R. Lee, Birmingham, financial secretary; R. L. Matthews, Montgomery; treasurer and Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, Birmingham, youth directress.

Among the new officers elected were W. P. Mitchell of Tuskegee, second vice-president and Mrs. Ida Mae Hullinger, Brewton, recording secretary. Clarence Davis of Birmingham was elected to the board of directors. Other board members were re-elected.

Mr. Byrd during the question period on the court decisions panel suggested the organization of a statewide committee on school desegregation and the organization of a statewide credit union to offset economic pressure.

A bus load of 32 NAACP youth members from Birmingham attended the Alabama NAACP Youth Conference.

The three-day meeting opened last Friday morning at which time there was a panel discussion of political action. Speakers listed included Mr. Mitchell, C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute and Alex L. Herman of Mobile.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Birmingham, NAACP regional secretary and Mr. Byrd led a panel on branch functions.

W. C. Patton To Deliver Keynote Talk At NAACP

World Birmingham, Ala. 11/12

SELMA, Ala. — W. C. Patton of Birmingham is scheduled to head a list of headline speakers for the three-day ninth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches when he keynotes the opening session tonight at Tabernacle Baptist Church.

ATTY. CONSTANCE B. MOTLEY

The conference will close Sunday with a giant mass meeting to be addressed by Atty. Constance Baker Motley a member of the NAACP legal staff and Walter White, national NAACP executive secretary, both of New York City. The meeting will be held at First Baptist Church.

However, Mr. White has been ill in New York and has not been accepting any speaking engagements. But NAACP convention leaders here still list his name as co-feature speaker for the climax session. Meantime the listing of the name of Mrs. Motley as a speaker on the Sunday mass meeting program placed a question mark on the appearance of Mr. White.

Reports of officers and committees together with the election of officers will spotlight the Saturday business session. Mr. Patton has indicated he is willing to continue as president of the conference.

The business meeting is scheduled for 3:30 Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13. That night Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City, will be guest speaker at the annual "Freedom Banquet" scheduled to be held in Gibbs Dining Hall of Selma University. Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., of Anniston will preside at the Sunday session.

Officers of the conference include: Mr. Patton of Birmingham, president, who will deliver the keynote address at the Friday night, Nov. 12 welcome session; Dr. Rodgers, vice-president; Mrs. G. R. Lee, of Birmingham, secretary of Finance; Mrs. A. B. Crayne of Fairfield, recording secretary; R. L. Matthews of Montgomery, treasurer and Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey of Birmingham, director of youth activities.

Members of the board of directors include Mr. Patton, chairman; J. C. Forrester, Dothan; J. L. LeFlore, Mobile; Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, Tuskegee; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham; S. W. Boynton, Selma; W. P. Mitchell, Tuskegee and Miss Barbara Gardner, Talladega College.

Ala. 11-12-54

Committee chairman are Atty. Peter A. Hall, Birmingham, legal redress; the Rev. J. L. Ware, Birmingham, church; Mr. Matthews, finance J. E. Pierce, Montgomery, registration; C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee, resolution and J. C. Forrester, Dothan public recreation.

Key officers of the host branch include the Rev. J. D. Hunter, president; Miss Tommie L. Johnson, secretary and Dr. W. H. Dinkins, treasurer.

Theme of the convention is "Democratizing Human Relations in Alabama."

Convention headquarters will be at Tabernacle Baptist Church, 1431 Broad Street, Selma, Ala.

In addition to the general sessions there will be panel discussion on political action, desegregation, branch functions and a goals-and-gains report from branch workers.

Daniel E. Byrd, of New Orleans, field worker for the NAACP legal Defense and Educational Fund and Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham regional NAACP secretary, will be among other conference speakers.

On the Sunday afternoon program Mrs. H. M. Gibbs of Tuscaloosa will be cited as the "NAACP Woman of the Year" and Aaron Sellers of Midway as the "NAACP Man of the Year." Mrs. Johnson of Tuskegee and Mr. Boynton of Selma will also be cited.

Approximately 100 delegates from the 31 NAACP branches listed for Alabama are scheduled to be in attendance.

DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION — D. L. Beasley, president Tuskegee Branch NAACP; C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the branch's executive committee, and William P. Mitchell, chairman of the voter franchise committee, were elected delegates to the 45th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting of the branch. The convention will be held in Dallas, Texas, June 29, 1954, through July 4th. It is expected that considerable time will be given to making plans for the implimentation of the U. S. Supreme Court decision affecting public school segregation at these sessions. Alternate delegates elected to attend the convention are: Mrs. Laura C. McCray, Mrs. Hattie S. West, and Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson.

32b 1954

NAACP

ALABAMA

Tuskegee NAACP Hears Reports

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Nov. 23—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen who had not reported memberships in either of the previous two reportings, surged forward to turn in 23 memberships, to tie with the president, D. L. Beasley, during the check up period.

The next best was Miss Thelma Lucas with 21 NAACP memberships. Over 250 new memberships have been collected in the branch's goal of "555."

The chairman, Mrs. McCray, stated that "I am quite pleased with the showings" and emphasized that, "There are no prizes or awards connected with this project."

The Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, will officially close this five week drive when he speaks at a gigantic mass meeting Sunday, Nov. 28, at the Trades "A" Building, Tuskegee Institute campus. The nationally famous Chantresses will provide music for the occasion.

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. P.10 B Wed. 11-24-54

'Skegee NAACP Meets Tonight

World Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Membership reporting meeting for the Tuskegee Branch NAACP is scheduled for tonight.

At the semi-final turn-in-memberships meeting Mrs. Laly C. Washington reported 18 new members to forge ahead of the field of 111 solicitors.

Fri: 11-19-54

She overtook Miss Lucas, last week's leader, who has a total of 12.

Other totals are —/Mrs. Woodie Pryce, 10; Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, 7, while W. P. Mitchell, D. L. Beasley, Mrs. H. L. Joyner and George Williams remained at 10, 8, 5 and 5 respectively.

The campaign has two more weeks to run. The closing date is Sunday, November 28. Mrs. L. B. McCray, Chairman, is urging continued interim reporting by the 111 solicitors each Friday night. She announced that the churches of Tuskegee would have charge of the fourth Sunday program at which time they are to report their memberships. The Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, will be the speaker at the membership mass meeting which will officially close the campaign.

Mr. Beasley, president of the branch; Mrs. L. B. McCray, Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Mitchell were delegates to the Ninth Annual State Conference NAACP Branches held in Salma, Alabama, Nov. 12-14. Mrs. Johnson and C. G. Gomillion, who was in attendance and introduced Attorney Constance Motley of New York, were re-elected to the state conference Executive Board and W. P. Mitchell was elected second Vice President of the State NAACP.

Tuskegee NAACP branch tops membership quota

Chronicle 32

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee NAACP branch exceeded its 555 quota in its membership campaign recently by two memberships.

Among the 111 workers reporting new memberships at a meeting on Tuskegee's campus last week, Mrs. Thelma Lucas led the group with a total of 57. Mrs. Elizabeth Allen was second with 40, and D. L. Beasley placed third with 37.

W. P. Mitchell, cochairman of the drive, said that additional memerships brought the branch beyond the 1,000 membership mark for the first time since World War I.

Pittsburgh Pa. 11-27-54

MRS. LULA C. COX, representing Zeta Sigma Theta chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, presented C. B. Gomillion, chairman of the life membership committee, $100 payment on a $500 life membership.

The purchase was the sixth life membership fee bought from the local branch.

The Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Tuskegee, was guest speaker. He said that the greatest asset a person can have is the capacity to hope and to dream.

The next meeting will be held in the Trade "A" Building at Tuskegee. D. L. Beasley is president of the branch and Mrs. Laura B. McCray, chairman of the membership committee.

NAACP to file briefs Nov. 15

Afro-American Baltimore Md

NEW YORK — Briefs are scheduled to be filed before the U.S. Supreme Court by Nov. 15 on the method for desegregating public schools, according to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP.

11-13-54

The high court, in its historic May 17 decision, ruled that segregation in the nation's public schools is unconstitutional, but it scheduled another hearing on Dec. 6 to consider arguments on how quickly and by what method it was to be ended.

766 Delegates

Hail Eisenhower At NAACP Meet

DALLAS, Tex.—President Eisenhower's executive action to end segregation and his support of anti-bias court rulings "decisively bashed Dixiecrat hopes that he would be guided by them on this fundamental issue of racial equality," Walter White told the closing session of the NAACP's forty-fifth annual convention.

Sharing the platform in the Dallas Sportatorium was Dr. Ralph J. Bunch.

Upon his arrival here, Dr. Bunche was met by a motorcade and given a police escort to the home of his host, the Rev. Dr. Ernest C. Estell, pastor of St. John Baptist Church.

* * *

THE 766 DELEGATES from forty states and the District of Columbia and thousands of persons from all over Texas crowded the auditorium to hear the internationally famed diplomat and the long-time executive head of the NAACP.

Mr. White commended the President "for what he has done to continue the battle to abolish segregation in the armed services and in the nation's capital. It is a privilege and an honor to pay tribute here in Texas to what the President has done in this field . . . We hope that he will learn from experience that the excellent President's Committee on Government Contracts can do only a part of the job and that effective legislation against bias in employment must be enacted."

At a Freedom Fund rally and dinner, local and state units of the association made contributions totaling $19,000.

Previously, Edward R. Dudley, special assistant in charge of the Fight for Freedom Fund told the cheering delegates that in the first six months of the year $240,000 had been raised for the fund. The sum, he pointed out, did not include $23,000 in life memberships, nor funds contributed for special purposes in achieving the goal of the Fight for Freedom—complete emancipation by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's Proclamation.

Accepting the thirty-ninth Spingarn Medal, Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, noted Chicago dermatologist, told delegates the NAACP "are a proud symbol of the growing conviction among free people that human welfare must be the primary concern of democratic society."

* * *

THE COVETED award was presented to Dr. Lawless by Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York and a member of the NAACP Board of Directors.

The NAACP will not "stand idly by while the enemies of the democratic process in the person of public officials . . . hold closed-door conferences for the publicity announced purpose of devising ways and means of evading the Court's ruling," Dr. Channing H. Tobias warned in his keynote address.

A crowd of more than 1,500 packed the Good Street Baptist Church and heard the chairman of the Association's National Board of Directors gave assurance that the NAACP will "lean over backwards in efforts to help honest, efficient teachers in the solution of their problems but will not deal gently with those congenital 'Uncle Toms' who have a vested interest in segregation and are willing to sell their people 'down the river' in order to save their own skins."

Dr. Tobias added, the NAACP would not "be sympathetic with those teachers who are too lazy to prepare themselves for the larger and more exacting responsibilities of integration."

Six reasons why Dixie will desegregate calmly

DALLAS, Texas (NNPA)—Six reasons why desegregation in public life in the South will come about calmly and without trouble were cited by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, here Monday.

He cited the following factors:

1. White southern young men who have served in racially mixed units in the Armed Forces.
2. Church organizations.
3. Southern white students who have attended recently desegregated graduate and professional schools in the South.
4. The tremendous cost of building "separate but equal" schools for colored children.
5. The growing number of qualified colored voters.
6. The growth of the purchasing power of colored people.

Cost Prohibative

White estimated that it would cost $1,850,000,000 to equalize school facilities in the South and another $250,000,000 annually for maintenance.

"The South needs this money for roads, hospitals, sewers and water systems," he said, "because of its growing economy. I am sure Southerners would not want to deprive these projects of money for building segregated schools."

White was certain that there would be no turning back from the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases, but granted that delaying tactics might be used.

Desegregation Begun

He pointed out, however, that some areas already have become desegregated in West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Arkansas.

He asserted that there should be no difficulty in placing colored teachers in mixed schools because there is a terrific shortage of teachers.

Incompetent colored teachers, he added, do not belong in colored schools either.

White said he felt white and colored children would get along fine "if we let the kids alone—if we grownups don't poison their minds."

Local Schools Get Period To Desegregate

DALLAS, Tex. — (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday set a goal of September, 1955 for the end of segregation in public schools. At the same time they announced a three-pronged program for desegregation in recreation, intrastate transportation and housing.

At the same time they announced a three-pronged program for desegregation in recreation, intrastate transportation and housing.

Reporting results of a two-day lawyers conference in connection with the annual convention of the organization in session in Dallas, special counsel Thurgood Marshall said NAACP lawyers plan to negotiate with local school boards to bring an end to segregation in compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court order.

"Conferences will be aimed at getting schools desegregated on a voluntary compliance basis," he said, "we will negotiate as long as the school boards will negotiate in good faith. The time limit that has been set up is not later than September of 1955."

NO COURT ACTION

He stressed that the NAACP will not go into court within the time limit until his organization is convinced he school boards will not follow the law.

First on the priority list after the school question is settled will be the fields of recreation, intrastate transportation and housing. The three programs will be carried out simultaneously, with housing having priority on the west coast, and intra-state transportation in the southeast and southwest.

Marshall revealed that there is now considerable controversy among sociologists as to whether desegregation should be sudden or preceded by an educational program. Present studies indicate sudden integration is preferable, he said.

NAACP POSITION

Explaining the NAACP's stand on desegregation since the Supreme Court's order, Marshall said his organization is not negotiating with various administrative agencies as to whether there will be desegregation, but rather how it will come about.

"Our job now is to try to stop certain states from preventing (by the Supreme Court order) integration among people who want to associate with one another."

Marshall was scheduled to address the general convention last night.

The convention closes Sunday with addresses by Walter White, veteran race equality champion, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, top-ranking American of the United Nations Secretariat.

HITS ADMINISTRATION

At an afternoon session a high-ranking NAACP official charged that there is "strong evidence" that the Eisenhower administration has "deliberately blocked possible action by the legislative branch in the field of civil rights."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, called the record of the administration "incredibly shabby" and a "complete failure" insofar as taking any positive action in the field of civil rights.

But he added that what he call-

Over 700 In Dallas For Meet

DALLAS, Tex. — Faced with segregation on every side, the NAACP, meeting in its forty-fifth annual convention here, pledged itself to continue an all-out, non-compromising war against jim crow in all forms.

September, 1955, was the deadline set for full integration of schools and 1963 was the deadline for first-class citizenship for all American citizens regardless of race, color or creed as the association announced its time table to more than 700 delegates plus hundreds of visitors who jammed Dallas last week.

DALLAS, Tex. — One of the most significant statements made during the NAACP convention came from the lips of Robert L. Carter, assistant to special counsel Thurgood Marshall, who predicted an end to segregation on interstate transportation "possibly within sixty days."

While the delegates listened to many top speakers outline the program of this war against discrimination and laud racial advances that have been made during recent years, they were forced to struggle under the inconvenience of inadequate housing because downtown Dallas hotels would not admit Negroes, and poor transportation because only Negro taxicabs would transport colored persons.

Many private homes were opened in an attempt to accommodate the convention. One small downtown hotel was crammed to capacity, while two air-conditioned motels for Negroes and two other motels, usually reserved for whites, were swamped although they were a far distance from the site of the meetings.

The turning over of the two latter motels and a few white cabs were the only showing of cooperation made by Dallas whites.

The meetings were highlighted by special messages which came from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP; Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, President Walter F. Reuther of the CIO, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Democratic leader, Adlai Stevenson.

On hand to address the meetings, which were held in the St. John Baptist Church and the Good Street Baptist Church, were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, president of the board, who delivered the keynote address; Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel; Walter White, executive secretary; George S. Mitchell, executive director, Southern Regional Council; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Washington, D. C., Board of Education, and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO.

Thurgood Marshall, addressing the meeting following a closed-door three-day meeting of top NAACP officials and more than 100 attorneys, told the association:

"We will negotiate as long as there is substantial evidence of good faith on the part of the school authorities. By September, 1955, if a school board has not been able to integrate, but its good faith is unquestioned and a method is within grasp, we would continue negotiations.

"But if we are then convinced that a school board will not follow the law and there is no longer good faith involved, we will petition in behalf of aggrieved parents and take the case into the courts to get the full measure of compliance."

Dr. Tobias in the keynote address told the group: "... Negro leaders will not stand idly by while enemies of democracy hold closed-door conferences for the purpose of devising ways of evading the court's ruling."

Dr. Tobias warned against "smear artists" who try to paint civil rights leaders "red." He called attention to the recent attempt to brand Dr. Bunche as disloyal.

Attorney Marshall revealed that the next legal battles for the NAACP will be fought in the arena of transportation. Also coming up are "the elimination of racial bias in the fields of housing, intra-state transportation facilities, and tax-supported recreation facilities with emphasis on children's playgrounds and parks."

Included among the many messages read to the meeting was the one from President Eisenhower who told the group:

"We have passed in 1954 a milestone of social advance in the United States. The social and political maturity of our people evidenced by the reception given the recent Supreme Court decision is of great significance to our nation and to the cause of freedom in the world."

Democratic leader Adlai E. Stevenson wired:

"You will, I am confident, be aware of the great responsibility which every citizen bears in helping to work out in a sympathetic and orderly way the problems that lie ahead. I have every confidence that the exercise of good will and reason will go a long way to advance the ideals of a democratic society."

Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of the City College of New York, said Saturday night that the American Negro's rise in the past fifteen years has seen a major "revolution in the basic customs of the entire nation."

Dr. Gallagher spoke at ceremonies for the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago dermatologist, who was honored for his work in using radium in the treatment of cancer.

32b 1954

NAACP

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS

To Aid Negro Educators In Segregation States

The New York Times

Dr. John W. Davis

The appointment of Dr. John W. Davis to head a new department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., was announced yesterday by Thurgood Marshall, director of the fund.

Dr. Davis' department was created to "protect Southern Negro teachers, principals and administrative personnel against loss of jobs in the transition from segregated to non-segregated schools."

From 1919 to 1953, Dr. Davis served as president of West Virginia State College at Institute, W. Va. More recently he has been director of the United States Foreign Operations Administration in Liberia. He said yesterday he would begin a survey soon of seventeen Southern states where there is segregation.

Negroes to Obey Court's Ruling, Marshall Says

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23 (AP)—Negroes will abide by the Supreme Court ruling on segregation and expect others to do likewise, says the man who has led the legal fight to open public schools to all races.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, promised his race will follow a line of "complete cooperation—not upheaval" whatever the court decides.

In an interview the Negro leader said he is expecting something more than a "separate but equal" ruling from the court.

For more than 50 years the nation's highest court has held to a doctrine that segregated schools are lawful provided they offer equal facilities.

* * *

MARSHALL EXPRESSED the belief that it would take four or five years to achieve integration of races in the public schools.

In some sections like Alabama's densely Negro populated Blackbelt, the Washington, D.C., attorney conceded that a Supreme Court decision "that we are legally right would have little effect for 30 years."

"But it must be gradual," he said, "and it must be done through cooperation at the local level."

Court Decision Spurs NAACP Fund Raising

NEW YORK — Spurred by the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools, local units of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stepped up their membership campaigns with several branches exceeding their goals.

With two more weeks remaining for its campaign, the Detroit branch has passed the 6,000 mark. The Los Angeles branch has enrolled 4,050 new members and is driving toward a goal of 5,000. Cincinnati concluded its campaign with 4,611 members.

The Pasadena, Calif., branch registered a 50 per cent increase over the 1953 membership and now has 1,211 members, the largest number in its history. Dr. I. B. English is president of the branch and C. Edward Singer, campaign director.

Down in Texas, the San Antonio branch under leadership of Emerson Marcee, president, and T. E. Gilmore, campaign director, enrolled 1,904 members as compared with 1,300 in 1953. The Rochester, N. Y., branch enrolled 1,300 members and raised more than $5,000 with nearly half of the members paying more than the minimum $2.00 fee.

Branches from all sections of the country will report on membership campaigns and Fight for Freedom funds at a dinner meeting at 45th annual NAACP convention in Dallas on July 1. The court rulings have accelerated competition among branches to see which will report the greatest increases in membership and in funds raised. The Association is seeking to raise $1,000,000 this year for the Fight for Freedom

Eastland says CIO gave NAACP $75,000

BRANDON, Miss., June 11—(AP)—Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) told a Civic Club dinner the CIO contributed $75,000 to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to help break down school segregation.

The senator said last night he has "profound admiration . . . and complete confidence in the Mississippi bench and bar. When the battle lines are formed, they will be right out in front."

Objecting to the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, Eastland said public sentiment is the law, "regardless of court decisions and what may be written in statute books.

"Our people have a right to govern themselves, to determine their own way of living, to pick and choose their social contacts. This is the true spirit of democracy and it will eventually triumph. . . ."

College youth hail high court decision

State NAACP challenges youngsters to 'join hands now'

DURHAM, N.C. — The Vice-Presidents of the North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Youth Councils and College Chapters last week released a joint statement commending the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Miss Jolee Fritz, divinity school student at Duke University, and David W. Stith, law school student at North Carolina College at Durham, presented this challenge to the youth of North Carolina:

"We feel that this decision—long-overdue—is in keeping with the democratic ideals of our American Government. We urge the youth of North Carolina and the nation to join hands and show the world that we can make democracy work.

Great Step Taken

"We realize that there is still a long road ahead in the securing of equal rights for all citizens but a great step has been taken.

Above the mumble and grumble of politicans and reactionaries who want to maintain the status quo, we remind the youth that WE are the ones who will be direcly affected by this historic decision.

"We believe that intelligent white people consider the statements made by Governor Talmadge and other reactionary politicans a disgrace to American democracy and do not think that they speak for the majority of American citizens.

"We should not look on this decision or merely as something we have to obey, but as a challenge to every American youth—as both a responsibility and an opportunity for valuable experience and training as future leaders in a world which is just learning how peoples of all nations, creeds and colors can work together toward a common goal.

'Significant Blow'

"This decision is a significant blow stuck against Communist propaganda which says that democracy denies right to minority groups.

"If democracy is to win its battle against communism, all Americans must work together to see that the Supreme Court's decision is acted upon as quickly and efficiently as possible.

"We call upon the youth of America, North and South, colored and white, to stand firmly upon our American heritage and to support to the fullest the high court's decision."

State NAACP Head Corrects Editorial View

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Printed herewith is a letter written by Dr. William M. Boyd, professor of Political Science of Atlanta University, in answer to an editorial which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution on May 25 titled: "Irresponsible Talk Could Cause Strife.")

Editor
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
Sir:

I have read with much interest your editorial of May 25 entitled "Irresponsible Talk Could Cause Strife." It appears to me that the statements that "the NAACP choose to accompany its decision with inflammatory and violence producing language," that "it chose to overrule its Southern voices," that "the NAACP seeks to move faster than the courts," and that "the NAACP has needled the Governor "into extravagant and reckless statements" is a grossly unfair presentation of a meeting that was commended for its restraint and dignity (see John Popham in May 23 New York Times and Raleigh Bryan in May 25 Atlanta Journal). Conspicious by its absence is any statement referring to either Governors Byrnes or Talmadge. In fact, the only reference to them came as a result of repeated questions by reporters.

The Atlanta Declaration speaks for itself. In short, it encourages cooperation with school boards to implement the court's decision, or failing to get cooperation, to go to court.

Now specifically to the quoted statements:

1. The NAACP is not dominated by northerners nor did it overrule southern voices within it. Southerners wrote the declaration. For the record, even Thurgood Marshall (Baltimore) and Walter White (Atlanta) are southerners.

2. The record will show that Governor Talmadge has been saying what he said over CBS on Sunday last for over a year. In fact, the Governor has not needed "needling." At the Sunday meeting when the press informed Walter White of Governor Talmadge's statement, his only comment to the press was "Nonsense."

3. I am sure you are aware that the Supreme Court decision and the forthcoming decrees affect not only the areas in which the cases the forthcoming decrees affect arose. Georgia does not have a case before the Supreme Court and will not be affected by any decree except in principle. If Georgia does not voluntarily comply with it, and the Governor has said it would not, the only other alternative is court action. Despite the ruling in the Sweat Case of 1950, Georgia has not complied. By what stretch of the imagination does one assume that it will comply in this instance?

4. A careful reading of the Atlanta Declaration in context will reveal that it is totally devoid of any "inflammatory and violence producing language." On the other hand, it is not possible that the way the meeting was reported and interpreted could have given a distorted view of it?

WILLIAM M. BOYD
President
Georgia Conference
Branches, NAACP

NAACP Defense Unit Seeks To Restrain School Board That Did Negro Youth Wrong

Globe Nashville Tenn.
Cris. 10-8-54

New York—An application was made on September 22 to United States District Judge John Druffell in Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for a temporary order restraining the Board of Education of Hillsboro, Ohio, from forcing Negro students to withdraw from two previously all-white schools, the Webster and Washington Elementary Schools, in Hillsboro.

The application which sought the temporary restraining order was denied. However, Judge Druffell granted an application made by NAACP Legal Defense attorneys asking for a hearing on the preliminary injunction restraining the Hillsboro Board of Education from compelling the Negro students to return to old segregated schools.

The Negro students on September 7, attempted to enroll in the Washington and Webster Schools. They were told to return the next day when they would be assigned to seats, which was done. The public schools were closed on September 9 and 10 in order that the children might attend the Highland County Fair. When schools reopened on Monday, September 13, the Negro children returned to the classrooms in the Western and Washington schools to which they had been assigned.

The following day, the Board advised the parents of the Negro children that they could no longer continue to attend classes in the Washington and Webster schools, but must withdraw their children and enroll them in the Lincoln school, the school which had been, prior to September 7, the Negro school in the community. The Board stated that it had instituted school zone lines for the first time and that the majority of the Negro children were included in the Lincoln school zone. No white children were included in the Lincoln school zone A few Negro children were included in the Webster and Washington school zones.

The Lincoln Elementary School was established for the purpose of housing Negro elementary school children in Hillsboro and has been maintained as a segregated school for a number of years. The physical facilities and curriculum are grossly inferior to the physical facilities and cirrucilum in the Washington and Webster schools. There are only two Negro teachers at the Lincoln School which previously had more than seventy Negro students.

The Negro children who have been asked by the Board to withdraw from the Washington and Webster schools have refused to attend the Lincoln school because it i sa racially segregated school; because its physical facilities and curriculum are inferior and because in the judgment of the community the Lincoln school is inferior. The Negro children have been kept home by their parents since the Board's withdrawal order of September 15.

The court action which was filed by Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley and Russell L. Carter, NAACP attorney in Dayton, Ohio, seeks an order from the court enjoining the Board of Education from requiring the Negro children to withdraw from the Webster and Washington schools and enjoining the Board from requiring them to attend the Lincoln school as lon as the Lincoln school is maintained as a segregated school.

Earlier this year a white resident of Hillsboro set fire to the Lincoln school. His purpose, he claimed, was to burn it down and make it possible for the Negro children to be integrated. In his opinion, he was certain the school officials and residents of Hillsboro would never voluntarily integrate the Negro students. Only part of the Lincoln school was damaged as a result of the fire.

2 Named To Help Bring Southern School Compliance

Weekly

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has appointed two new field secretaries to assist local NAACP branches in securing compliance with the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools, it was announced here today by Roy Wilkins, Association administrator.

The new staff members are Edwin C. Washington, Jr., of Dallas, Tex., and Medgar Evers of Mound Bayou, Miss. Mr. Washington will be assistant field secretary for the Southwest region, and Mr. Evers for the State of Mississippi. They will work under supervision of Gloster B. Current, director of branches.

The Southwest region of the NAACP comprises Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, and maintains headquarters in Dallas. Mr. Washington, who was associated with the Dallas NAACP branch and employed by the U. S. Post Office, attended Prairie View (Tex.) A and M. College.

Mr. Evers, former agency director for the Magnolia Mutual Life Insurance Company in Mound Bayou, Miss., is an alumnus of Alcorn (Miss.) A and M College.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED:

NAACP to follow up school decision

NEW YORK — A "blueprint" for legal action to follow up the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the public school segregation cases was presented at the NAACP's 45th annual meeting here by its special counsel, Thurgood Marshall.

In making his yearly report to the body, Mr. Marshall called for provision for a necessary follow-up to the decision—"whatever that decision may be, and the extension of our legal attacks on jim-crow transportation, recreation centers and public housing."

The attorney, who recently completed arguing the historic school segregation cases before the high court, added that the NAACP program must be pushed on the local level from one end of the country to the other.

Public Admission

He noted that throughout the South, "we find over and over again the public admission of the 'white supremacy' group and of white people in general that they fully realize that segregation is on its way out."

The new members are Z. Alexander Looby, attorney and member of the City Council of Nashville, Tenn. and Kivie Kaplan, vice president and general manager of the Colonial Tanning company of Boston.

Re-elected

Re-elected to the board were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Sen. Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander and Dr. Algernon D. Black, all of N. Y. C.

Theodore M. Berry, member, Cincinnati; Roscoe Dunjee Oklahoma City; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich. Alfred B. Lewis, Greenwich, Conn., Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Vann Pittsburgh and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college.

Annually, 16 persons are elected to three-year terms to the 48-person board of directors. The board elects the officers of the association. Arthur B. Spingarn was re-elected president and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board.

Z. ALEXANDER LOBBY

Other officers re-elected include:

Dr. Allan K. Chalmers of Boston, treasurer; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, assistant; Dr Robert C. Weaver, vice-chairman;

Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel and Henry L. Moon, director of public relations.

Vice-Presidents

The following vice presidents were also elected:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Harry E. Davis, Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, C. L. Harper, the Rev. John H. Holmes, and Dr William L. Imes;

Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Ira W Jayne, Eric Johnston, Eugene Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell,

Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Sen. Wayne Morse, T. G Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls and Samuel Williams.

Executive officers of the association reporting on the activities of the year were Mr. White, executive secretary; Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches, and Mr. Marshall.

NAACP Plans Local Level School Drive

ATLANTA, May 23 (AP).—A local community level campaign for early elimination of public school segregation was launched by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People here today.

Branches in all affected areas were instructed to petition local school boards for immediate ending of racial separation in schools, and to offer assistance in working out problems.

Representatives of chapters in 18 states having mandatory segregation made plans to carry the campaign to the local school boards at a two-day session here.

The new strategy was announced in an "Atlanta Declaration" read at a news conference.

The veteran NAACP leader Executive Secretary Walter White, called Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina "the two most pathetic figures in American life today . . . in their frustration and bitterness."

He declared Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) had forfeited his presidential ambitions by denouncing the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

While last Monday's United States Supreme Court decision merely announced that public school segregation is illegal and delayed its final decree, deliberations of the NAACP representatives here were on the assumption that the major barrier had been removed.

The Atlanta Declaration recognized that "school officials will have certain administrative problems in transferring from a segregated to a nonsegregated system." But it added "we will resist the use of any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying desegregation."

The declaration called for integration at all levels, including teacher assignments.

"Lest there be any misunderstanding of our position," the declaration concluded, "we here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle."

Talmadge Defies Court 'Even if Troops Come'

ATLANTA, May 23 (AP).—Gov. Herman Talmadge declared today that Negroes and whites will not attend the same schools in Georgia even if troops are sent in to enforce the Supreme Court's ban on segregation.

"We're not going to secede from the Union," Talmadge said, "but the people of Georgia will not comply with the decision of the Court."

"It would take several divisions of troops down here to police every school building in Georgia and then they wouldn't be able to enforce it," he said.

Talmadge's statements came in a recorded interview on the CBS radio program, "The World Today."

NAACP Says It'll Resist Delay Tactics

Pledges To Work To End Segregation

ATLANTA, May 23 (U.P.)—Southern Negro leaders, pledging "no compromise in principle," decided today to move ahead "without delay" on the local level to end racial segregation in public schools.

State and regional leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agreed to work for the mixing of white and Negro pupils even before the Supreme Court holds further hearings next Fall on its ruling banning school segregation.

Some 80 NAACP officials from 17 states and the District of Columbia attended a week-end conference to plan a course of action to put the court decision into effect. They promised to resist by court action "any tactics contrived for the sole purpose of delaying de-segregation."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney who argued the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, said segregation may be ended in some areas affected by the court decision by the time the Fall term opens next September.

"We are instructing all of our branches in every affected area to petition their local school boards to abolish segregation without delay and to assist these agencies in working out ways and means of implementing the court's ruling," the NAACP leaders said in a formal statement.

Marshall said the NAACP will take legal action when necessary to oppose plans to "circumvent" the court ruling, such as private school proposals in Georgia and South Carolina and assignment of pupils to segregated schools by local offices, as proposed in Mississippi.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, singled out Govs. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as men he said "will undoubtedly use every trick in the bag to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision."

The NAACP official described Talmadge, Byrnes and Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) as some of "the most pathetic figures" in American life today.

Hold Off for Court Order, Walden Advises NAACP

An Atlanta Negro attorney Friday advised members of his race to move slowly toward ending segregation in public schools, as leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared for a meeting here to discuss the issue.

Austin T. Walden, Atlanta lawyer and a member of the legal staff of the NAACP, said Negroes in states maintaining segregation in schools should wait until the Supreme Court decides how separation of the races should be ended.

"DISCOURAGE"

Walden said state NAACP leaders should be warned to "discourage" any moves aimed at bringing a sudden end to segregation before the Supreme Court meets this fall.

Leaders of the NAACP from 17 states affected by the high court's ruling are here to discuss taking up the problem with local education leaders.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, chairman of the NAACP national board of directors; Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, attorney who argued the Negroes' cases against segregation; William Boyd, state president, and Roy Wilkins, national administrator for the NAACP, are here for the two-day conference.

CLOSED MEETING

The first session will be a closed meeting at 11 a.m. Saturday at Waluhaje Hotel on West Lake avenue. A press conference will be held there at 11 a.m. Sunday. A pubic meeting is scheduled for 3 p.m. at Friendship Baptist Church on West Mitchell street.

Walden Friday recommended that suits seeking admittance of Negro students to white colleges and universities in the South be "held in abeyance" until the fall meeting of the Supreme Court. At that time the court is expected to set a deadline for compliance with the segregation ban, along with providing general rules for carrying it out.

"We don't want to add to the emotional instability of those supporting segregation," Walden said. "But, on the other hand, we don't want to take the position that we have to apologize for the court's decision."

NAACP Offers Aid In School-Study Plan

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

The Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has organized its educational program to cooperate with the city Board of Education in complying with the United States Supreme Court's ruling on public schools.

The following subcommittees were appointed by the education committee to study borderline cases and isolated schools:

Mrs. J. B. Harris, chairman, and Dr. Clayton Powell, co-chairman, Summerhill section; Dr. William H. Hale, chairman, and Prof. C. L. Harper, colchairman, Philadelphia section; Mrs. Mary Jordan, chairman, northeast section; J. H. Calhoun, chairman, Buckhead section; Q. V. Williamson, chairman, Mozley Drive section.

Dr. A. N. Whitney, chairman, Dr. Samuel Williams, co-chairman, northwest section; Dr. L. M. Terrill, chairman; Dr. B. J. Nolan, co-chairman, Pittsburgh section; Dr. R. O. Johnson, chairman, Battle Hill section; Prof. C. L. Harper, chairman, Rush Mountain section, and Charles W. Greenlea, chairman, Rockdale Park section.

Daniel Byrd, NAACP field representative, attended the meeting. "The primary conclusion reached in this procedure is to exhaust all administrative remedies to implement the court's decision," Byrd said.

The education committee went on record with the following suggested proposals:

Requesting a declaration of policy changing from a dual to a single public school system, if it is within board authority; requesting a conference with the board at a future date; assuring school officials of NAACP interest in co-operating with them in implementing the decision, and securing information and assisting in acquainting the public with adjustments involved so that plans of the board may be effected with the least amount of misunderstanding.

n New York

Observance To Honor Scientists, Lawyers In Historic School Cases

NEW YORK—This city's first formal observance of the legal end of public school segregation will honor the attorneys and social scientists who prepared the case against segregated schools for the Supreme Court.

At the observance on October 3, tribute will be paid to the NAACP legal staff and the volunteer attorneys and social scientists associated with the staff in preparation of the school cases.

All proceeds from the event, sponsored by the New York chapter of the Girl Friends, Inc., will go to the NAACP and its Legal Defence and Educational Fund, Inc.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel who successfully argued the case for integrated public schools before the Supreme Court, will be introduced to the assemblage by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, honorary chairman of the sponsoring committee for the observance.

Among members of the sponsoring committee expected to be present at the observance are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, top-ranking American in the United Nations; Duke Ellington, bandleader and composer; W. Averell Harriman, former ambassador to Great Britain and the Soviet Union; James Egert Allen, director of the New York division of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Mrs. Lillian Ashe, president of the United Parents Association; Congressman Jacob K. Javits; Louis E. Martin and Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, publishers of the Chicago Defender and Pittsburgh Courier, respectively; and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

The Girl Friends is a national women's organization with 25 years of civic service in 20 cities.

NAACP Designs 6 Steps To Aid School Integration

PHILADELPHIA — Problems rising out of desegregation of public schools in six states and the District of Columbia were analyzed and discussed by 130 delegates attending a weekend emergency conference which closed here last week.

Sessions of the conference called by the NAACP were attended by delegates from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

After hearing reports on resistance to ending of school segregation in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Milford, Del.; Baltimore and Washington, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York and NAACP consultant, made analysis of the causes and circumstances of these situations.

On the basis of this analysis, and on talks on ways and means of organizing the community to support public school integration and of working with local school boards to this end, the conference proposed the following recommendations:

TO ASK COMMUNITY AID

1. The NAACP branches continue the stimulation of discussion by such responsible groups as churches, civic organizations and trade unions in order to prepare the community for acceptance of desegregation by September, 1955.

2. That school boards be encouraged to take a firm and positive position for early compliance with the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

3. That active support be given to individuals and groups who seek to implement the Supreme Court ruling.

4. That, in the absence of organized Negro civic units in a community, state units of the NAACP assist the local people.

5. That efforts of outside groups to prevent integration and the role of bigoted elements in defiance of the Supreme Court decision be exposed.

6. That the total resources of the NAACP, including legal action where necessary, be utilized to achieve integration.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, reiterated the association's position against gradualism. "We do not believe," he told the delegates, "that our children who have so long been deprived of their opportunities should now have to depend on the whims of thousands of localities to secure their constitutional rights as Americans."

NAACP and Teachers Draw Closer Together

Black Dispatch P. 4

There was evidence last week at the annual session of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers that from here on out there is going to be closer liaison between the NAACP and the teachers organization. The Association voted $1,500 to the defense funds of the NAACP, and one of the instructors, Alphonso Jordan, expressed the belief that in the fights just ahead for an equitable and proper place for the Negro teacher in the school work, the Negro teacher would have the backing of the legal staff of the NAACP. Oklahoma City, Okla.

This is as it should be. There is a probability there will be in many instances an attempt made to set aside the Negro teacher, and in every instance where complaint is made and the evidence justifies it, the legal staff of the NAACP will be in there fighting with the same zest and vigor for the Negro teacher as it has exhibited for the rights of the Negro child. Sat. 11-6-54

Up to the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the schools, the fight of the Negro teachers was in a large measure one having to do with equal salaries with white teachers, within the framework of the separate schools, but with the outlawing of separate schools there remains only the problem of the Negro teacher. The Negro child is secure instantly when it becomes an enrolled member of the majority school.

It appears that before the Supreme Court acts on problems of implementation, the nation will have already passed through the throes of disorder, such as developed in Baltimore, Washingtdn, and Milford, Delaware. But the strong hand of the federal government, along with state government, has proved conclusively that these abortive efforts can be squelched with the firmness and decision exhibited in all of these instances. To enforce segregation we may have to strengthen our laws with respect to the enforcement of civil rights. We do not believe when a law has been fully interpreted as in the matter of segregation, anyone should have the right to speak out against it and incite citizens to revolt against such rulings. In proportion as we strengthen our laws along this line we will be placing the proper safeguards around civil rights.

We believe men like Talmadge, Byrnes, Bowles and hundreds of other Southerners are guilty of the offense we refer to. In the Soviet Constitution it is referred to as "gossispreed." We think McCarthy has been guilty of the same sort of misconduct when he encouraged witnesses to ignore directives of the government in testifying before his committee. There is a limit to free speech, and we believe the government should find the frontier where free speech ends and unbridled license attempts to run riot.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the final voice that should be heard in the interpretation of law. We believe when that court tells the citizens of this Republic that there is no such thing as "separate but equal," there is no justifiable reason why a private citizen should indulge in "gossispreed" that would attempt to incite people to rebel against such a ruling. They should be jailed, and properly reprimanded.

Down South today there are many reactionary citizens who openly announce that the Supreme Court ruling will not be enforced in their community. They tell black folk that blood will run in the street before black children attend school with white. All such citizens should be immediately apprehended and charged with inciting to riot, for that is precisely what they are doing. They seek to enforce unwritten laws through terrorizing and through creating the impression that life and limb for Negroes are unsafe in their community if the black citizen attempts to exercise his rights.

These are the individuals who should feel the stern hand of the law and made to understand that this nation will not entertain and court the Mafia or "Black Hand" societies under the Stars and Stripes. We need no super-governments, or wheels within wheels that subvert law and order. It is breakdowns in our society such as this that will some day produce an American Hitler, who will take over and substitute totalitarianism for our present way of life. Let no one be lulled to sleep with the mistaken notion "It can't happen here."

In the recent McCarthy hearings there was copious evidence to show that the Wisconsin senator was headed directly in that direction, and if we do not immediately place definite curbs on the license some men seek to take in our democratic society we are in for a lot of trouble. It is this Hitlerian spirit that dominates our senate with it filibusters. Here we have a minority who adopt a skillful parliamentary procedure to abort the will of the majority. By this method they seek and do the same thing in the South when they tell the black man he shall not enjoy the constitutional rights spelled out for him by the courts. If we want to preserve our democracy we must carve out of our social system every artifice and device that prevents the total sharing of all of the emoluments and privileges of our society.

It is the Negro who is helping at this period of our history to think through these difficult problems, and the NAACP is that unit of our society supplying the proper balance and reasoning in these troublous moments. It was the NAACP that had to supply the Supreme Court with factual information proving that the theory of "separate but equal" is legal fiction, and now it will perhaps be the NAACP assuming the responsibility in telling the nation the proper method by which to enforce the decrees of its courts.

What we actually need today is not a court of law to attack and enforce sesegregation, but instead we need a group of upright citizens who will teach brotherhood to the masses. This could be done with complete fullness through the Christian church. It appears, however, that the church is lagging behind secular government in the field of brotherhood. "Upright men shall be astonished."

Army, NAACP Probe Bias

Pittsburgh Courier P. 5 32b

NEW YORK — The Army last week agreed to cooperate with the NAACP in an investigation of charges that Negro civilian workers were being discriminated against at the Armed Service Medical Procurement Agency.

Colored employes there had charged in protest to the White House and Civil Service Commission that they were being systematically downgraded.

The ASMPA carried out a limited investigation into the charges filed by three Negro workers there but the NAACP opened its own inquiry of general conditions in the agency after several workers had filed complaints with the association.

Freedom Fund given $13,635

afro-American P. 6

NEW YORK—The NAACP has reported a total of $13,635 in contributions to its Fight for Freedom campaign for the month of November. The sum includes payments on life memberships in the association.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to speed up the organization's civil rights work to achieve full rights for minority groups in American life by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Sat. 12-25-54

IN ADDITION to donations received from individuals and organizations, NAACP funds were enriched by contributions from 44 local branches of the association, two state conferences and two youth councils.

These contributions from N. A. A. C. P. units came to $5,814.

Aside from association units, the largest single donation during November was sent by the Cornerstone Baptist Church, Brooklyn, in the amount of $500. The next largest donation was that of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Coolige of Cambridge, Mass., who forwarded $250.

School Intfgration Plans Mapped By NAACP Confab

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27. — Problems arising out of desegregation of public schools in six state and the District of Columbia were analyzed and discussed by 130 delegates attending a week-end emergency conference which closed here today. Sessions of the conference called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were held in the Fellowship Commission Building, 260 South 15th Street and were attended by delegates from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

After hearing reports on resistance to ending of school segregation in White Sulphur Springs, West Va.; Milford, Del.; Baltimore and Washington, Dr. Kenneth B. Clrak, asociate professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York and NAACP consultant, made analysis of the causes and circumstances of these situations.

On the basis of this analysis, and on talks in ways and means of organizing the community to support public school integration and of working with local school boards to this end, the conference proposed the following recommendations:

1. That NAACP branches continue the stimulation of discussion by such reponsible groups as churches, civic organizations and trade unions in order to prepare the community for acceptance of desegregation by September, 1955.

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3. That active support be given to individuals and groups who seek to implement the Supreme Court ruling.

4. That in the absence of organized civic units in a community, state units of the NAACP assist the local people.

5. That efforts of outside groups to prevent integragation and the role of bigoted element in defiance of the Supreme Court decision be exposed.

6. That the total resources of the NAACP, including legal action where necessary, be utilized to achieve integration.

In opening remarks last night, Roy Wilkins, NAACP Administrator, reiterated the Association's position against gradualism. "We do not believe," he told the delegates, "that our children who have so long been deprived of their opportunites should now have to depend on the whims of thousands of localities to secure their constitutional rights as Americans."

The NAACP official cited the brief filed by the Association's lawyers for argument on the decrees to be issued by the Superme Court for implementation of its May 17 decision. "It would be paradoxical," the brief assers, "if it were decided for the first time that constitutional rights may be postponed beaus of anticipation of difficults arising out of local feelings. These cases were brought to vindicate rights which, as a matter of common knowledge and legal experience, need above all others protection against local attitude and patterns of behavior."

At this afternoon's session, ways of working with school boards to implement integration were discussed by Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney for Virginia; Dr. Margaret Just Butheer, member of the District of Columbia board of education; and Wagner D. Jackson, president of the Wilmington, Del. NAACP branch.

Speakers at the morning session on organizing the community to support the integration program included Joseph V. Baker, pubic relations consultant; Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relations director; the Reverends C. Anderson Davis of Bluefield, West Va., and John L. Tilley of Baltimore; Maurice Fagan, executive director of the Fellowship Commission; and Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations asst.

Willard Brown, chairman of the NAACP West Virginia legal redress committee, reported on the demonstrations against the integration at the high school in White Sulphur Springs. The Milford, Del. situation was reported on by John W. Flamer, NAACP field secretary; Bowen Jackson, executive secretary of the Baltimore NAACP branch told of the disturbances in that city. Eugene Davidson, president of the District of Columbia branch reported on the attention in the nation's capital.

NAACP Reports On Interviews With Local Authorities

Integration In County May Come By Order of Supt. Moss Before Any Action On Matter Is Taken By Supt. Bass, It Is Believed; Mrs. Ivanetta H. Davis Makes Men Principals "Sit Up And Take Notice" With Plans For Running New School

Nashville's and Davidson County's public schools opened this week for the 1954-55 school year without any untoward incident, despite many "dire prognostications" that here would be revolutionary changes in schools for the thousands of pupils of both races.

The one possible break in the general routine that may occur before the new school year is far spent should be in the county, in the opinion of officials and members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Supt. Moss of the County Schools, it is well known, has a good break for introducing "integration" in some county schools. These are where there are a very few colored children going required to go long distances to school, whereas white children are privileged to attend schools near at home—that is close for them as well as for colored children of the same community.

Mr. Moss, so say the NAACP petitioners, talks favorably of giving due consideration to integration. Such words if made by politicians, of course, would not be something to rely upon. But Mr. Moss, they say, is a realist, observes the highest ethics of his profession and will do what is best for all concerned, including taxpayers who might not look with favor upon wasting tax money to provide a "Negro" school in an area where such a school would be folly, from an economic standpoint.

Asked as to how they were getting along with their petition for integration in the city public schools, NAACP Leaders admit they have not made either the City Board of Education, nor Supt. W. A. Bass budge an inch. They put the Board of Education in the same boat with Supt. Bass because, as they tell it, they have written to Mr. Bass and also to Mr. Maiden Dishner, the President of the City Board of Education, and the one and same official answered both communications. The "one and same official" they say, has been Supt. Bass. Apparently the Board of Education is designating the Superintendent to look after all the correspondence with the NAACP on the ticklish matter of racial integration in the city schools.

In his refusal to discuss integration, it can be admitted that Supt. Bass is not required to do any integrating at once under the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court. He can do so if he wishes but is not compelled to do so.

When the Supreme Court on May 17, handed down its decision, declaring racial segregation in schools unconstitutional, the Court also asked for further appearance of all concerned at the Fall term of the Court, "In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating degrees." It said the cases would be restored to the docket and that the Attorney General of the United States "is again invited to participate.

As is generally agreed it was the stirring appeal made by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., which tipped the scales in favor of the NAACP Attorneys and their clients. Colored Baptist Leaders in their Sunday School Congress recently held in Birmingham, went on record in high praise of the part Mr. Brownell played in getting the 14th Amendment enforced in the matter of racial segregation in schools.

There are a number of colored school teachers here as elsewhere, who feel that when the Supreme Court meets in the Fall it should do something to disabuse the public mind of the feeling the Court did a charitable act" for colored school pupils when it outlawed segregation. For instance, the Court's decision had in it the following line:

"Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

It is contended that where equal facilities for an education are provided which is seldom done in a separate school arrangement, Negro students do not have an inferiority complex. Also, that even where facilities are not equal, Negro children have no inferiority complex as a result of being trained by colored teachers.

It is also contended that white children have just as much to gain in being associated with colored children in school and by being taught by competent colored teachers as colored children have to gain in association with white children and being taught by white teachers.

Some contend that it will be possible for so many "excesses" to emerge in an integrated school system where it is stated integration was meant solely to benefit colored children, that in the future when the complexion of the Supreme changes, even colored persons will have grievances against the May 17, 1954 decision which predicated its action on a desire to "uplift the poor, down-trodden Negro, and him only."

As one teacher puts it: "The Supreme Court needed only to point out that white administrators of school affairs in the South just could not get it into their heads that they should deal fairly with Negro children and Negro teachers and for that reason, every opportunity given to continue their policy of racial discrimination had to be taken from them.

There is hardly an intelligent person in the South, white or colored who believes that a fight could ate schools had colored schools have been launched against separ been equal to white schools, all along and colored persons been given a fair deal as teachers and as members of school boards.

In this connection, there is much favorable comment being made concerning a new city school being opened this year. It is the Mose McKissack Elementary School, with a large faculty of some twenty teachers and under the principalship of Mrs. Ivanetta H. Davis, previously principal of the little three-teacher Clifton Elementary School.

They say this new school measures up in facilities to the best white schools in the city and that Mrs. Davis, its Principal, proved at the very beginning of the new school year that no other Principal who will be attending the new Mose McKissack Elementary School is going to be suffering from a "hung-down head and an inferior complex by attending it.

Desegregation Conference Makes Recommendations For School Integration

Bystander Des Moines, Ia

Thur. 12-2-54

Philadelphia, — Problems arising out of desegregation of public schools in six states and the District f Columbia were analyzed and discussed by 130 delegates attending a weekend emergency conference which closed here Nov. 27. P. 1

Sessions of the conference called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were held in the Fellowship Commission Building, 260 South 15th Street and were attended by delegates from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

Make Analysis

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On the basis of this analysis, and on talks on ways and means of organizing the community to support public school integration and of working with local school boards to this end, the conference proposed the following recommendations:

Continue Discussion

1. That NAACP branches continue the stimulation of discussion by such responsible groups as churches, civic organizations and trade unions in order to prepare the community for acceptance of desegregation by September, 1955.

2. That school boards be encouraged to take a firm and positive position for early compliance with the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Bystander

3. That active support be given to individuals and groups who seek to implement the Supreme Court ruling.

Des Moines, Ia.

4. That, in the absence of organized Negro civic units in a community, state units of the NAACP assist the local people. P. 6

5. That efforts of outside groups to prevent integration and the *role* of bigoted elements in defiance of the Supreme Court decision be exposed.

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Ways Discussed

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NAACP official says Deep South will be red to five states

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)— The so-called "Deep" or Old South' is on its last leg, according to Bowen Jackson, NAACP field secretary, who covers Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. He said that the old South will be reduced to "five states' within five years.

Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia will continue to follow a line of strict segregation, Jones avers, because those states are dominated by "official diehards."

Sat. 11-27-54

He predicts that six of the 17 so-called southern states will completely integrate within the next year. He said the other six will desegregate only if they are given a push.

32b 1954

NAACP

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

PURCHASES LIFE MEMBERSHIP—The Beta Xi Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority joins ranks with five other organizations and individuals in Tuskegee by purchasing a $500 life membership in the NAACP. From left to right are: Mrs. Jennie Gomillion, Mrs. Rosabell K. Carter, Mrs. Jurhetta Smoot, Dr. Alfreada Webb, presenting check to D. L. Beasley and C. G. Gomillion.

Tuskegee NAACP Receives $500 From Sorority

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Dec. 27—The Beta Xi Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority joins ranks with five other organizations and individuals in Tuskegee by purchasing a $500 life membership in the NAACP.

Dr. Alfreda Webb, a member of the chapter's civic committee, presented a $100 check to D. L. Beasley, for the chapter after hearing appeals from Beasley, president of the Tuskegee Branch, and C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Branch's Life membership committee, urging the chapter to become 100 per cent registered voters.

The following shared the presentation ceremony: Mrs. Rosabell K. Carter, Mrs. Jurhetta Smoot, Dr. Alfred Webb, D. L. Beasley, and C. G. Gomillion. All sorors except Mrs. Smoot which is antibasilus of the chapter, are members of the civic committee for the chapter. Mrs. Roberta Dabney is chairman of the committee.

LEDGE LIFE SUPPORT TO NAACP: Seven physi- to right: Dr. Everard Carey, Dr. Arthur Logan, ians and an attorney, all of New York City, Mr. Dudley, Dr. Rochard Carey, Dr. William A. became life member subscribers of the NAACP Wethers, and Attorney Cornelius McDougald, Jr. y presenting an initial payment on a $500 life The physicians all are on the staff of the Upper mbership to Edward R. Dudley, (third from Manhattan Medical Group of the Health Insur- special assistant for the Association. Left ance Plan of Greater New York. Mr. McDougald is administrator for the group.

NAACP Gets Twelve Life Members In November, Report

New York, Dec. 9—Twelve persons and organizations became life members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during November, according to a report made public today.

An additional 45 individuals and organiaztions became NAACP life merbership subscribers by making a partial payment on a $500 life membership.

Among the new life members are two church dignitaries. They are Bishop Luther Stewart of the CME Church, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Father Archibald V. McLees, pastor of Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The other new life members are: Ahmad C. El, Columbus, Ohio; the New York Chapter of the Girl Friends, Inc.; the Mutual Chemical Company, New York; a Grand Lodge of Prince Hall Masons in Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Ian M. Cohen, Boston; the Chicago Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; Thomas Johnson, Portland, Ore.; and Morton Crossman, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Those who made an initial payment on an NAACP life membership are: A. D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala.; the First Aid Auxiliary of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Wendell, N. C.; Dr. B. B. Martin, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. William Horowitz, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Hattie A. Van Buren, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman Wolf, Chicago; Mrs. John D. Gordon, New York; the Belle Tan Social and Civic Club of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. T. E. Divon, Temple, Tex.; Dr. A. T. Braihtwaite, Waco, Tex.; Theodore L. Miller, New Orleans, La.

Thirty-two persons and organizations in Cleveland, Ohio, made initial payments on life memberships. They are: Charles P. Lucas, the Rev. Wade H. McKinney, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Irving Franklin, Jr., Mrs. Mary Hilton, Albert Liggins, Harvey Norton, Robery Riffe, the Shiloh Baptist Church, John Waller, J. W. Wills, John W. Carmack, Crayton's Southern Sausage Company, Mrs. Lina Derritt, the Rev. William Downs, Robert Ellis, and Dr. Armen G. Evans.

Also: Mrs. Lillie Gorman, John W. Kellogg, Miss Ada Lieffingwelt, Dr. James Levy, Emmett Meade, Lawrence O. Payne, Dr. W. F. Richie, Thomas J. Robinson, Mrs. Beulah Slaughter, Jesse Smith, Dr. Bertrand C. Styles, Page M. Sumpter, William K. Willis, Alonzo Wright, and David A. Wynne.

Church Honors Pastor With Life Membership in NAACP

Courier P. 8

CHICAGO — Now and then there comes a moment of unusual spiritual uplift in a congregation led by an inspired minister. Such was the case when on Sunday morning, Oct. 24, at the morning service of the Cosmopolitan Independent Community Church, 5249 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, the congregation voted an NAACP life membership of $500 to the minister, the Rev. Mary G. Evans.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This presentation came at the conclusion of an address made by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, who was the speaker for the special day service. Tears came to the eyes of the Rev. Evans who was completely surprised at this token of appreciation for her services as expressed by the congregation.

FILL ENVELOPES

Following this presentation, the Rev. Evans distributed NAACP membership envelopes to the members of the congregation with a request that they fill them and bring same to the altar presenting them on their names with a prayer of thanksgiving for the work of the national association and for its continued success.

Hundreds of memberships were received which were reported to the Chicago Branch NAACP which is currently conducting its annual campaign.

Rev. Mary G. Evans, Noted Woman Pastor in Chicago, Joins NAACP For Lifetime

Globe Nashville, Tenn. P. 1

New York, Oct. 28 — The Rev. Mary G. Evans, minister of the Cosmopolitan Independent Community Church of Chicago, Ill., heads the list of new NAACP Life Members received this week, it was announced here today by the Association's National Office. The $500 Life Membership was presented to Dr. Evans by the congregation at the church service, Oct. 24 following an address by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, guest speaker for the special day service.

Fri. 11-12-54

Another new life member is Presley S. Winfield, prominent realtor of Berkeley, Calif., who made his final payment of $300 at the NAACP Far Western Regional Convention at Asilomar, Calif., Oct. 6.

Partial payments on Life Memberships were received this week from the following persons in the St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., areas: Dr. John Eubanks, Dr. Edgar F. Woodson, Dr. Wallace A. Fingal, Dr. A. M. Jackson, Atty. Billy Jones, and Marshall T. Dobson, all of East St. Louis; Dr. Herbert Erwin and Dr. J. S. Whittico of St. Louis; and Dr. Earl Williams of Lovejoy, Ill.

3 Take Life Membership In State's NAACP

Informer Washington P. 1

WACO— During the recent State NAACP Convention here, three prominent citizens started life memberships in the organization it was revealed this week.

The life membership program was launched by State Director of Branches Mrs. Lula White of Houston, and State Organizer Mrs. Juanita Craft. The program calls for securing at least thirty Life Memberships in the organization in the ensuing year. A life membership calls for the payment of $500.00.

Sat. 12-11-54

The following persons subscribed to this plan at the Waco meeting: Dr. T. E. Dixon of Temple, Texas; Dr. A. T. Braithwaite and Hubert Walker, both of Waco.

THREE PURCHASE LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN NAACP

While Gloster Current, New York, director of branches, NAACP, (right) and U. S. Tate, regional attorney, Dallas, look on, Dr. H. W. Williamston, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, chairman of the executive committee, and Mrs. Alzena Diggs, Oklahoma City, historian of the state conference, last Friday night during the 24th session of the Oklahoma Conference at Idabel, purchased life memberships in the NAACP.

Life memberships cost $500 and may be purchased on the installment plan of $50 per year. Attorney Ada Lois Fisher, the young woman educated by the Oklahoma conference, and who graduated in law from the University of Oklahoma, stands immediately behind Mrs. Diggs and Editor Dunjee.

Minister Life NAACP Member

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The Rev. Mary G. Evans, minister, Metropolitan Independent Community Church of Chicago, heads the list of new NAACP life members added to the rolls last week.

NAACP gains life members

NEW YORK—Twelve persons and organizations became life members of the NAACP during November, according to a report made public today.

They are: Bishop Luther Stewart of the CME Church, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ft. Archibald V. McLees, pastor of Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Ahmad C. El, Columbus, Ohio; the New York chapter of the Girl Friends, Inc.

The Mutual Chemical Co., New York; a Grand Lodge of Prince Hall Mason in Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Lucinda B. Robery, Birmingham, Ala.; Hayman M. Cohen, Boston; the Chicago Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Emloyees; Thomas Johnson, Portland, Ore and Morton Grossman, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

THOSE WHO MADE an initial payment on an NAACP life membership are: A.D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala.; the First Aid Auxiliary of Pleasan Grove Baptist Church, Wednell, N.C.; Dr. B. B. Martin, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. William Horwitz, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mattie A. Van Buren, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Herman Wolf, Chicago; Mrs. John D. Gordan, New York; the Belle Tan Social and Civic Club of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. T. E. Dixon, Temple, Tex.; Dr. A. T. Braithwaite, Waco, Texas; Theodore L. Miller, New Orleans, La.

CHARLES P. LUCAS, the Rev. Wade H. McKinney, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Irving Franklin Jr., Mrs. Mary Hilton, Albert Liggins, Harvey Norton, Robery Riffe, the Shiloh Baptist Church, John Waller, J. W. Wills, John W. Carmack, Crayton's Sausage Co., Mrs. Linda Derritt, the Rev. William Downs, Robert Ellis and Dr. Armen G. Evans all of Cleveland, Ohio.

Also, Mrs. Lillie Gorman, John W. Kellogg, Miss Ada Lieffingwell, Dr. James Levey, Emmett Meade, Lawrence O. Payne, Dr. W. F. Richie, Thomas J. Robinson, Mrs. Beulah Slaughter, Jesse Smith, Dr. Bertrand C. Styles, Page M. Sumpter, William K. Willis, Alonzo Wright and David A. Wynne.

TUSKEGEE AKA's BECOME NAACP LIFE MEMBERS: Members of the Beta Xi Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority have subscribed to a $500 life membership in the NAACP. This is a total of six NAACP life memberships at Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Alfreda Webb, a member of the chapter's civic committee, presents a $100 check to D. L. Beasley, president of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP. The check-presenting followed fervent appeals by Mr. Beasley and C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the branch's life membership committee, urging the chapter to become 100 per cent qualified voters. The check was the first of five annual payments to be made toward the life membership.

Reading from left to right are: Mrs. Jennie Gomillion, Mrs. Rosabell K. Carter, Mrs. Jurhetta Smoot, Dr. Webb, Mr. Beasley and Mr. Gomillion. All of the sorors shown are members of the civic committee for the chapter, except Mrs. Smoot who is the antibasilus. Mrs. Roberta Dabney is chairman of the committee.

32b 1954

NAACP

LOUISIANA

Disbarment Sought For Louisiana NAACP Lawyers

Journal & Guide P. 2
Sat. 10-2-54 Norfolk, Va

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Louisiana Bar Association this week started looking for reasons to disbar two NAACP attorneys whose efforts to implement the Supreme Court's schools de-segregation decision failed early this month.

The bar association has been asked by the East Baton Rouge school board to find reasons for preventing Attorneys Alex Pitcher and Johnny Jones from continuing their practices.

32b

ATTORNEYS Pitcher and Jones took 39 Negro school children to a white elementary school in an attempt to get them registered. School officials refused to register the children despite claims by the attorneys that the school they sought to attend was nearer to their homes.

The East Baton Rouge school board, in seeking disbarment procedures against the two NAACP lawyers, claims that the two acted in violation of a state bar association canon which prohibits "fomenting litigation or strife." The school board also charges that the two lawyers were attempting to "drum up business" as result of what strife they could stir up and said such action is in violation of professional ethics codes.

The school board further claims that it has secured signed statements from 16 parents of the children Attorneys Pitcher and Jones tried to register at the white school on Sept. 2.

United States hog production, after declining for two years, is now on the increase and is likely to continue upward into 1955.

BRANCHES OF MISS. NAACP THREATENED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Efforts to run the NAACP out of the State of Mississippi were reported last week by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's Southeast Regional Secretary.

Mrs. Hurley described the efforts as "repercussions from the political campaign leading up to the recent primary election in Mississippi."

Action to run the NAACP out of the state was promised by the winner of the Senatorial nomination and several of the legislators in Mississippi, Mrs. Hurley explained.

She said her office has received numerous complaints from NAACP branches in Mississippi describing threatening visits and telephone calls by white persons to branch officers in several sections of Mississippi.

Cause of the lawless threats was laid by Mrs. Hurley to the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools and to increase interest among Negroes in voting.

"Although our people are terribly annoyed, they are not frightened as it might have been a few years ago," she observes.

Mrs. Hurley said she has been assured by the national office of the NAACP that the full resources of the Association will be used to protect Negroes in Mississippi.

32b 1954 NAACP $75,000 PHILIP MURRAY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Gift From Philip Murray Fund:

CIO Gives NAACP $75,000

NEW YORK—Educational projects to secure "the full acceptance of civil rights" were under study this week by officials of the NAACP as they prepared to allocate the $75,000 grant of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Courier P-1

The grant, largest ever made by a foundation to advance the program of the NAACP, was presented by CIO President Walter Reuther to NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn here on May 12 at the Carnegie Endowment Building.

It was earmarked for "educational purposes in race relations in the name of Philip Murray."

"IN NO ASPECT of American life is there such an ugly gap as between what America preaches and practices in civil rights," Mr. Reuther asserted.

"The United States must prove to other nations of the world that America's great material wealth will be put to a moral purpose." Pittsburgh Courier

Speaking on behalf of the Philip Murray Foundation, of which he is a trustee, Mr. Reuther said the grant is meant to help the NAACP in the "many tasks" it must do and the "many challenges" it must meet. Pat. 5-22-54

Accepting the check for the NAACP and its Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Mr. Spingarn declared: "I am confident this grant from the Philip Murray Foundation will serve to weld even more closely some common aims of the CIO, the NAACP, and the Legal and Educational Fund." Courier 32b

* * *

ANOTHER SPEAKER, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, pointed out that what the United States does in the field of racial relations "is watched all over the world." Pat 5-22-54

"Philip Murray," she said, "stood for justice and equality for all citizens of the United States."

Other speakers at the ceremonies were Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America and director of the Philip Murray Foundation; the Hon. Averell Harriman, former U. S. Ambassador and special assistant to President Truman, and a board member of the Philip Murray Foundation; Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America and chairman of the Philip Murray Foundation; and Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, CIO.

The NAACP receives a gift of $75,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation in New York ceremonies. Shown during the presentation, left to right, are Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.—Campbell Photo.

* * *

IN ADDITION, the NAACP will establish, immediately, an annual Philip Murray Award to be given to the individual or organization making an outstanding contribution in race relations during the past year or years.

The spending of the $75,000 grant will be supervised and directed by a committee composed of Mr. Spingarn, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, Judge William H. Hastie, Walter White, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Mr. Goldberg.

The late Mr. Murray was, for several years, a member of the board of directors of the NAACP.

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was established by the unions of the CIO with a fund of nearly $1,000,000 to honor the memory of the late president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

Aid From the CIO

THE Congress of Industrial Organizations through the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation has made a magnificent gift of $75,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for use in promoting full acceptance of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Courier

Most of this generous gift will be used by the Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., during the next three years to develop "understanding and acceptance of desegregation of institutions and activities under governmental control." P-8 Pittsburgh Courier

We agree with Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, who, in making the presentation to NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn, warned that "the free world cannot win the struggle against communism merely by building great military power or flexing its economic muscles," although the advantages of having such power cannot be ignored in the face of Soviet world-wide aggression.

We hope that the American Federation of Labor, the great financial and industrial combines, and the churches of all faiths in this country will match the generosity of the CIO. -22-54

The NAACP has demonstrated by its numerous victories that it knows how to touch the conscience of America in the drive toward the goal of an America without color bias, but to continue its good work it needs concrete aid from those who have the money and can afford to give it.

The aid they give will be a gauge of their sincerity in wanting to eliminate color bias and discrimination from this civilization.

32b 1954

NAACP NATIONAL CONVENTION-1955

NAACP still 'hopes' to meet in Atlantic City next year

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

32b

NEWARK, N.J.

"We still hope to hold the 1955 national convention of the NAACP in Atlantic City."

This is what Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden, president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches, told the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN on Saturday.

Sat. 11-27-54

He was asked to comment on continued rumors, which began a month ago, that the convention site may be moved to Philadelphia because of the refusal of Boardwalk hotels to accommodate the delegates.

THE HOTELMEN'S Association of Atlantic City, at a conference last month with NAACP representatives, said there was a "possibility" that NAACP delegates could secure 200 double rooms, if the convention dates were changed.

But Dr. Wiggins told the AFRO Saturday:

"We could not hold the national convention in Atlantic City a week previous to June 20, 1955, because school closes June 17, and we are using the high school building for our sessions."

THE HOTELMEN'S Association said they could not accommodate the NAACP delegates any time during June because of previous convention commitments.

Their position is set forth in this letter of Oct. 7 sent to Dr. Wiggins by Frank W. Amstutz, executive secretary:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of Oct. 2, regarding the possibility of securing 200 double rooms with bath. If the dates for the 1955 convention of the NAACP in Atlantic City were changed from the week of June 20-26, when the Lions International is meeting here, to the week of June 13-19, 1955.

"My recollection is that the question of such alternate dates was discussed at a recent meeting here with Mayor Altman.

"AT THAT TIME, I pointed out that the American Medical Association, the American Red Cross, the Lions International and other conventions are booked for that period.

"And while the AMA and Red Cross groups are not as large as the Lions, the fact that there are other bookings for smaller groups in individual hotels, again brings up the problem of obtaining suitable firm reservations for these dates.

"DURING THE alternate dates you have indicated, June 13-19, in addition to the Red Cross with its anticipated attendance of 5,000 there are already booked for that period:

"The Pennsylvania Grocers, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the New Jersey State Lions, each one with an anticipated attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500 delegates.

"There are also other smaller groups that have chosen this period, because they could not be accommodated during the AMA and Lions International convention weeks.

"ADVANCE commitments for room reservations were made by our member hotels to these organizations two or three years ago, and we could certainly be subjected to very severe criticism of any room reservations were accepted from any other groups at this late date.

"We regret that under the circumstances we could not guarantee suitable accommodations for the NAACP during this heavily booked period."

NAACP's Peekskill Chapter Rebuked by Dr. Tobias

Courier - Pittsburgh

NEW YORK—The Peekskill chapter of the NAACP was sharply rebuked last week for having invited Bryant W. Bowles to address a state-wide conference.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, took Peekskill branch President Melvin Tapley to task for asking Bowles, racist agitator and president, of what he calls the National Association for the Advancement of White People, to the meeting.

"The last thing in the world," Dr. Tobias said, "that the national office or the state conference of the NAACP would do would be to invite a character like that to take part in a program, even if the program was designed to show him up."

DR. TOBIAS promptly postponed the conference "indefinitely."

Sat. 10-30-54

He said, "It is intolerable to extend an invitation to a man who stands in defiance of the implementation of the orders of the United States Supreme Court. He is not only up for trial in connection with his efforts to prevent those children from attending school—there are formal charges against him in Florida and Maryland—but he is facing legal action in connection with the funds of his organization and his own income tax returns.

"The national board will investigate the motive back of issuing such an invitation and will report back in three weeks. The board has the power to revoke a chapter's charter if it finds a situation that is intolerable, and I certainly do feel that issuing such an invitation is intolerable."

Confidence in Tapley

Peekskill's NAACP Backs Its President

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. — The Peekskill branch of the NAACP last week notified the board of directors of the national branch of its confidence in Melvin Tapley, Peekskill president, who has been severly reprimanded by Board President Channing Tobias for having invited racebaiter Byrant Bowles to address the Peekskill branch.

In a letter to the board, Algernon B. White, recording secretary of the Peekskill branch, stated:

Sat. 11-6-54

"Prior to his assuming office, the Peekskill branch had a total of fifteen members and had no branch meeting for a total of eighteen consecutive months.

"Under Mr. Tapley's leadership the Peekskill branch rose to be one of the largest in Westchester County, brought many notable speakers to Peekskill, including the Hon. Hubert T. Delany, Harcourt Tynes and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and established a functioning youth council.

* * *

"IN ADDITION, Mr. Tapley sponsored work shops on labor and industry, investigated migrant labor problems in this area and has been mainly responsible for the publication of a monthly bulletin to his members, keeping them abreast of national, state and local NAACP news.

"Furthermore, Mr. Tapley has kept the branch active twelve months a year. Instead of cancelling meetings during the summer months, Mr. Tapley demonstrated his resourcefullness by holding picnic meetings and bus rides.

"We realize that Mr. Tapley has labored ceaselessly and unselfishly to further the cause of the NAACP, and reaffirm our confidence in his leadership and express appreciation for the improvements he has brought about in our community during the past two years.

* * *

"WE CONSIDER one error in judgment does not negate nor disqualify Mr. Tapley continuing as the president of the Peekskill branch of the NAACP and carrying on the magnificent job he has accomplished."

N.A.A.C.P. CENSURE LIKELY

State Committee Action Due on Peekskill Invitation to Bowles

Herald Tribune

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 22—The state executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is expected to censure the president of the association's Peekskill branch for issuing a speaking invitation to Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

This was announced today by Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the state conference of branches of the N. A. A. C. P. She said the executive committee would meet in her home here Nov. 13 to consider the "unauthorized" invitation by Melvin Tapley.

Mr. Bowles has been leading agitation against the desegregation of public schools in Delaware. Mr. Tapley's invitation led to the cancellation of a three-day N. A. A. C. P. state conference that was to have been held in Peekskill beginning tonight.

N.A.A.C.P., Convening in Dallas, Acts to Widen Segregation Fight

By The Associated Press.

DALLAS, June 28—The leading official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared today that the coming challenge of de-segregation was "not a Negro problem, but an American problem."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of the association, made his remarks here on the eve of the group's annual convention as 100 Negro lawyer members began planning attacks against segregation in the fields of city transportation and railroad operations.

"On this, as on all great moral issues, the heart of the American people is sound," the 72-year-old New York official said. "And I believe that is true of all parts of the United States."

Dr. Tobias termed the Supreme Court decision of May 17 banning segregation in public schools the "climax of a long, uphill fight." He said that he looked to the "difficult road ahead with decided optimism."

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, who is presiding over the meeting, said, "There is a good possibility we will move into the areas of local and train transportation soon."

"Cases are in preparation and should be filed within about a month," he declared.

Mr. Marshall, who helped argue the school case before the high court, discussed with other Negro lawyers how to handle any possible suits. The lawyers will confer with state presidents of the association tomorrow, the opening of the sixth-day convention. About 700 delegates are expected.

Mr. Marshall, declaring that the convention this week would consider other fields in which it would fight segregation, mentioned, housing, recreation and employment in addition to transportation. But, he added, "schools are most important to me."

The sessions today were held at the St. John the Baptist Negro Baptist Church in Dallas. The delegates are staying in private homes because of segregation in Dallas hotels.

Integration Chief Topic for 700 Delegates

DALLAS—Uppermost in the minds of the 700 delegates attending the six-day 45th annual convention of the NAACP which opened here Tuesday is the impact of the Supreme Court decision of May 17 banning racial segregation in public education.

A full day, Thursday, will be devoted to a discussion by lawyers, experts and delegates of these decisions and of ways and means of implementing them.

To the NAACP, the Court's rulings represent the culmination of almost a half-century of persistent effort to undermine the legal props to segregation.

Other topics which the delegates will study include political action techniques, methods of curbing discrimination in employment, plans for combatting racial restrictions in hospitals and health education, and ways and means of eliminating racial barriers in housing.

In addition there will be discussion of such organizational problems as fund raising, membership campaigns, cooperation with the church, labor, fraternal and civic organizations.

There will also be sessions devoted to the problems of young people under the general supervision of Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary.

A series of workshops has been scheduled for the young delegates from local communities and the colleges and schools of the country.

Dr. Tobias, Keynoter

Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York, chairman of the Board of Directors, delivered the keynote address at the opening mass meeting Tuesday night, at the Good Street Baptist Church.

Sharing the platform at the Wednesday night meeting will be James B. Carey, of Washington, D.C., secretary-treasurer of the CIO and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, who argued the Clarendon County, S.C., public school segregation case before the United States Supreme Court.

The youth division of the Association will present a dramatic skit, "Fire of Freedom" under the direction of Miss Elsie Gibbs of Perth Amboy, N.J.

Friday night, the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a colored American for distinguished achievement, will be presented to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, the noted dermatologist. Dr. Lawless will be the 39th Spingarn Medalist.

Bunche, White To Speak

The closing mass meeting will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Dallas Sportatorium with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, top ranking American in the United Nations Secretariat, and Walter White, the veteran executive secretary of the NAACP as speakers.

A two-day meeting of lawyers will precede the opening of the convention. Other sessions of special interest will include roundtable conferences of ministers, of labor representatives, of physicians and other health workers.

Thursday at a dinner meeting, units of th Association will report on the national Fight for Freedom Campaign.

Only once before has the NAACP held its annual convention in Texas. That was in 1941 when the organization met at Houston. There are now 80 local units in the state with a total enrollment of nearly 20,000 members.

A regional office of the Association is maintained here in Dallas with U. Simpson Tate as regional counsel and Haywood Montgomery as assistant field secretary.

Of chief concern to the delegates who attended the Houston Convention 13 years ago was the fight to regain the ballot through invalidation of the "white primary."

The Supreme Court ruling which finally banned the "white primary" was not secured until three years later.

NAACP MEETS!

Sets Integration Deadline Sept. '55

See PICTURES on Page 12

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

DALLAS — Segregation in public schools must end by September, 1955, the NAACP declared at its 45th annual convention here June 28 through July 4.

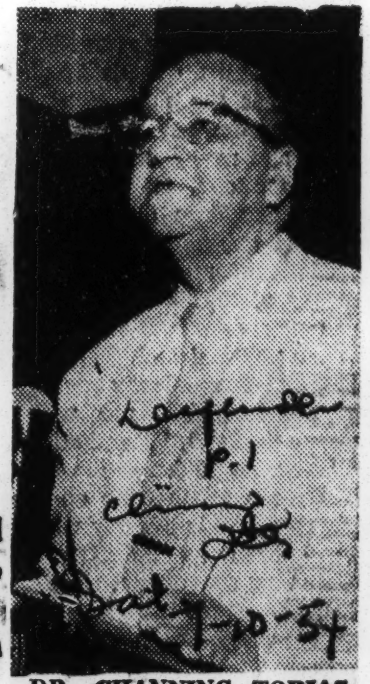
The target date was set as a deadline for Southern states involved in the May 17 Supreme Court decision. outlawing segregation in public schools, to comply with the edict.

The convention, one of the most impressive held in years, came to a smashing climax Sunday afternoon with stirring and inspiring addresses of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace prize winner and top ranking American UN official, Walter White, NAACP executive director, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, NAACP administrator Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel.

One of the highlights of the convention was the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, of Chicago, one of the world's leading dermatologists, consultant and an assistant professor at Northwestern university.

The presentation of the NAACP's highest honor to Dr. Lawless was made by Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of the college of the City of New York.

The action on the implementation of the Supreme Court decisions was taken by the NAACP branch presidents in a closed session Wednesday and announced by Thurgood Marshall who said that "primary emphasis will be on the elementary and high school levels" in the four states specified in the decision, plus the states where Negroes are barred from the graduate and professional schools.



DR. CHANNING TOBIAS

No action will be taken immediately following the target date, however, if a school board fails to obey the now "law of the land," as long as it indicates by that date that it intends to desegregate voluntarily.

"We want to work with the school boards and will continue to do so and will not go into court until convinced that the school board will not follow the law," Marshall said.

The decision to set the beginning of the 1955 school term as its target followed four days of in-

Full Body Agrees With Atlanta Plan

Delegates To Annual Meet Feel Efforts Should Be Launched Now To Mix Schools In September '54

By THOMAS W. YOUNG

DALLAS—The tensely-awaited decision on NAACP strategy to bring about an end of segregation in public schools was given during the 45th annual convention, and was unanimously approved by the 766 delegates from 40 states and the District of Columbia.

Leaders of the NAACP will lend a helping hand to officials of any community seeking to desegregate its schools.

• • •

THEY WILL confer, counsel, and negotiate with the authorities of such communities beyond the target date of September, 1955, just so long as they are acting in good faith to accomplish what the U. S. Supreme Court says is required by the law of the land.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the association and chief architect of the new democratic school structure, gave this assurance in his stirring speech last Wednesday night. It was repeated by Walter White addressing the final mass meeting Sunday, and in a resolution adopted by the convention on Saturday.

THAT DECISION had been reached by state conference presidents and members of the NAACP legal and administrative staffs during three days of conference at the outset of the convention.

And it provided an answer to questions that had been raised by the Atlanta Declaration issued by leaders of the Association from 17 southern states one week after the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the school cases on May 17.

* * *

HISTORY has its vanity, too, for it fashioned a dramatic moment for this week's historic NAACP action. It was just a little more than a month ago that the very foundation of discrimination and inequality and second class citizenship came crumbling down as the Supreme Court's judgment was read: segregation of children in public schools violates their constitutional rights.

And then one week later, proceeding from this same doctrine, the Supreme Court decreed in five additional cases that a municipal or state government cannot deny use of its publicly owned or supported facilities, such as golf courses, auditoriums and junior or undergraduate colleges, without violating the constitutional rights of those citizens it seeks to exclude.

• • •

THESE GREAT decisions, on the eve of this convention held deep in the Southland, followed almost one hundred years to the day, on July 6, 1854, when delegates went on foot and on horseback to Jackson, Mich., to organize the Republican party for the avowed purpose of halting the creeping malignancy of human slavery in this country.

And now the NAACP has chosen the end of another century—dating from the Emancipation Proclamation which nine years later bore the ultimate fruit of that anti-slavery movement and a great civil war between the slave and free states — as the target date for the complete elimination of all forms of segregation and second class citizenship in this country.

BY 1963, ONE hundred years after Lincoln took the black man out of human bondage, leaders of the NAACP believe they will have achieved their goal of full equality and first class citizenship in the nation which he helped to build upon the plains, in the valley and along the rivers of this vast wilderness, and which he helped to preserve and keep inviolate from attack or destruction by despots, by fighting and dying in all of its wars.

Such were the aspirations and the hopes of more than 6,000 delegates who filled every seat and stood in the aisles of the Sportatorium here Sunday afternoon to applaud and cheer as Dr. Ralph Bunche brought to a stirring conclusion the six-day "Counsel of Elders."

THEY FOUND inspiration in the career of this humble son of one of America's industrial capitals, Detroit, who had risen to a position higher than any other American in the Secretariat of the United Nations, and who had won the coveted Nobel Peace Prize for his brilliant conduct of negotiations that brought an end to hostilities between Jew and Arab in the Middle East.

They found courage in his unwavering devotion to the American way of life, in his unshakable faith in the democratic process that is a basic part of our government, in his unyielding dedication to the fight for full enjoyment of the citizenship rights that are his as an endowment of his birth in this country.

• • •

Then, 6,090 strong, they sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

THEY SANCTIONED and echoed his reaffirmation of determination expressed in the concluding words of his brilliant address:

"The American Negro will never be satisfied with less than full and complete enjoyment of his rights as an American citizen."

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formal discussions between NAACP attorneys and the state conference presidents.

The two groups also decided that their number one priority for the coming year after the elementary school cases are (1) intra-state (local) transportation, (2) housing and (3) recreation facilities. The three areas were adopted as a package.

The 1954 convention got underway Monday, June 28, the temperature hitting almost 100 degrees, with the informal discussions on the implementation of the Supreme Court decisions.

The official confab began the next day with a mass meeting at the Good Street Baptist church. Milton Richardson, City Councilman, of Dallas, welcomed the 700 delegates from 45 states.

TOBIAS SPEAKS

Dr. Channing H. Tobias delivered the keynote address. He said that the NAACP will not "stand by idly while the enemies of the democratic process in the persons of public officials hold closed-door conferences to devise ways and means of evading the court's rulings."

The crowd of more than 1,500 persons, white and colored, who packed the Good Street Baptist church and blocked the sidewalk cheered when he said that the association will not be "sympathetic" with the teachers who are too lazy to prepare themselves for the larger and more exacting responsibilities of integration.

Dr. Tobias denounced the efforts of the two ex-Communist party members, Manning Johnson and Leonard Patterson, who tried to "smear" Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, by their accusations before the loyalty board.

All the business sessions and workshops were held at the St. John Baptist church. Most of the workshops dealt with the implementation of the Supreme Court decisions, the elimination of discrimination in housing, employment, transportation and the restrictions in hospitals and health education.

A great deal of stress was placed on the possible cooperation between NAACP branches and the local school boards. While the association urges that desegregation can be put into effect as soon as possible, negotiation with the school boards which have not lived up to the law will not terminate on September 1955, as long as the boards show that they are negotiating in good faith.

NAACP lawyer or expert working on desegregation details will be present at all meetings between school boards and NAACP branches.

Thurgood Marshall told a cheering crowd which jammed the Good Street Baptist church Wednesday night that the movement toward desegregation reveals many bright spots and many dark ones.

"I, for one, do not intend to waste my time or the NAACP's time in debating back and forth statements made by some politicians of the South who have repeatedly demonstrated that solely for political ambitions they not only put themselves above the law of the land but are willing to wreck the land," Marshall replied.

"Nor do I believe we should waste too much time on the few Negroes in this country who might have been so indoctrinated by their long oppression, as to actually believe that they are better off as second-class citizens than 100 percent Americans," the NAACP chief counsel told the shouting crowd.

Among those who appeared in the workshops and panels are experts in the fields of education, housing and civil rights legislation. Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant chief counsel, led most of the legal discussions on transportation and education.

Participating were Dr. Kenneth B. Clark of New York, an assistant professor at the City College of New York, whose research on the psychological damages segregation has on Negro children was cited by the U. S. Supreme Court in its recent decisions, Edward R. Dudley, former ambassador to Liberia and now director of the NAACP's "Fight for Freedom" campaign, Madison Jones, former FHA official now an associate in the Correspondent Service Corporation in New York, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council and bitter foe of Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Margaret Butcher of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Constance Motley and Jack Greenberg, both of NAACP Legal Defense staff in New York.

Also, Ernest Calloway of St. Louis; Myles C. Stevens, Kansas City, Kans.; Jawn Sandifer of New York; Dr. George D. Flemming, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. R. L. Bates publisher, Little Rock, Ark.; Spottswood Robinson, 3rd, and Oliver Hill, attorneys in the Virginia school case; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southern regional director, Birmingham; Billy Jones, East St. Louis, Ill.; Atty. Daniel E. Byrd, New Orleans; Atty. Franklin H. Williams of San Francisco; June Shagaloff of New York, Atty. Arthur L. Johnson of Detroit and Mrs. Cora Patton of Chicago.

Churches Aid Campaign

'EE' Fund Now Nearing $16,000

The Courier "EE" Fund was kept rolling last week with the addition of $870.07, pushing the new total in the interest of educational equality to $15,668.70.

The Southeast Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of San Diego, Calif., including ten member churches, headed the list of public spirited contributors for the week with a donation of $261.

In line right behind the church group was the Huntington (W. Va.) Branch NAACP with $150 and the Bank Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., with $100.

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED LAST WEEK

Southeast Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, San Diego, Calif. $261.00
Member Churches:
St. Paul Methodist
Bethel Memorial A. M. E.
Logan Temple A. M. E. Z.
Philips Temple C. M. E.
Bethel Baptist
Greater Calvary Baptist
Friendship Baptist
Mount Zion Baptist
LaJolla A. M. E.
Jackson Memorial Church of God in Christ.

Mrs. A. H. Crooms, Orlando, Fla.. 1.00
A/3 Eugene Green, AF 13431919 308th Field Maintenance Square, Hunter AFB, Savannah, Ga. ... 1.00
Bertha Hills, Jayess, Miss. 1.00
Mrs. E. L. Collins, Nuyaka, Okla. 1.00
Dr. Charles F. Whitten, Philadelphia, Pa. 10.00
W. W. Casmon 5.00
Dr. James E. Jackson 5.00
Mrs. E. Hamilton 1.00
Mrs. Ruth Porter 1.00
Edythe L. Waters 1.00
Mrs. Ophelia McCoy 1.00
Bill E. Williams 1.00
Mrs. Anna Payne 1.00
Mrs. Marie H. Carter 1.00
Mrs. Clara Walton 1.00
Mrs. D. Williams 1.00
Mrs. M. A. Brown 1.00
Robert Henderson 1.00
Mrs. Annie Self 1.00
Mrs. Magres Lee 1.00
Mrs. E. L. Rogers 1.00
Mrs. Inex Smiley 1.00
Mrs. Mary B. Head 1.00
Mrs. Josie Howard 1.00
Mrs. Nora Hatter 1.00
Mrs. Lola Mathis 1.00
Mrs. T. T. Payne 1.00
Rev. Joe T. Denman 2.00
Clem Callerson 1.00
Mrs. J. Funderburg 1.00
Mrs. Leona Griffin 1.00
Washington Seed Company 5.00
Abe Aronson 1.00
Robert Fleeks 1.00
Albert Radcliffe 1.00
Lawson Jones 1.00
Nathan Hightower 1.00
C. H. Hatter 1.00
Melvin Kidd 1.00
Otto L. Davis 1.00
Mrs. A. M. Harding 1.00
W. B. Foster 1.00
Charles Mathis 1.00
Joseph Upshaw 1.00
Eddie L. Williams 1.00
James L. Davis 1.00
Louis Vincent 1.00
Sherman Willis ..... .25
Ellis Jones ..... .50
Tyree Fleeks 1.00
Al Larkins 2.00
Ernest Griffin 1.00
Monroe Gage 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. William Harrell ... 3.00
Mint Beverage 1.00
Little Mart Records 2.00
Scott Electric Shop 1.00
Alexander Bishop 1.00
O. C. Brooks 1.00
West Barbecue 1.00
Mrs. John Roland 1.00
Samuel Bishop 1.00

(December 24, 1953)

Ada Mercer, New York, N. Y. 2.00
Bank Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va. 100.00
Jennie E. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa. 10.00
Mrs. Emma Tibbs, Salem, Ohio .. 1.00
Interracial Association of Binghampton, Inc., Binghampton, N. Y. 10.00
B. P. Hicks, Berkeley, Calif. 1.00
520th Transportation Truck Co., APO 216-2 U. S. Army:
Alton P. Fisco 1.00
James Moore 1.00
Nathaniel Green 1.00
Ezell Haynes 1.00
Richard Heyward 1.00
Walter Lambright 2.00
Woodrow Wallace 1.00
Charles Leach 1.00
Lewis Moore, ... 1.00
James McClure 1.00
Joseph Simeon 1.00
Lee Stewart 1.00
Longhorn Thornhill 1.00
William Wright 1.00
Eddie Williams 1.00
Junious Fryer 1.00
Willie J. Gary 1.00
James Ghee 1.00
Andrew Jackson 1.00
Garfield Jackson 1.00
William Langston 1.00
Leon Makie 1.00
Donald McDoyal 1.00
Richard Moore 1.00
Charles Oglesby 1.00
Roy Roquemore 1.00
Clarence Allmon 1.00
Whitney Brown 1.00
Robert Bond ..... .50
Drew Carr 1.00
Nolan Clark 1.00
Willie Morris 1.00
Cleveland Thomas ..... .50
Ramond Vaughn 1.00
Andrew Yarbrough 1.00
Ivan Stuart 1.00
Booker Felder ..... .50
Oliver Peel 1.00
Willie Macklin ..... .50
Josh Burke 1.00
Ardell Collier 1.00
James Fenner ..... .50
Richard Welch 1.00
Jessie Burges 1.00
George Patrick 1.00
Saint J. Boyd 1.00
Jessie Allen ..... .50
Herbert Brooks 1.00
Hender Curruthers 1.00
Arthur Clark 1.00
Walter Ervins ..... .50
Willie Farrow 1.00
Lester Franklin 1.00
John Williams ..... .50
William C. Carr 1.00
Clifford Whiteside 1.00
Lessbe Robbins 1.00
Nathaniel Williams 1.00
Edward Trice 1.00
John Dougherty 2.00
James Butler 1.00
Wilton Carraby 1.00
Hunter Durham 1.00
F. B. Perron, Waupun, Wis. 2.00
Huntington Branch NAACP, Harry G. James, president, Huntington, W. Va. 150.00
Alexander Freeman Lodge 2, FAM W. L. Wood, W. M., Huntington, W. Va. 25.00
Barnett P-TA, Mrs. M. T. Gray, president 25.00
Douglass P-TA, Mrs. Carrie Venable, president .. 25.00
Douglass Alumni Association George A. Reed, president 25.00
Old-Timers Club, Dr. W. K. Elliott, president ... 28.00
Huntington Choral Union, Mrs. Hattie Cain, president 10.00
Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. L. R. Walker, minister ... 16.17
Renaissance Club, Charles Baldwin, president 9.00
The Donnerstags, Mrs. Lenace Gilmore, president . 5.00
The Busy Fingers, Mrs. Mary Hines, president 5.00
Old Duchess Club, Mrs. Lillian Crump, president .. 5.00
Mrs. Lillie Harris 1.50

$829.67
Total collected last week ..$ 870.07
Previous total $14,798.63

Grand total $15,668.70

And Still Growing

'EE' Fund Over $16,000 Mark

The Courier's "EE" Fund Campaign, innoculated with a $200 contribution from the New Orleans Executives Council, rocketed to and over the $16,000 mark this week as it continued its giddy climb in the realm of five figures.

The week's totals of $499.70 were aided no end by a $96 injection from Carl Brown, Chief Sky Cap at the New York International Airport, Queens, L. I. Then, too, encouraging news comes from Lake Charles, La., where the local NAACP Branch's contributions reached the $900 mark.

Mrs. Doresha A. Combre, chairman of the drive, and a strong supporter of the Lake Charles effort, Mrs. E. E. Cohen, chimed in unison "We must reach our goal of $1,000."

CONTRIBUTORS of the pas even days included the follow ng:

(Dec. 28, 1953)

. L. McCray, Waupin, Wis. .....$ 2.0
. J. Burkett, LaPlace, La. 1.0
. K. Upton, Sweetwater, Tenn. . 2.0
Mr. and Mrs. M. Collins, Rome, N. Y. 1.0
arl Brown, Chief Sky Cap, N. Y. International Airport, Idlewild Queens, New York City, N. Y. 96.00
awn E. Watson, Detroit, Mich... 5.00
Mrs. I. Walker, Los Angeles, Calif. 5.00

(Dec. 29, 1953)

. F. Jones, Johnstown, Pa. 1.00
. J. Carter, Madera, Calif. 1.00
. H. Lee, Jefferson City, Mo. ... 1.35
New Orleans Insurance Executives Council, 1128 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orueans, La. 200.00
Vanguard Club, West Palm Beach, Fla. 25.00

(Dec. 30, 1953)

Standard Life Insurance Co., 1530 N. Clarborne Ave., New Orleans, La. 25.00
William Myortt 1.00
Oscar Dalton 1.00
Duffy Wilformed 1.00
Wisconsin State Prison, Waupin, Wis.
Lake Charles NAACP Branch, Route 3, Box 59
Sunlight Baptist Church 10.00
Starlight Baptist Church 10.00
Evergreen Baptist Church 10.00
Mount Olive Baptist Church 5.00
New Light Baptist Church 5.00
Toussant Service Station 5.00
Remainder of contributions—Mrs. D. A. Cambre, chairman, and Mrs. E. E. Cohen 57.85
A. W. Johnson, Boston, Mass. ... 1.00
Isis Court 104, AEOAMS, San Diego, Calif. 13.50
Daughters of Isis Mohamet Court 93, East Chicago, Ind. .. 5.00

(Dec. 31, 1953)

O. D. Munfort, New York City.... 3.00
L. A. Horne, Alamo, Ga. 1.00

Week's Total .....$ 499.70
Previous Total $15,668.70

Grand Total $16,168.40

EE Fund Over As Campaign Tops $16,000

In its final week the Courier "EE" Fund surged to $16,412.52 with a contribution of $103.10 from inmates of the State House of Correction and Branch Prison in Marquette, Mich., as the high note in the week's total of $244.12.

Inmates at the institution wish to remain anonymous, but it is reliably reported that more than half the contributors were white.

This sum, along with a previously reported $582.51 from inmates at Jackson Prison, makes a total of over $700 received in inmate donations.

Also previously received, but not published was $15.55 from the First Institutional Baptist Church of Phoenix, Ariz.

In closing out the "EE" Campaign, the Courier wants to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all those organizations and individuals who made this effort such a tremendous success.

We are truly grateful for your support . . . for the sacrifices you made . . . for proving to all America that Negroes are interested in first-class citizenship . . . and will back up their beliefs with their dollars.

Any further contributions to this worthy cause should be sent direct to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc., 107 West Forty-third Street, New

York, N. Y.

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS
(Week of Jan. 23)

Warden Jacques of State House of Corrections and Branch Prison, Marquette, Mich.	$103.10
Major Robinson, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Regal Hotel and Guest, Los Angeles, Calif.	13.54
Mrs. A. M. Coleman, Miami, Fla.	2.00
Macedonia Baptist Church, Albian, Mich.	20.00
F. A. Hather, Chillicothe, Ohio	2.00
Perkins Ford, Oakland, Calif.	2.00
Percy Carter Jr., Woburn, Mass.	1.00
J. M. Christian, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Nina M. Mack, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Hart, New York, N. Y.	1.00
M. C. Adamson, South Mount, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. E. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Utopia Club, Inc., Mobile, Ala.	33.00
Dr. P. W. Goode, Mobile, Ala.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Linall Hill, Statesville, N. C.	1.00
L. S. Mills, Statesville, N. C.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Sue Dobson, Statesville, N. C.	3.00
Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	20.00
R. J. Conrad, Waupun, Wis.	1.00
St. John Baptist Church, Woburn, Mass.	6.48
Mrs. E Welch, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Mrs. C. Greene, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
La Branche's Pharmacy, New Orleans, La.	5.00
Charles W. Hatcher Sr., Cincinnati, Ohio	2.00
Samuel D. Carmichael, Albrook Air Force Base, Cana Zone	5.00
"Grad Student," Ohio State U., Columbus, Ohio	2.00
Pete Minor, Lima, Ohio	1.00
Marguerite Forte, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Total	$ 244.12
Previous Total	$16,168.40
Grand Total	$16,412.52

* * *

Previously acknowledged, but not printed was the sum of $34 from residents of Coffeyville, Kan.

R. M. Seaton	$10.00
J. C. McCament	3.00
Cameron MacNisson	1.00
P. M. Preble	1.00
Kress and Company	2.00
W. Pool	1.00
J. O. Kerr	1.00
Rinker Sewing Machine Company	1.00
Eileen Ridgeway	1.00
Hal Bray Buick Company	1.00
Mrs. George Renner	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Perry Orman	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Terry	1.00
Elmer Ross	2.00
Skinner Funeral Home	2.00
Mrs. Bertha Zackery	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stewart	1.00
W. L. Hardy	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Will Wooden	2.00
	$34.00

Defense Fund spent $47,456 Thurgood

Afro-American

NAACP leader hails press, public for financial aid

Sat. 2-6-54

NEW YORK (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, reported on Dec. 31, that the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. collected $71,642.50 and spent $47,456.95, between June 1 and Dec. 22, 1953, for the preparation and re - argument of five school segregation cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and the follow - up of these cases.

Declaring that the campaign to raise the necessary funds was a success, Marshall praised the colored press for its work in behalf of the fund. In a report audited by the W. C. Heaton and Company, certified public accountants, Marshall stated:

INCOME: $71,642.50 taken in as follows: colored press solicitations, $17,278.44; general contributions, $15,443.52; committee of "100," $25,170.43, and special fund raising, $13,750.11.

Notes Expenditures

EXPENDITURES: $47,456.95 spent as follows: travel expenses, of non-staff lawyers, $11,722.74; travel expenses of staff lawyers, $3,800.79; lawyers, conferences, $3,053.18; honoraria and expenses of non-legal experts, $9,834.58.

Baltimore

Fund raising expenses, $1,973.45; telephone and telegraph, $1,-$1,973.45; stenographic $2,632.30; messenger service, $64.50; mimeographing, $471.79; mats and photographs, $63.60, and printing $12,720.

The fund has a remaining balance of $24,185.55.

Explaining that the fight for first class citizenship still goes on for colored people, Marshall said more expenses can be expected to carry on the battle in the future.

Of the financial support and colored press, Marshall said in part:

"The colored press and its readers must be proud of this trerific response to a real emergency. When the story is finally written of this era, the colored press will certainly have its high place on the credit side of the leger."

AIDS LEGAL DEFENSE—J. Mercer Burrell, right, grand director of the civil rights division of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, presents Thurgood Marshall, director of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, with $200 in checks toward its legal work.

Defense Fund spent $47,456-Thurgood

Afro-American P. 3

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The colored press and its readers must be proud of this terrific response to a real emergency. When the story is finally written of this era, the colored press will certainly have its high place on the credit side of the ledger.

Sat. 1-9-54

Freedom Fund upped by $346

NEW YORK — Six trade union locals and eight local branches of the NAACP contributed a total of $346.54 to the association's Fight for Freedom Fund during the week ending Jan. 20.

The contributing trade union locals, all affiliates of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, include:

Fort Worth, Texas, $50; Mason City, Iowa, $25; Des Moines, Iowa, $25; $15 each from Evansville, Ind., and Chicago, Ill.; and $10 from Wichita, Kan.

The contributing local NAACP branches include:

Morris county, N.J., $100; Leavenworth, Kans., $25; Clayton county, Ala., $20; Montgomery, W. Va., $17.24; Dillon, S. C. $13.75; Monongahela Valley, Pa., $10.50; Fayette, W. Va., $10.05; and Oakland county, Mich., $10.

$1,214 donated to NAACP fund

NEW YORK — A state group and seven local units of the NAACP have contributed a total of $1,164.27 to the association's Fight for Freedom Fund. Another contribution of $50 was received from Ike Smalls, Des Moines, Ia.

The Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches sent in a contribution of $500. Other branches contributing include Newark, $406.35; Schenectady, N.Y., $127.42; Easton, Pa., and Butte, Montana, $50 each; Monongahela Valley, Pa., $10.50; Greggton, Texas, and Corona, N.Y.: $10 each.

Contribute $727 more to Fight For Freedom Fund

NEW YORK — Branches, churches and individuals this week contributed a total of $727.85 to the Fight for Freedom Fund of the NAACP.

Contributions included: Anson, Conn., $100; Chicago Heights, Ill., $41.11; Parkersburg, W. Va., $32.50; Norwalk, Conn., $31.10; Dothan, Ala., $30.00; Saginaw, Mich., $25.04; Three Rivers, Mich., $18.75; Wadmalow Island, S.C., $15.00; Laurel, Miss., $11.60 and $5.00 from the Brooklyn, N.Y. college chapter.

Churches Give

Contributions received directly from churches included $50 from the AME Zion church, Salisbury, N.C., and $32.75 from the Pilgrim Baptist church, St. Paul, Minn.

Individual contributors included Mrs. H. Scoville, Taconic, Conn., $100; Mrs. Hendley Calloway, New York City, $50, and an anonymous person who donated $185.

NAACP Fund drive richer by $459.84

NEW YORK — Labor unions, churches, fraternities, local NAACP branches and individuals last week continued their financial support of the NAACP's Fight for Freedom campaign, by contributing a total of $459.84 to the cause.

The campaign aims to wipe out all racial discrimination and segregation in the United States by Jan. 1, 1963 the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. sent $200 to the Fight for Freedom.

Chicago Heights Gift

The Chicago Heights, Ill., branch of the Association also forwarded $200. and the NAACP branch in Johnstown, Pa., $13.34 The funds from Johnstown were collected by local churches.

Local 1 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, in Ottumwa, Iowa, sent $25.00; and Alpha Pi Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Norfolk, Va., $20.00. Miss Ella C Carey, of the Bronx, New York sent $1.50.

Court ruling hike NAACP contributions

NEW YORK—In response to a special appeal following the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation, 36 contributors last week sent in a total of $2,710 to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund.

An additional $571 was received from an individual contributor, a labor union, two persons who made initial payments on life memberships and eight local units of the NAACP.

Two Give $500

Contributions of $500 each were received from Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Durham; Central Life Insurance Co. of Florida, $300; Dr. E. N. Ezidore, Gramercy, La., $150;

Dr. James E. Martin, Philadelphia; Dr. James M. Pair, Baltimore; Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.; Ministerial Alliance, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, Washington; Harry Enblestein, Chicago; and the Superior Life Insurance Co., Detroit, $100 each.

$50 Contributors

Frank Schiffman, New York; Ira Gershwin, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mrs. Gertrude Brown, Port Arthur, Texas; Dr. Robert M. Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Richard M. Harris, Rochester, N.Y.; and Harold J. Drescher, New York;

$35, $25, $20, $10, $5

Robert L. Brokenburr, Indianapolis, $35; $25 each, Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville; Melvin De Groote, St. Louis; Hugo Heydorn, Jamaica, L.I.; Augustus K. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Dr. T. L. Lowrie, Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayer; and Frederic G. Melcher, New York.

Capt. Henry C. Everett, $20; $15 each, Allen and Edwards, Jamaica, L.I.; Eisner and Lubin Foundation, New York; $10 each, C. A. Cowan, Knoxville; St. Paul Church and Harry W. Harris, Rochester; and J. H. Garfunkel, New York; and $5 each, Mrs. O. B. Taylor and Dr. A. J. Bacote, Knoxville.

Life Member Payments

First payments of life memberships were made by Sgt. Joseph F. Laine of Louisville and H. B. Law of Chicago. Local 82, Chicago, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, sent in $10.

The San Antonio, Texas, youth council led the NAACP contributions with $150, followed by the New Castle, Pa., branch with $100.

Other NAACP units contributed as follows: Brewton, Ala., $50; Arcadia, La., $25; Cedar Rapids, Ia., $12; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., and Allen High School, Asheville, N.C., $10 each; and University of Michigan, $4.

Senator gives NAACP $1,000

NEW YORK — Sen. and Mrs. Herbert Lehman last week contributed $1,000 to the Fight for Freedom campaign of the NAACP. The campaign seeks to rid America of racial discrimination and segregation by Jan. 1, 1963 — the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The week's total of campaign contributions—$1,971—was received at campaign headquarters here both from private individuals and from local branches and a state unit of the association.

GRIFFITH M. Gunther, of New York paid $500 to become a life member of the NAACP, while Mrs. Mary Tobias Messner, also of this city, sent $50 as an initial payment on an association life membership. Donald Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio, donated $5 to the campaign.

32b 1954

NAACP FIGHTING FUND FOR FREEDOM

$280,000 in till for freedom fight

(By Staff Correspondent)

DALLAS, Tex.—The NAACP's Fighting Fund for Freedom has collected a total of $280,000 in memberships and donations during the six months of 1954 and is five times ahead of its schedule in the collection of money for life memberships.

This was the encouraging report given to the 45th annual convention Friday by Edward R. Dudley, former Ambassador to Liberia and currently special assistant in charge of the Freedom Fund whose aim is to raise 10 million dollars by 1963.

$18,000 At Dinner

Mr. Dudley made his report to the convention on the morning after the organization had collected $18,900 in cash at a Freedom Fund dinner attended by 1,500 persons at the Casa Linda Lodge which opened its doors to colored people for the first time.

He said that as of June 20 the Freedom Fund had received a total of $239,000 in donations and $23,000 in life membership payments, making a total of $280,000.

Of the $18,000 raised in cash at the Thursday night meeting, the host state of Texas came up with a total of $6,100 which was proudly presented the organization on behalf of Texas by A. Maceo Smith, secretary of the Texas State Conference of branches and a national board member.

Ahead of Schedule

Mr. Dudley told the press that the NAACP is five times ahead of its schedule in the collection of money for life memberships.

He attributed this in part to the fact that there are now two ways to obtain them. One by paying $100 for a period of five years or the other by payments of $50 for 10 years.

Dudley said he feels certain that the organization will raise a million dollars this year and thus keep abreast of its schedule to raise 10 million dollars by 1963.

Scheduled to Die March 5

Set 'Defense Fund' For Doomed Fikes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A "Save Fikes Defense Fund" is being organized by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches.

W. C. Patton, state NAACP president, announced here that the organization is out to raise $10,000 for the legal defense fund in connection with Willie Earl Fikes of Dallas County who has been given ninety-nine years in one case and the electric chair in another on charges of rape and night-time burglary. Fikes is scheduled to die March 5.

HE WAS TRIED both times at Selma, Ala. Court-appointed lawyers represented him in the first case in which the verdict was ninety-nine years. Attorneys, Peter A. Hall and Orzell Billingsley Jr., defended him in the second trial.

Hall and Billingsley succeeded in getting the indictment abolished because of irregularities in the jury list. Fikes was re-indicted with the issued of Negro jury exclusion raised but it was overruled.

Patton in his prepared statement "The NAACP will also attack the practice of (alleged) systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury (service) as is done in most Alabama counties. You can help the NAACP do what should be done to save Fikes and expose (alleged) illegal practices by giving a liberal contribution."

He urged that all contributions be sent to Alabama State NAACP Conference, 1630 Fourth Avenue, North, Room 613, Birmingham, Ala.

Have You Contributed?

NAACP Urges Aid For Fikes' Fund

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Funds to provide Willie E. Fikes, now under a death sentence with legal counsel, began coming into the NAACP this week.

Fikes was sentenced to die in the electric chair March 5 on a charge of burglary and rape by a Dallas County (Selma) jury.

Fikes is being represented by NAACP lawyers who, in the face of threats and danger are putting up a good defense. However, the NAACP needs additional money.

SEVERAL CHURCHES, individuals and organizations have already contributed. Have you?

Fikes has a wife and four children and is only 28 years of age, as he sits and awaits the clock to strike his fatal hour.

Everybody is urged and should give the NAACP. It is an organization working for others—yes, for others.

Your help is needed now.

"Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard."

Send all contributions to:

Alabama State NAACP
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Room 613
Birmingham, Ala.

Anniston Baptists To Hear NAACP Director-Counsel

ANNISTON, Ala. — Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of New York City, is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting set for 3 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 24 at the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church here, pastored by the Rev. D. C. Washington.

The announcement was made by W. C. Patton, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches, who said that the speaking would climax the quarterly meeting of the state NAACP executive board.

Mr. Marshall was chief counsel in the school case pending before the United States Supreme Court in which the segregated school system was attacked as unconstitutional.

Poll Tax Campaign Started

Mr. Patton also announced that a statewide poll tax paying and voter-registration campaign has been launched by the NAACP in cooperation with a number of other civic, patriotic, church and related groups. Deadline for paying the poll tax is Feb. 1.

He also pointed out that the state NAACP conference is sponsoring a "Fikes Legal Defense Fund" in connection with Willie Earl Fikes, 28-year-old father of four children, who has been sentenced to death by a Dallas County jury. Fikes is accused of "first-degree burglary" in connection with the alleged night-time entry into certain homes in Selma, Ala. This is capital defense under Alabama law. He is also under 99-year sentence under another conviction.

The NAACP is seeking money with which to appeal the death sentence.

Attorneys Peter A. Hall and Orzell Billingsley Jr., of Birmingham are handling the Fikes defense. They were successful in attacking the original indictment by having it set aside. But Fikes was re-indicted. The defense lawyers attacked the indictment and the jury panel but were overruled.

Contributions should be sent to the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, Room 613, Masonic Temple Building, 1630-4th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala.

Gains Cited By NAACP Legal Chief

Noted Lawyer Says Segregation Bars Are Falling Rapidly

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP, gave the first Edwin R. Embree Lecture in the 1953-54 series at Dillard University, March [illegible].

Attorney Marshall, who directed the December case before the U. S. Supreme Court attacking segregation in public education, was introduced by Dr. A. W. Dent, president, and spoke on segregation and desegregation.

* * *

THE EDWIN R. EMBREE Memorial Lecture Series was established at Dillard in 1952 by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

"The important thing to remember "Mr. Marshall said" is that the fight toward complete integration of all Americans into our society is moving ahead. We have passed the crossroads. We are moving toward a completely integrated society, North and South.

"THOSE WHO DOUBT this and those who are afraid to complete integration without regard to race or color are victims of a background based upon long indoctrination of only one side of the controversy in this country.

"They kow only of one side of slavery, the biased reports about Reconstruction and the long standing theory supporting the "legality" of the separate but equal doctrine..

* * *

"THE RESULTS of an effort to get a full picture of desegregation in American communities are now available.. These results clearly show that in the past ten years, America has undergone a startling, dramatic, and completely unprecedented change in race relations - and all for the better.

Racial desegregation has been attempted successfully in literally hundreds of instances, in all regions, and in all walks of life. In addtiion to the more noticeable areas of schools and the armed forces, complete success has been reported in desegregating public housing projects, labor unions, Catholic and Protestant churches, public and private swimming pools, professional organizations, some YMCA's and many YWCA's, Southern industries, officers and enlisted men's clubs and housing areas on army posts, hospitals, summer camps, and many other areas - even cemeteries.

* * *

"THE SUCCESS of racial desegregation has been shown to be related not so much to the type of community that is involved or the prejudice of its members as to the close adherence to a set of specific principles. The accomplishment of effective and efficient desegregation with a minimum of social disturbance depends on the following five things:

1. There must be a clear and unequivocal statement of policy by leaders with prestige, and by authority officials.

2. There must be firm enforcement and persistent execution of the non-segregation policy in the face of initial resistance.

3. Authorities and law enforcement officials must show a willingness to deal with violations, attempted violations and incitement to violations by resort to the law and by strong enforcement acton.

4. Authoriites must refuse to employ, engage in or tolerate subterfuges, gerrymandering or **other devices for evading the principle and the fact of desegregation.**

5. The accomplishment of desegregation must be accompanied by continual interpretation of the reasons for the action, appealing to the democratic and moral values of all persons involved." said

Keep on fighting,' Ike tells NAACP

1,100 hear talk at unit's Freedom Fulfillment rally

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower urged the NAACP Wednesday to continue its struggle for the freedom of all citizens and promised to do his utmost to bring about realization of the organization's goals.

Introduced by NAACP board chairman, Channing H. Tobias, at the first Freedom Fulfillment conference of the association, the President stated that "wherever the federal authority extends, I will do my utmost to bring into reality this equality among men."

As evidence of his determination the President cited the elimination of segregation and discrimination in the armed services and the District of Columbia during his administration.

30 States, D.C. Represented

The conference was held in the Inter-departmental auditorium of the labor department building. Approximately 1,100 delegates from 30 states and the District were in attendance at the one-day meeting.

The historic sessions were held to launch the NAACP's Fighting Fund for Freedom campaign to raise one million dollars annually in the struggle against discrimination for the next 10 years.

Plans for the 10 million dollar fund were announced last year at the association's annual meeting in St. Louis by Dr. Tobias.

Eyes Freedom Centennial

Dr. Tobias first conceived the idea of the Fighting Fund which will be used to help bring about the complete freedom of the colored man in the United States by 1963, 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation.

Speaking without a written text, the President told the host of delegates, dignitaries and officials at the conference that he believed in the statement of Lincoln that all men are created equal.

The conference opened at 9:30 a.m. sharp with Carl R. Johnson, president of the Kansas City Branch, presiding. AMEZ Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood gave the invocation.

Welcoming remarks were given by Arthur B. Spingarn, national president of the NAACP, who told of the purpose of the "Fighting Fund for Freedom."

Delegates Pledge Million Dollars To Fighting Fund

WASHINGTON—The campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to win complete freedom for Negro Americans by January 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, has been formally launched with Presidential approbation.

Addressing 1,300 delegates from 36 states at the NAACP-sponsored Freedom Fulfillment Conference here on March 10, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, extended "good wishes for the prosecution of their work". Presented to the audience by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, and warmly received by the officers and members of the Association, the President reiterated his pledge to do his "utmost, wherever the federal authority clearly extends, to bring into reality the ideal of equality among all men who assume the responsibility."

In pursuit of this goal, he said, "great progress has been made" in two areas — the armed forces and the District of Columbia. "With respect to these," he went on, "I expressed certain convictions and determinations. In not all cases have the full results been achieved, but we are still trying."

REAFFIRMS LINCOLN CREED

"I believe most sincerely in the statement of Lincoln that this nation was 'dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," the President affirmed. "I believe with the authors of the Declaration of Independence that men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; and furthermore I believe that the vast majority, the great mass of Americans, want to make those concepts a living reality in their lives . . . . They do not want to make differentiations among peoples based upon inconsequential matters of nature involving color and race."

Jonining the President in speaking to the conference were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director, Trusteeship Division of the United Nations; Senator Herbert Lehman of New York; and the following NAACP officials, Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Dr. Tobias; Kelly Alexander, president, North Carolina State NAACP; Walter White, executive secretary, and Franklin H. Williams, NAACP West Coast regional director. Messages from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Paul Hoffman and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes were read by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.

The delegates made commitments to raise this year in their respective local communities and states a total of more than $500,000 in the Association's drive to raise a Million Dollars annually for its Fight for Freedom. Reports were made by the delegates on local plans and progress in the campaign to eliminate all racial discrimination and segregation before the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

WELCOMED BY SPINGARN

Welcoming the delegates to the conference, Mr. Spingarn recalled that the Fight for Freedom campaign was initiated by Dr. Tobias at the NAACP convention in St. Louis last June. The one-day meeting, he said, "promises to become an historic occasion," forecasting "the final phase of our work to remove the last vestige of racial disabilities."

Mr. Spingarn recounted "substantial gains" made since 1909 when the NAACP was conceived. These gains, he asserted, "have been made largely due to the unrelenting, uncompromising and insistent struggle of our Association. We have resisted and attacked racial discrimination and segregation on every level and in all sections of the country."

SENATOR LEHMAN SPEAKS

Senator Lehman departed from his prepared text to tell the audience that his FEPC had been favorably reported out of the Senate Labor Committee that morning. He warned, however, that this step by no means assures victory for the bill to provide equality of job opportunity.

Speaking for his measure which has enforcement powers, the New York senator said that those who believe in a purely educational FEPC are "either deluded or insincere."

Enactment of a purely educational measure he declared, "would constitute an illusion of progress, without any significant progress at all. Such a measure," he warned, "would lull many people into believing that something had been done, that an obligation had been discharged, that a responsibility had been met. It would appease some guilty consciences. It would provide a basis for a claim of accomplishment. But it would actually accomplish little, if anything. It would constitute running backward."

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Speaking on plans for the future, Mr. White warned that should adverse decisions be handed down in the pending public school segregation cases. "We shall not be deterred but will go back again and again until every vestige of racial separation in schools or other tax-supported institutions is abolished. This will be done under the brilliant, phenomenally successful direction of our legal staff headed by Thurgood Marshall, our distinguished special counsel.

"We of the NAACP do not believe, and we totally reject the assertions of certain demagogues, that the people of the South are so subversively lawless that they will meet with violence Supreme Court decisions against segregation. Should any deliberately fomented violence occur, it will most assuredly not be of our making. We are confident that federal and state law enforcement agencies will swiftly and vigorously take care of trouble-makers."

Mr. White said he was "embarrassed and humiliated" by the charge of race discrimination in the United States made at the Inter-American Conference in Caracas. "I'm all the more embarrassed," he declared, "because we all know that the charge made by Mrs. Cecelia Panel de Remon, wife of the President of Panama, is true."

BUNCHE CITES BIAS COSTS

It is impossible, Dr. Bunche told the delegates, "to calculate the tremendous costs to the nation of racial and religious bigotry. They are a seriously divisive influence amongst all our people. They spread the venom of racial and religious hatred amongst us. They create resentment, unrest and disturbances in our communities. They deprive us of our maximum national unity at a time when our way of life and all that we stand for is gravely threatened from without. They prevent us from using a substantial part of our manpower effectively even though we are seriously short of manpower to meet the change confronting us from abroad."

The goal of the Negro American the UN official said, "is as simple as it is fair. He asks that he be weighed and treated in the society on the same scale and basis as every other citizen; that he be accepted or rejected, not as a group on the automatic basis of his color, but as an individual, in accordance with whatever merit he may possess."

REPORT FROM THE REGIONS

"Any politician or government official who says that Negroes in the South are satisfied with segregation is misrepresenting the truth," Mr. Alexander declared. "It is our belief that if the Negro is going to have freedom and justice and be an American citizen, segregation must go. We don't want to be kept in a position part-free, part-equal, part-citizen and part-man. We want to enjoy full rights of citizenship," the militant NAACP leader in North Carolina told the conference.

Reporting on developments on the West Coast, Mr. Williams said that there was a tendency among many Negroes who have fled the South and settled in the West to believe that their problem is solved.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," the NAACP's director-counsel from San Francisco, asserted. "There is plenty of discrimination and segregation in the western states and it is our responsibility to step up the fight against bias in this multi-racial region."

"THE ACHILLES HEEL"

In a message read by Mr. Wilkins, Ambassador Lodge, head of the United States delegation to the United Nations, conceded that racial discrimination is "our most vulnerable point — the Achilles heel of our foreign policy."

"We live in a world in which anything that happens in the United States that savors of racial discrimination is seized upon by the enemies of our country and is used with great effect to stir up hatred against us .... Our Vice President, Richard Nixon, confirmed this recently after his return from the Far East. He said that 'the performances and activities of Americans, both individually and collectively, in matters of discrimination have a profound reaction throughout the Far East.' No single step that we could take would do our country's prestige more good in the world than to solve all thes eracial problems."

THE CLOSING WORD

Concluding the day's activities, Dr. Tobias made an appeal for mass support of the NAACP and the Fight for Freedom. "Not only should individuals respond to the NAACP call," he said, "but organizations of every kind should join us for the NAACP is a unique association not incompetition with any other organization. Whatever its program may be, every organization of a social, civic, educational, fraternal, or economic nature should support the fight which this organization is making for physical as well as spiritual emancipation."

In addition to White, Wilkins, and Williams, staff members who spoke at the conference included Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington Bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; and Edward R. Dudley, special assistant in charge of the Fight for Freedom.

The morning session of the day-long conference was presided over by Carl Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo., NAACP branch and a member of the national Board of Directors. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, also a board member, was chairman of the afternoon session. Music was rendered by the Howard University Choir under the direction of Warner Lawson. The Rt. Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, Bishop of the AME Zion Church opened the meeting with an invocation.

The conference received extensive newspaper, radio, television and newsreel coverage.

EISENHOWER ADDRESSES CIVIL RIGHTS GATHERING.—President Eisenhower told delegates to a Freedom Fulfillment conference held by the NAACP in Washington, D. C., March 10, that the association's "struggle" for civil rights is "producing results." With President Eisenhower on the platform are (left to right): Judge William H. Hastie (extreme left), Philadelphia, NAACP board member; Arthur B. Spingarn, association president; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division and member of the Board of Directors, NAACP; Carl R. Johnson, board member and president, Kansas City, Mo., branch, NAACP; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, NAACP board member; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's board of directors; Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Maxwell Rabb, White House staff member.

32b 1954

Pres. Eisenhower And Ralph Bunche To Speak March 10

New York, Feb. 4.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of United Nations fame will join President Eisenhower on the platform at the one-day Freedom Fulfillment Conference which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is sponsoring in Washington on March 10.

In letters to N. A. A. C. P. units throughout the country, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors, and Walter White executive secretary, call for representatives attendance at the conference which will be devoted to spotlighting national attention on steps needed to fulfil the Emancipation Proclamation by 1963." Each of the Association's 1300 branches is urged to send at least one representative to the conference.

Sessions will be held in the Interdepartmental Auditorium where local and state leaders of the NAACP will work out with board and staff members further plans for the Fight for Freedom and for raising $1,000,000 annually. This sum is needed to carry out the program to achieve complete emancipation by the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's proclamation on January 1, 1963.

10-Year War Launched on Racial Bars

By Frank R. Kent, Jr.
Post Reporter

Personally assured of President Eisenhower's support in its aims, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday launched its 10-year crusade to eradicate racial barriers.

The President delivered an informal five-minute address at 12:30 p. m. yesterday to approximately 1300 delegates of the association from 30 states and the District of Columbia in the Interdepartmental Auditorium.

The one-day Freedom Fulfillment Conference was held as a "kickoff" meeting for the NAACP'S drive for the elmination of racial barriers by the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. To achieve that goal, the association is seeking one million dollars each year for 10 years. At the close of the meeting, Walter White executive secretary, announced that a total of $500,651 already had been pledged.

In an off-the-cuff speech Mr. Eisenhower pledged his Administration to keep pushing the cause of racial equality. He was introduced by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board. The President said he believed "most sincerely" in the assertion of Abraham Lincoln that the Nation was dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, and of the Declaration of Independence that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights.

"I believe the great majority of Americans want to make this concept a living reality in their daily lives," the President said. "By and large the great mass of the American people want to be decent and good and just. They do not want to make discriminations based on differences of nature, of race and color."

The President said he believed the struggle for equality over the decades was producing results. He warned, however, that "Ideals are never reached by imperfect human beings."

Post 32 P.4 Washington, D.C. Thurs 2-11-54

© Douglas Chevalier—The Washington Post

President Eisenhower talks to leaders of the Freedom Fulfillment Conference before addressing delegates. From left are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; Carl R. Johnson; Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Judge Theodore Spaulding, of Philadelphia; the President; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

The main thing, he said, was to keep on trying.

Mr. Eisenhower said there had been two points where results were most marked. One was "right here in the District of Columbia" and the other was in the armed services.

Recalling that he had declared his position on civil rights many times before and after election, the President said: "Wherever the Federal authority clearly extends, I will do my utmost to bring into living reality this expression of equality among men."

In the afternoon, Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) told the conference: "The issue of civil rights is not a static thing. It is not a thing to be achieved in the quiet fullness of time. It will not wait upon political developments and it will not wait upon our convenience."

In the morning session, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, said race prejudice saps the nation's moral strength, spreads venom and provides propaganda ammunition for the enemy.

Delegates who listened to the full day of speeches and reports included approximately 200 from the District, 300 from Virginia and 150 from Maryland. Between major speeches, spokesmen for the various branches and state conferences made brief reports.

E. B. Henderson, of the District delegation, told the conference that progress had been made in the racial situation here. "You can go to almost any place in the city and have a meal," he said. "This evening if you want entertainment, you need have no fear in going to see any moving picture in the downtown area.

"There still are things to be done, however. We still have segregated schools and we still can't operate cars and buses of the transit company."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, presented two veerans now living at the Soldiers Home, John R. Bates and Preston Holliday. Mitchell said Bates was leading the fight against segregation in the home.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, told the delegates: "In the next ten years we actually have got to do more than we have done in the past 91 years."

Carl R. Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo. branch presided at the morning session. Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, a member of the NAACP board, presided in the afternoon. Dr. Arthur B. Spingarn is president.

Senator Lehman To Address NAACP Freedom Conference

Post 2-12-54 p. 2

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — In addition to President Eisenhower, the one-day Freedom Fulfillment Conference of the NAACP will be addressed by Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York and national officers of the Association, Walter White, executive secretary, announced today.

Association leaders scheduled to address the conference include Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors; Carl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., attorney and member of the Board; and others. Staff members will be available as resource personnel.

The conference has been called for March 10 in Washington at which time the Fight for Freedom campaign will be formally launched with the participation of local and state leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Delegates from all sections of the country will join with national officers and staff in devising ways and means of stepping up the Association campaign to eliminate all racial discrimination and segregation. Also to be considered will be methods of raising $1,000,000 annually to implement the Association's accelerated and expanded program.

The Fight for Freedom was initiated at the St. Louis convention of the NAACP last summer with the objective of achieving complete emancipation by January 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

President Reiterates His Intention to End Racial Segregation

President Eisenhower yesterday reiterated his intention of doing what he can to end racial segregation wherever the Federal authority extends.

He spoke at a conference sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Departmental Auditorium. The conference was called by the NAACP to launch a Fight for Freedom campaign designed to "complete the emancipation of the Negro by January 1, 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

In a brief speech of welcome to the delegates, Gen. Eisenhower pointed to the District of Columbia and armed services as two areas where his administration had suggested in reducing racial discrimination. He did not go into details.

Gen. Eisenhower declared:

"I believe most sincerely in the statement of Lincoln that this Nation is dedicated to the principle that all men were created equal."

Hold to Ideals, He Says.

He called upon the delegates to stick to their ideals but pointed out that "ideals are never realized by imperfect humans." He added in an aside, "I hope this doesn't sound like a sermon."

He went on to say that wherever the Federal authority clearly extends he will do his utmost to bring into reality the equality of all citizens.

In opening the conference, Arthur Spingarn, president of the NAACP, revealed the Fight for Freedom Committee had set a goal of $1 million a year to obtain the objective of "the completion of the emancipation of the Negro by January 1, 1963."

He declared:

"This conference promises to become an historic occasion. We are confidently hopeful that it foretells the final phase of our work to remove the last vestige of racial disabilities."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, reviewed the progress made in wiping out racial discrimination since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Cites Recent Actions.

"During recent years the courts, and especially the United States Supreme Court, have struck mighty blows against proscription of opportunity and constitutional rights," he declared. "The executive branch of the Government and notably Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower have used their influence and power to eradicate the color line."

"Least has been done by the Congress which has not enacted one major law against race prejudice since the days of reconstruction," he added.

Mr. White warned the conference of two dangers to their program—one from the Communists and the other from "the current hysterical flinging of accusations against even our most honored public servants."

Sees Coalition Movement.

Mr. White said the Communist Party is now trying to create a "popular coalition movement" of diverse groups in the United States. He said:

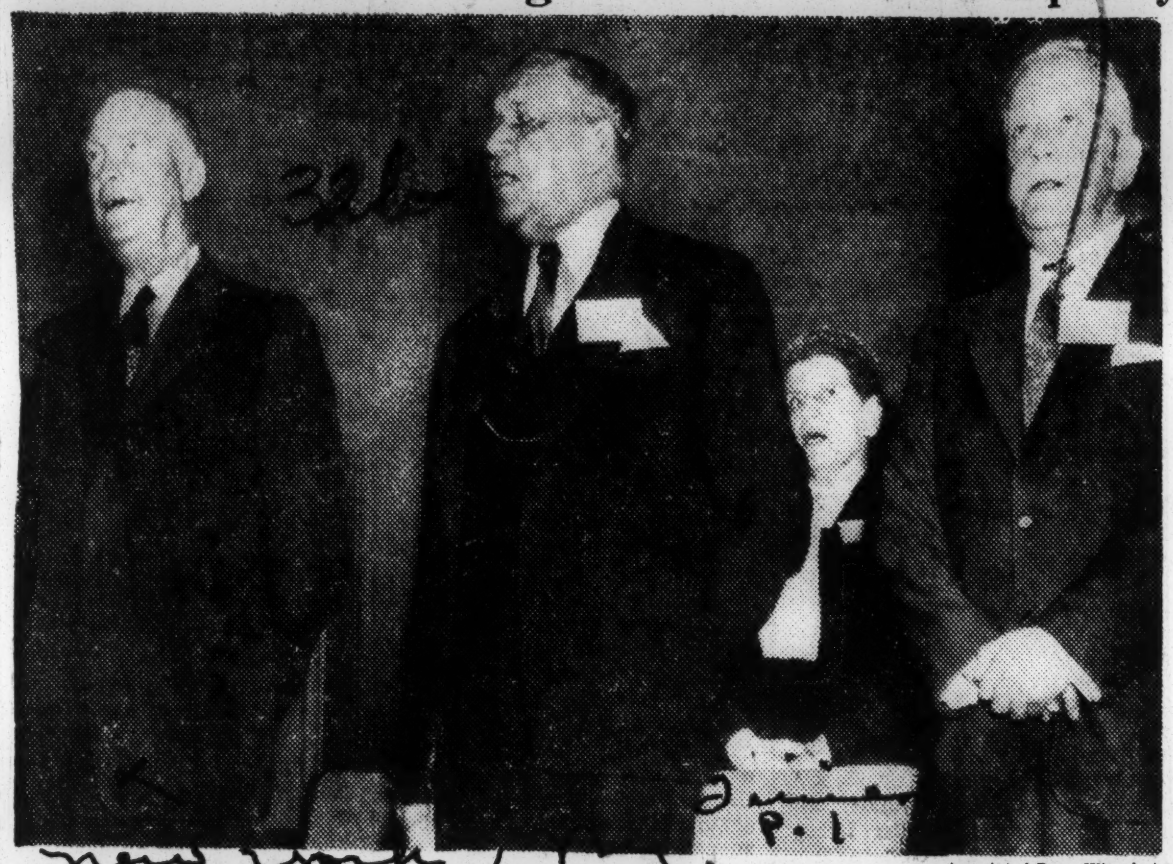
"The latest Communist scheme resurrects the ridiculous proposal of a Negro nation in the black belt of the South, which was laughed into oblivion by Negroes when it was proposed 20 years ago. With equal blindness to their total failures of the past to ensnare Negroes in their party's web, the new Communist directive talks verbosely about achieving full support for the fight for the 'liberation' of the Negro nation."

Mr. White said Negroes must be on guard constantly against efforts to pervert the cause for which they were fighting, adding:

"Be continuously alert in keeping Communists out of the Fight for Freedom campaign. But do so intelligently and with scrupulous regard for fairness. Don't let the current climate of fear and smear cause you to ape the tactics which endanger America in keeping subversives in either the left or the right out of the NAACP."

About 1,000 delegates registered for the one-day conference.

Eisenhower Renews Pledge to Strive for Racial Equality



Associated Press Wirephoto

President Eisenhower sings the Star Spangled Banner at opening session of conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Joining in the anthem are Dr. Channing H. Tobias, center, chairman, and Walter White, executive secretary of group.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 10—President Eisenhower today pledged anew that wherever the Federal authority extended he would do his utmost to bring about racial equality. The President made the pledge at the Freedom Fulfillment Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference was called in conjunction with a ten-year "Fight for Freedom," inaugurated by the association a year ago to eliminate remaining racial barriers by 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves. Many speakers at the meeting to the pending Supreme Court decision on school segregation as possibly an extremely significant milestone toward the goal.

President Eisenhower said he believed in President Lincoln's statement that this nation was dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal and with the writers of the Declaration of Independence that all men were endowed with certain inalienable rights.

There are vociferous minorities that do not hold to the concepts set forth by the Founding Fathers, the President said, and added: "But by and large the mass of Americans want to be decent, good, and just and don't want to make a difference based on inconsequential facts of color or race."

The President said that ideals were seldom achieved fully, but that the very striving for them made people better.

"The struggle which in your case has gone on for many decades," he said, "is producing results.

At this point he promised that "Wherever the Federal authority extends, I will do my utmost to bring into living reality equality among all men."

President Eisenhower declared that "great improvements" had been made on wiping out racial bias in "the armed services in all places to which they extend, and right here in the District of Columbia."

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, said that the organization, which brought the five school segregation test cases now awaiting Supreme Court decision, hoped to add "five more victories" to the fifty-three already tallied in the Supreme Court.

He Criticizes Congress

During recent years, he said, the courts have "struck mighty blows against proscription of opportunity and constitutional rights." The Executive Branch, "notably the Administrations of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower" have used influence and power to eradicate the color line, he asserted.

However, Congress "has not enacted one major law against race prejudice since the days of Reconstruction," Mr. White declared. His reference was to the Reconstruction period after the Civil War.

He said that the association rejected "assertions of certain demagogues that the people of the South are so subversively lawless that they will meet with violence Supreme Court decisions against segregation."

"Should any deliberately fomented violence occur," he said, "it will most assuredly not be of our making."

Mr. White said that the Negroes of this country had rejected communism and put no credence in its recently revived "popular coalition movement" with its resurrection of the "ridiculous proposal of a Negro nation in the Black Belt of the South."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, said: "As a Negro my demand is very simple. I just want to be an American."

He declared Negro Americans knew they were right in fighting for equality, whereas other Americans had the uncomfortable feeling of knowing that "all the world is raising its eyebrows against them."

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States Ambassador to the United Nations, said in a speech read by Roy Wilkins of the N. A. A. C. P. staff that racial discrimination was this country's most vulnerable point—the Achilles' heel of our foreign policy."

He said it was to the "everlasting credit of Negro common sense in this country that, "in spite of many just grievances they never as a people were deluded by Communists."

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York, announced to the group that the Fair Employment Practices Bill of which he is a sponsor had been approved this morning by the Senate Labor Committee.

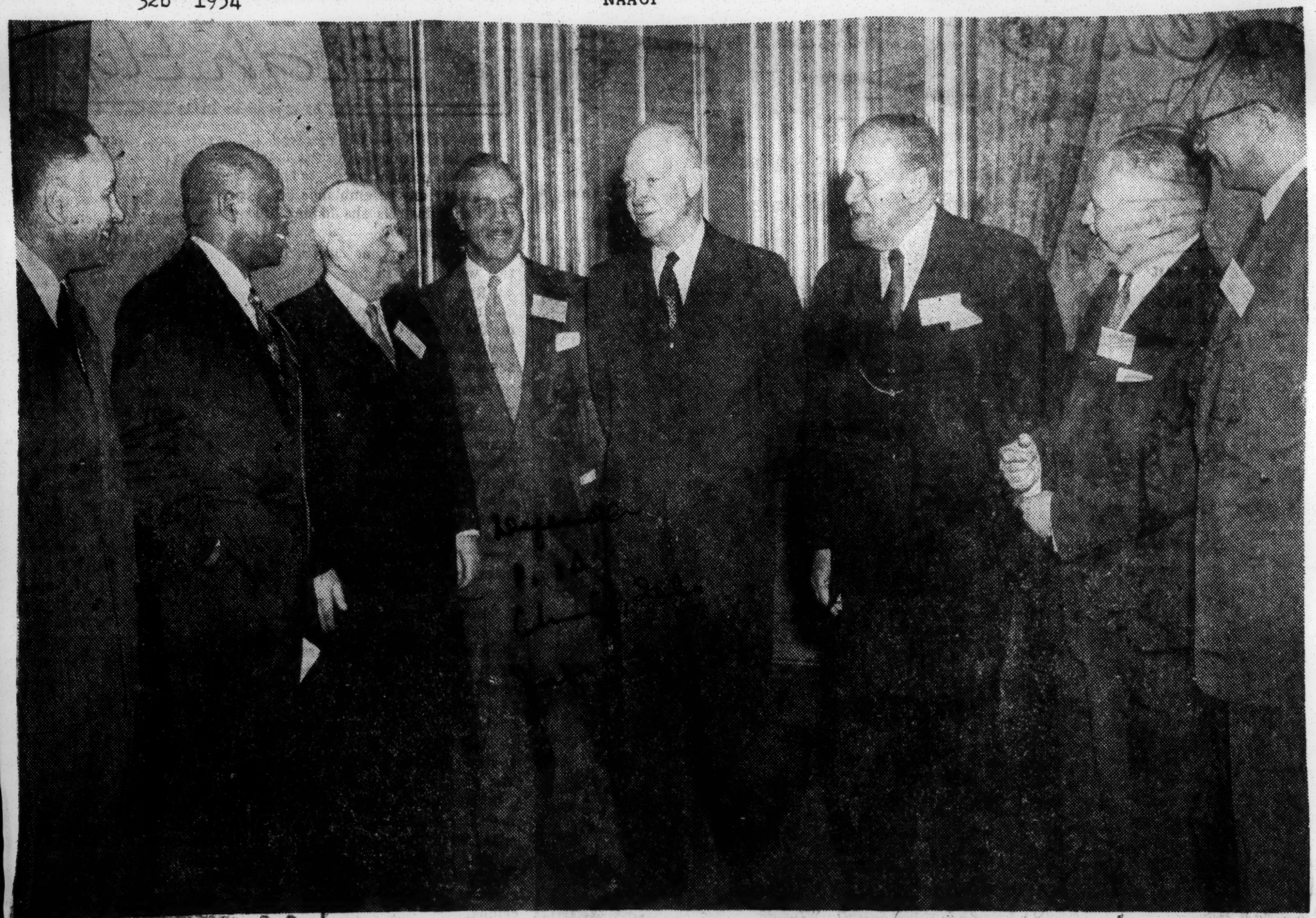
Anything less than the bill, he said, would be futile. He said those who opposed compulsory measures were "either deluded or insincere."

He asserted that a bill sponsored by Senator Everett Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, was an educational, not an enforcement bill, and if passed would mean "running backward."

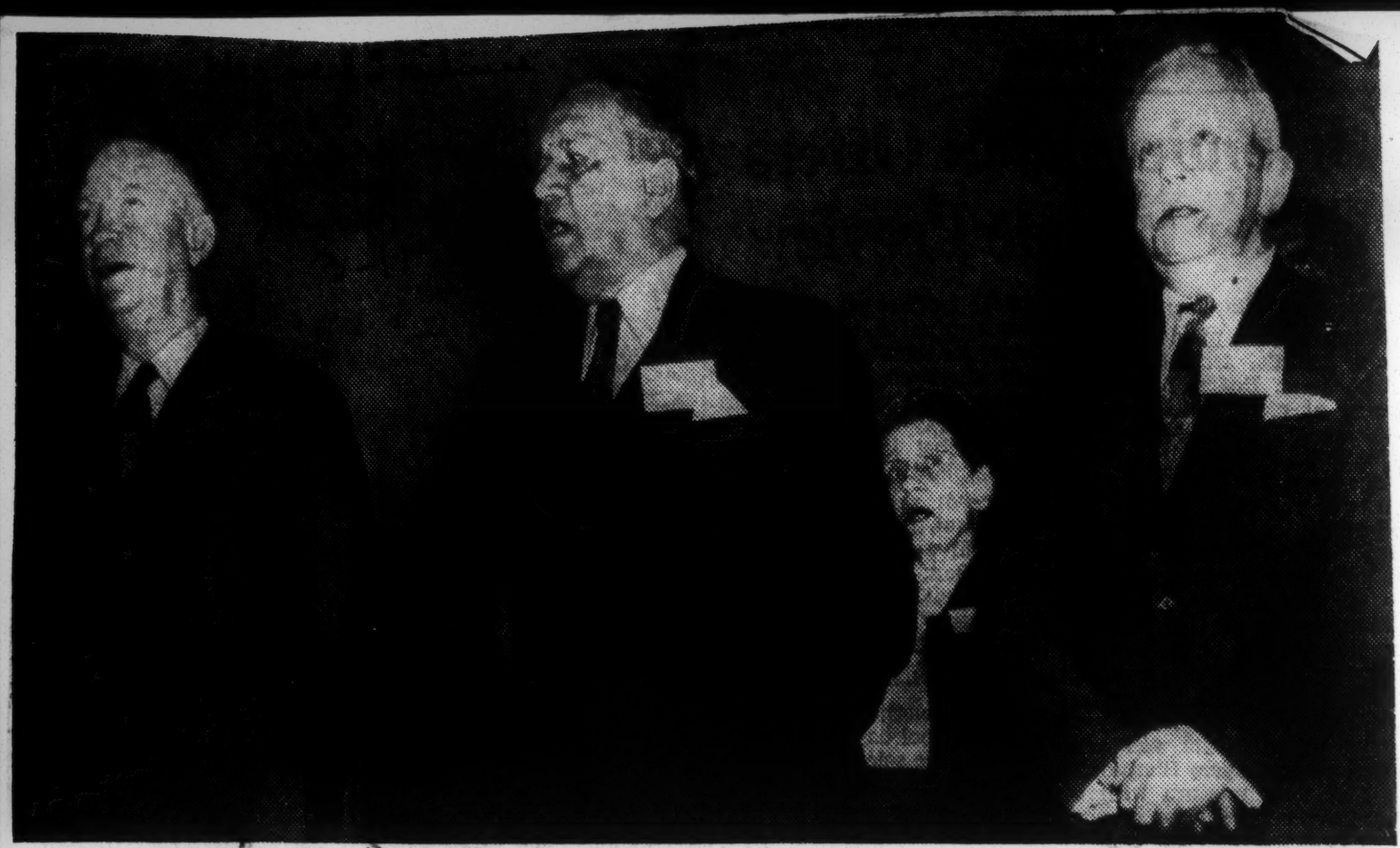
Little Chance Given Bill

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UP)—The Senate Labor Committee today approved a bill to ban racial and religious discrimination in employment, but there appeared little chance that the controversial civil rights measure would win Senate passage.

Committee approval came on a voice vote with only Sen. Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, specifically recording his opposition. However, the threat of a Southern filibuster has blocked a Senate vote on similar legislation in the past.



"FREEDOM FULFILLMENT" Conference sponsored by NAACP at Labor Department auditorium in Washington, D. C., hears President Eisenhower declare he will continue to carry out his campaign pledge to end racial segregation wherever the Federal authority extends. The president said he believed most sincerely in the statement of Abraham Lincoln that this nation is dedicated to the principal that all men are created equal. Among those attending were (left to right) Dr. Ralph Bunche, Carl R. Johnson, Arthur Spingarn, Judge Theodore Spaulding, Dwight Eisenhower, Dr. Channing Tobias, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, and Judge William H. Hastie.



Associated Press wirephoto

President Eisenhower joining in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" yesterday at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington. With him are Dr. Channing H. Tobias (center), chairman, and Walter White (right), executive secretary of the organization.

Eisenhower For Drive On Equality

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—President Eisenhower said today the struggle for racial equality is "producing results" and pledged his Administration to keep pushing the cause.

Gen. Eisenhower addressed the Freedom Fulfillment Conference, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The meeting launched a million-dollar-a-year drive to abolish discrimination by 1963.

Gen. Eisenhower declared he believes "most sincerely" in the statement of Abraham Lincoln that this country was dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, and of the Declaration of Independence that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights.

"I believe the great majority of Americans want to make this concept a living reality in their daily lives," he added. "By and large, the great mass of the American people want to be decent and good and just. They do not want to make discriminations based on differences of nature—of race and color. . . . "I believe this struggle of yours, for decades past, is producing results."

Gen. Eisenhower recalled he had many times, before and after entering the White House, declared his position on civil rights. But he repeated the pledge: "Wherever the Federal authority clearly extends, I will do my utmost to bring into living reality this expression of equality among men."

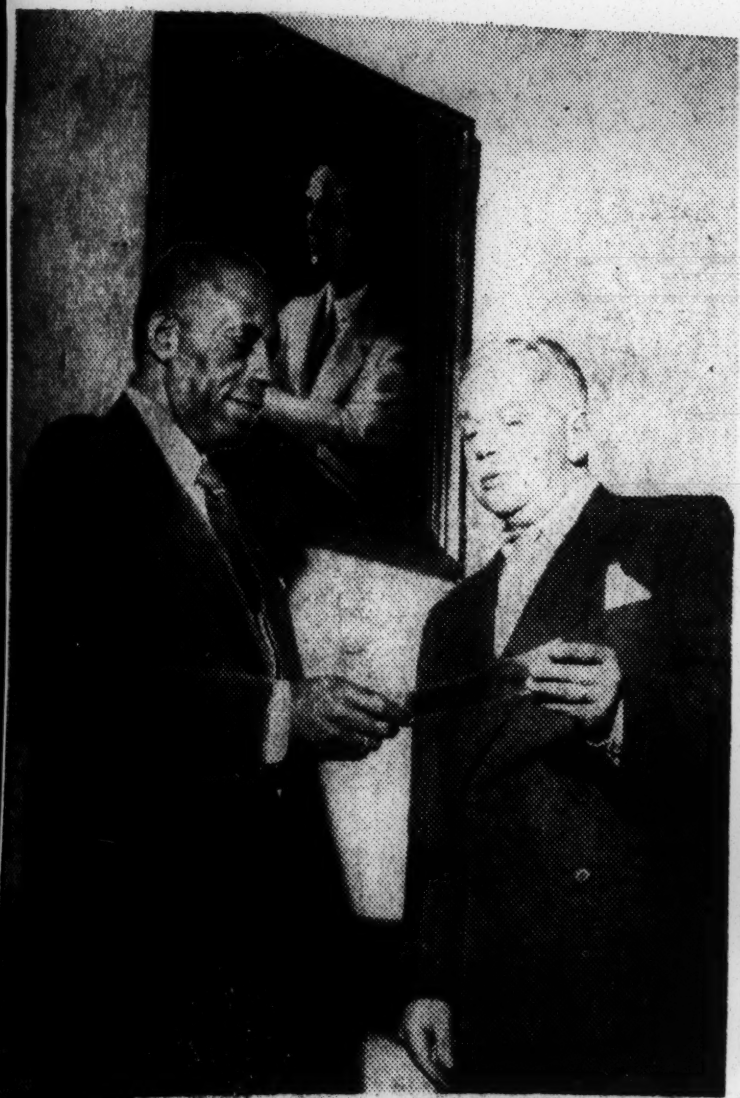
The conference set its goal of Jan. 1, 1963, for the eradication of racial barriers, because that date will be the 100th anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, told the 2,000 delegates that the Negro has "come a long way from slavery" in the years since the Proclamation, but the problem persists, he said, adding: "Prejudice and bigotry deprive us of our national unity at a time when our way of life and everything we stand for is challenged from without."

Nets $15,000

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22—At the recent one-day Freedom Fulfillment conference held at the Labor Department building in the Nation's capital, Franklin H. Williams, Secretary-Counsel of the West Coast Region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and sole delegate for the seven Western states attending the NAACP-sponsored conference, presented a check for $15,000 to the Initial Fight for Freedom Fund to Walter F. White, executive secretary of the Association.

Williams stated in his presentation speech that this sum represented the net profits from the sale of Holiday Freedom Seals, and tha, "the Branches comprising Region I of this 'New Frontier' have pledged to carry on the fight for complete Emancipation throughout the next nine years so that the goals and objectives of the FFF campaign may be achieved by January 1, 1963, the 100th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation."



FREEDOM FUND — Carl [illegible], left, president of the [illegible] City, Mo., branch NAACP presents to Walter White, national executive secretary a check for $3,116.25 for the NAACP for Fredom Fund.

LOUISVILLE LINKS . . . contribute $500 to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund as part of the national program of the Links, Inc. Shown with Walter White are Mrs. Naomi Lattimore, treasurer, and Mrs. Geneva Bell, president of the Louisville chapter.

FREEDOM FUND DIRECTOR:

Says race relations is an international problem

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The issue of race relations is "now a problem of international concern," declared Edward R. Dudley here last week.

The director of the Fund for Freedom Campaign of the NAACP was speaking at a Fight for Freedom banquet in the Central High school cafeteria.

The banquet was part of the program of the three-day Midwest Regional Training Conference of the NAACP.

Mr. Dudley, former United States Ambassador to Liberia said, "there is an increasing and persistent questioning of the validity of our democratic mode of life.

"The treatment of colored Americans is highlighted because of their greater number as minorities in the over-all population, but to a lesser degree the pattern has extended to cover other peoples who are considered different," the speaker stated.

"The NAACP will continue its fight until the last vestiage of racial discrimination and segregation is removed from American life," Mr. Dudley asserted.

GA. NAACP SEGREGATED

Will Meet Commission Only On Equal Basis

BY EDWARD PEEKS

Georgia NAACP officials by unanimous vote rejected an invitation to appear at the June 25 hearing of the Georgia Education Commission on the grounds that the hearing "would be segregated, in that white persons would appear in the morning and NAACP representatives at 1:30 P. M."

At the same time NAACP officials submitted a list of recommendations for "action to be taken after agreeing upon integration" in a letter to the commission declining the invitation.

Dr. William M. Boyd, president of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches, read the letter to a press conference after the meeting at the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Building, 201 Ashby Street, N. W.

SEGREGATED HEARING

Addressed to Mr. Druwood Pye, executive secretary of the commission, the letter said:

"News reports quote candidate for governor, M. E. Thompson as stating that Governor Herman E. Talmadge, chairman of the commission, had informed him that the June 25 hearings would be segregated, in that white persons would appear in the morning and the NAACP representatives at 1:03 p. m., the same date and hour as indicated in your telegram.

"At a meeting of representatives from all of our branches in Georgia, held in Atlanta today, it was voted unanimously that we would decline an invitation to appear at a segregated hearing."

The letter concluded, "We wish you to know, however, that we stand ready and willing to cooperate in any genuine efforts to make the adjustments inherent in carrying into effect the spirit and intent of the Supreme Court decision."

DECISION LAUDED

NAACP officials also adopted a statement refuting that "95 per cent of the Negroes in Georgia desire segregated schools for their children" as pronounced by "many high public officials."

The statement said, "Numerous religious and educational organizations of Negroes in Georgia have passed resolutions lauding the decision, which they say is long past due.

'Even the most unlettered Negro in the backwoods of Georgia, recognizes, even if he does not so express himself, the evil background of segregation and knows that a large proportion of the injustices which Negroes have suffered for generations may be directly attributed to the concept and philosophy underlying segregation."

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

The body made the following recommendations to the commission for community education:

1. Secure a clearcut, positive statement by the school board announcing a change of policy as of a certain effective date.

2. Meetings of white and Negro PTA groups with school board representatives should be held to outcedure to be used.

3. Favorable statements from white and Negro community leaders in formus, discussion groups, public meetings, press and radio. Comments from pulpits of white and Negro churches.

4. Community education through visual aids, citing examples of what other communities have done, encouraging citizenship, law and order.

TEACHER EDUCATION

For teacher education, NAACP officials suggested an in-service training institute that would inform Negro and white teachers "of the change in policy, telling them of them of their responsibility in carrying out this policy."

Such responsibility would include insrtucting Negro and white students "to make transfer students feel welcome, explaining to them that they have a right to go to school there, that we're all Americans."

Students would help teachers by showing newcomers where cloakroom, washroom and cafeteria are located, the group explained.

"Old students should tell new students their names, ask new students their names nad should call each other by their given names," NAACP officials recommended.

PARENT EDUCATION

They said school boards should secure educational material dealing with race relations for the purpose of helping white and colored teachers to facilitate integration.

The group suggested that Negro and white parents of transfer students "advise their children that soon they will be changing schools." Children should be instructed to be "friendly to the teachers and students," to "abide by the regulations of the schools" and not pick any fights."

'Caution the children that if they are called any unpleasant names they should take the matter up with the teachers rather than argue with the student who did the name calling," the group said.

WON'T APPEAR WITH NAACP AT DECISION TALKS, THOMPSON SAYS

Fears Integrated Meeting Would Hurt South's Stand

The approaching June 25 date, scheduled for hearings on ways to evade the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling which outlawed segregation, has brought a cry for further segregation from a gubernatorial candidate who said he will speak only before a white audience.

Former governor M. E. Thompson disclosed yesterday that he plans to talk segregation plans over with the state education commission, but he will not appear unless he is given assurance that he will not be attending a "mixed" meeting.

Thompson was referring to the invitation that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had alleged received from commission secretary Durwood Pye.

The former governor chiefly objected to white people appearing at a segregation hearing in the senate chambers along with a group which expressedly was working for the opposite he desire — strict adherence to the laws laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Actually three candidates are slated for speeches at the hearings which will he held at 9:30 A. M. June 25. Tom Linder, an outspoken believer in strict segregation, announced he would appear "with a plan." Edmond H. Barfield was also expected at the hearings.

Thompson said he declared that upon learning the NAACP had been invited declared he "immediately saw the possibility of criticism to the commission and others, including myself, for appearing at an integrated meeting to discuss separate schools.

(Continued From Page One)

However, Thompson said, the governor assured him that NAACP members would appear in the afternoon after the white candidates were finished.

Dr. William Boyd, president of the state NAACP chapter was not available to determine if the group would accept an invitation under such conditions.

32b 1954

NAACP

HOUSING

CONVERSATION PIECE — Listening to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, (extreme right) are Dr. Albert C. Burwell (left), and Robert B. Watts, Baltimore attorney. The picture was taken following the kickoff meeting for the local NAACP's membership drive on Sunday at Sharp St. Memorial Methodist Church.

Marshall sees housing as next step forward

BALTIMORE

The fall membership campaign of the local NAACP opened Sunday as Thurgood Marshall told 1,500 person, "We are no longer on the defensive but on the offensive."

Speaking at a meeting in the Sharp St. Memorial Methodist Church, the NAACP special counsel said:

"We must take it (public school integration) as the opening wedge and fight on for complete integration."

MR. MARSHALL said the next goal of the NAACP is the integration of residential neighborhoods and he added:

"The next step must be that of educating our ownselves that there is no rhyme or reason why you should not live wherever yo want to."

The speech of Mr. Marshall drew rounds of applause from the audience particularly at those parts in which he pointed to the integration of Baltimore schools and praised this city for the method in which desegregation had been carried out.

— o O o —

"MEN LIKE Talmadge and Byrnes do not represent anyone but themselves. When men place themselves above the Supreme Court and God you must come down. Young people can work out their problems (of integration) if they are left alone," he said.

In reference to the attitude of white parents in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., who forced the board of education to rescind a policy of integration, Mr. Marshall said:

"It is a great pity, I think, that this one instance should have received so much publicity and that the other counties of West Virginia, where integration went through without an incident, should have been ignored."

— o O o —

HE SAID A team of NAACP field workers had investigated the White Sulphur Springs incident and had learned that opposition to integration stopped when the parents of two white boys learned their children had been desposed from the football team by two colored youths who were "better football players."

During the meeting over $2,000 in cash and pledges was raised for the membership drives. Among persons upporting the campaign were:

Dr. Carl Murphy, $100; the Rev. H. J. Payne, 100; Bethel AME Church, $100; Dr. R. Garland Chissell, $100; Dr. Albert C. Burwell, $100; Dr. T. Henderson Kerr, $100, the Rev. V. T. Williams, $100.

32b 1954

NAACP

INTERRACIAL PANEL

INTERRACIAL PANEL—Members of the NAACP interracial panel are shown at a "promotional and informational" session held last week at North Carolina College in Durham, N. C. The group is made up of students from Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and North Carolina College. Left to right are Miss Shirley James, North Carolina freshman, Jamesville, N. C.; Ralph Fleming, Duke University Divinity School, New Bern; Miss Hazel Clarke, instructor, commerce depeartment at Nortth Carolina and advisor to the NAACP; Miss Jolee Fritz, Duke University, Durham, and David Stith, North Carolina College law student of Rocky Mount, N. C.

Marshall Makes NAACP Defense Fund Report

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP reported on Dec. 31 that the NAACP Legal Defense ~~and Educational Fund, Inc. collected $71,642.50~~ and spent $47,456.95 between June 1 and December 22, 1953 for the preparation and re-argument of five school segregation cases before the U. S. Supreme Court and the follow-up of these cases.

Declaring that the campaign to raise the necessary funds was a success, Marshall praised the Negro Press for its work in behalf of the fund. In a report audited by the W. C. Heaton and Company, certified public accountants, Marshall reported:

INCOME: $71,642.50 taken in as follows: Negro press solicitations, $17,278.44; general contributions, $15,443.52; committee of "100," $25,170.43; and special fund raising, $13,750.11.

EXPENDITURES: $47,456.95 spent as follows: travel expenses of non-staff lawyers, $11,722.74; travel expenses of staff lawyers, $3,800.79; lawyers' conferences, $3,053.18; honoraria and expenses of non-legal experts, $9,834.58.

Fund raising expenses, $1,973.45; telephone and telegraph, $1,138.02; stenographic, $2,632.30; messenger service, $64.50; mimeographing, $471.79; mats and photographs, $63.60, and printing $12,720.

The fund has a remaining balance of $24,185.55.

Explaining that the fight for first class citizenship still goes no the battle in the future.

On the financial support and Negro press, Marshall said in part:

"This money come in large and small contributions from people of all races, and Negroes certainly contributed their share. The Negro press and its readers must be proud of this terrific response to a real emergency. When the story is finally written of this era, the Negro press will certainly have its high place on the credit side of the ledger.

"But we must look to the future. We do so with confidence that we can continue to count upon this type of support whenever it is needed. The opposition will come up with more ingenious plots to deprive our people of their constitutional rights and we will be forced to take them into court again and again.

"Each time we go it will be more expensive, and we will have to call on our friends and other fair-minded Americans for help ..I hope that all of these people will understand that we are only at the beginning of this fight and there is a long battle ahead."

Legal Fund Gets $1,000 From One Unit Of Frontiers

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14—A check for $1,000 was presented by the Baltimore chapter of the Frontiers Club here Tuesday, January 12, to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. The presentation, at a luncheon meeting of the Club at the Druid Hill YMCA, was made by Dr. Lucius Butler, outgoing President, to Roy Wilkins of the NAACP National Office. Dr. Butler said the Baltimore chapter was making the contribution in appreciation of the work the NAACP has been doing, especially the legal attack on segregation in the public schools. In his response Mr. Wilkins outlined the extensive campaign being carried on in the Fight for Freedom Drive now underway with the objective of eliminating all race discrimination by 1963, the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CONTRIBUTE TO NAACP LEGAL FUND.— J. Mercer Burrell, right, grand director of the Civil Rights division of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias of the state of New Jersey, presents Thurgood Marshall, director of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., with two checks totaling $200 toward its legal work. The checks represent $100 each from the grand lodge Knights of Pythias and the grand court Order of Calanthe.

Gift From Philip Murray Fund:

CIO Gives NAACP $75,000

NEW YORK—Educational projects to secure "the full acceptance of civil rights" were under study this week by officials of the NAACP as they prepared to allocate the $75,000 grant of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

The grant, largest ever made by a foundation to advance the program of the NAACP, was presented by CIO President Walter Reuther to NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn here on May 12 at the Carnegie Endowment Building.

It was earmarked for "educational projects in race relations in the name of Philip Murray."

"IN NO ASPECT of American life is there such an ugly gap as between what America preaches and practices in civil rights," Mr. Reuther asserted.

"The United States must prove to others of the world that America's material wealth will be put to a purpose."

Speaking on behalf of the Philip Murray Foundation, of which he is a trustee, Mr. Reuther said the grant is meant to help the NAACP in the "many tasks" it has ahead and the "many challenges" it faces.

Accepting the check for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Mr. Spingarn declared: "I am confident this grant from the Philip Murray Foundation will serve to weld even more closely some common aims of the CIO, the NAACP, and the Legal and Educational Fund."

* * *

ANOTHER SPEAKER, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, pointed out that what the United States does in the field of racial relations "is watched all over the world."

"Philip Murray," she said, "stood for justice and equality for all citizens of the United States."

Other speakers at the ceremonies were Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America and director of the Philip Murray Foundation; the Hon. Averell Harriman, former U. S. Ambassador and special assistant to President Truman, and a board member of the Philip Murray Foundation; Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America and chairman of the Philip Murray Foundation; and Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes of America, CIO.

* * *

IN ADDITION, the NAACP will establish, immediately, an annual Philip Murray Award to be given to the individual or organization making an outstanding contribution in race relations during the past year or years.

The spending of the $75,000 grant will be supervised and directed by a committee composed of Mr. Spingarn, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, Judge William H. Hastie, Walter White, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Mr. Goldberg.

The late Mr. Murray was, for several years, a member of the board of directors of the NAACP.

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was established by the unions of the CIO with a fund of nearly $1,000,000 to honor the memory of the late president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

The NAACP receives a gift of $75,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation in New York ceremonies. Shown during the presentation, left to right, are Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.—Campbell Photo.

Civic body gets $75,000 gift honoring CIO leader

NEW YORK — The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation—created to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America, CIO—Wednesday presented a gift of $75,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

The grant was presented to leaders of the NAACP by leaders of the CIO during ceremonies held in the Carnegie Endowment Building, 345 E 46th St., at 5 p.m.

The contribution was made on the basis that:

It be "expended exclusively for educational purposes in race relations in the name of Philip Murray, with the over all purpose of promoting and fostering, by educational means, the full acceptance of civil rights guaranteed by the American Constitution."

The NAACP will spend the bulk of the $75,000 during the next three years, most of it on specific educational projects designed to develop "understanding and acceptance of desegregation of institutions and activities under governmental control."

It will also establish an annual Philip Murray award to be given to the individual or organization making an outstanding contribution to race relations.

Representing the NAACP were Arthur B. Spingarn, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Judge William H. Hastie, Walter White and Thurgood Marshall.

Supervisory Group

Officers and directors of the Murray Memorial Fund are:

Emil Rieve, chairman; James B. Carey, Arthur J. Goldberg, Walter P. Reuther, John V. Riffe, David J. McDonald, Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckinaster, Joseph Curran;

O. A. Knight, Jacob S. Potofsky, Michael J. Quill, Frank Rosenbloom and James G. Thimmes.

The spending of the $75,000 grant will be supervised and directed by a committee composed of Mr. Spingarn, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of dirc'trs, Judge William H. Hastie, Mr. White, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Mr. Goldberg.

Many Communities Have Taken Steps to Abide by School Integration Rule

New York—Resistance to school integration, as in Milford, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., is the execption rather than the rule in communities which have taken steps to abide by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling of May 17, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here Sept. 23.

Mr. Marshall, who headed the battery of NAACP lawyers who argued the public school segregation cases before the Supreme Court last December, cited successful integration in Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and other border state cities.

Gone Ahead

"In West Virginia 12 counties have gone ahead with complete integration and 13 others have initiated programs of partial integration," he said.

"Schools in Dover, Wilmington and other communities in Delaware have been integrated without incident. The flare-ups in White Sulphur Springs and Milford are spectacular only because they are the rare exceptions."

According to a report received by the NAACP attorney from Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, a noted white sociologist who made an on-the-spot investigation, the trouble in the West Virginia city stemmed from resentment of the fathers of some of the white boys on the football squad against the presence of two Negro boys on the squad who apparently were headad for first team positions. Reportedly those fathers urged the youngersters to organize a strike against the admission of Negro students.

Threats of violence in White Sulphur Springs were calmly met by Negroes who were prepared to defend their children. Dr. Morland told the story of an elderly Negro woman who reportedly loaded two guns, parked her car near the school, and openly vowed to shoot anyone who laid a hand on her children, saying that she was old and did not have long to live anyhow.

Mr. Marshall deplored the amount of newspaper publicity given to the exceptional cases.

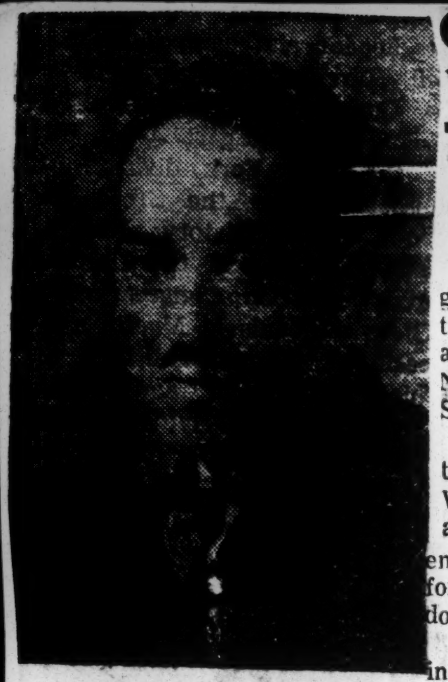
Big Story

"The big story," he said, "is that integration is being widely accepted in practically all the communities where it has been tried. The transition has been so smooth in Washington that the program of integration has been greatly accelerated.

"In Carthage, Mo., Negroes have been welcomed to the formerly all-white high school and two have been elected to class office. The trouble spots have upfortunately been magnified out of all proportion to their importance."

Mr. Marsahll and his staff of lawyers are preparing to present the NAACP recommendations for the Supreme Court decrees at the hearing set for December 6. In ruling segregation unconstitutional on May 17, the Court called for further argument before handing down a decree on when and how to implement its decision against public school segregatin.

PLANNING RECEPTION — Mrs. Thurgood Marshall, center, is shown with Gladstone Cotterrell, of Calvert Distillers, and Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to New York's Mayor Wagner, as members of the press and sponsoring committee meet at Manhattan's Hotel Theresa to prepare for a reception to be tendered Mr. Marshall and the legal staff and associates of the NAACP. The reception will be held at the Savoy Ballroom in New York on Sunday, October 3, under the sponsorship of the New York Chapter of Girl Friends, and a group of NAACP supporters.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Robeson NAACP Meet Continues

LUMBERTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today the people will support the ending of segregation in public schools "in spite of politicians using segregation for their own purposes."

He told the 11th annual meeting of the North Carolina NAACP that "Segregation will end earlier than anyone imagines."

Marshall, one of the lawyers who urged the case in which the Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools, said Southern governors are using "obstructionist tactics" to get around the decision. He named the governors of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

He told the 250 delegates at the meeting here that the answer to ending segregation in an orderly manner lies with local school boards. He advocated that Negroes be put on such boards, but not as "subservient" members.

Marshall added that "Children have no trouble in schools until their parents tell them to look for it. It is amazing that a few Negro students in large schools can disrupt the entire school."

The three-day meeting ends tomorrow.

91 years long enough, Thurgood tells nation

WASHINGTON

Most people who ask for a gradual approach to desegregation don't want to do anything about it, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, declared Sunday.

Speaking on the NBC radio-television program, "Youth Wants to Know," Mr. Marshall asserted, "I think 91 years after emancipation is gradual enough for anybody. It's time now to do something."

Mr. Marshall's remarks were in response to questions posed by school youngsters in the NBC studios.

"If permitted to make up their own minds without the influence of older people, young people would have absolutely no difficulty in arriving at the right decision," he said.

* * *

HE QUOTED the superintendent of a southeastern Missouri school district which was integrated overnight as saying the older people need to take some advice from the young people.

Asked what would happen to the colored children under the proposal of Georgia to abandon the public school system, Mr. Marshall replied to the question with another:

"What would happen to the white children?"

Asserting that one must not think in terms of white or colored children, but of all children, the NAACP lawyer declared:

"I don't believe the cities of any state would be willing to abolish the school systems they have built up over the generations."

CALLING FOR an immediate end to segregation, he said it should be cut out like a cancerous growth.

"The longer you put it off, the more time you give the opposition to build against the step," he said.

Baltimore and Washington were cited as good examples of how segregation can be abolished.

Asked what he viewed as the difference between the NAACP and an organization, the National Association for the Advancement of White People, Mr. Marshall explained that the NAACP has always acted within the law.

Declaring that that nothing will happen should the Supreme Court order immediate desegregation, the speaker told assembled youngsters that "I have more faith that the majority of Southerners are law-abiding citizens than some of their governors have."

* * *

HE EXPRESSED confidence that colored teachers would be integrated along with their pupils without incident.

"Persons who argue that teachers should be fired because of their color, are moving the clock back to before the days of slavery," he pointed out.

"Colored people have been teaching and disciplining white youngsters from that time up to the present, and no one has expressed alarm."

The extreme shortage of teachers would make it impractical, he said, for any state to dispense with the services of its colored teachers.

Contending that integration is the answer, he pointed to how Arizona, New Jersey and New Mexico retained all of their colored teachers when desegregation was initiated.

* * *

Q — What do you think will happen if desegregation is ordered?

A — The best example of that is the white primary. There were dire predictions that blood would flow in the streets, that there would be violence and that colored people would never vote in South Carolina. None of those predictions came true. The case went to the high court. Today, there are 100,000 colored people registered to vote in South Carolina. No governor in this country can commit an entire state to do something.

Q — Do you think the school demonstrations were Communist - inspired?

A — No, I do not. I think it was the summer weather which accompanied the opening of the school term and the fact that some of the children didn't want to go to school anyhow. And of course, there were misguided children. As a policeman in Washington said, it was something that nothing but a good rain couldn't handle. And a policeman in Baltimore said it could have been stopped by a quick trip to the woodshed.

* * *

Q — Do you think the average colored person in the South wants integration?

A — I don't think anyone can say what the average colored person in the South wants. But I can give you an example. In Mississippi, Governor White called a group of 90 colored people to the State House to approve his plan for continued segregation. Out of that entire group only one person would go along with his plan.

Q— What if the Southern governors do try to continue segregated schools?

A — I am convinced that the people in the South, the rank and file, are going to realize it is without sense and is only a practice that has as its foundation the slavery.

Q — Do you think the NAAWP will last?

A — I dont believe any organization will last, but I can state that the NAACP has been in continued existence since 1908.

Youths Preparing To Assume Leadership Task, Leader Says

The youth of members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are ready to undertake the burden of fighting for a brighter future to keep the efforts of the Thurgood Marshalls and the Walter Whites "from having gone to waste," the 19-year-old president disclosed Saturday.

The state youth movement, known better as the NAACP Youth Conference, and comprised of youth councils and college chapters, has been encouraged for sometime by its advisers, W. W. Law, of Savannah, and growing in numbers and strength.

NEW LEADERS: Officers for the 1955 were elected Saturday evening. They are: president, Hortense Standback, Morris Brown College; vice president, John Barber Morehouse; secretary Millicent Clayborne, Morris Brown; Assistant secretary, Sue Lane, Paine College and treasurer, Sallie Smart Savannah.

Greater strength was added last year when A. Reginald Eaves, 19-year-old Morehouse College junior became its president.

Reaves comes from a family with a long history of NAACP interest, and boasts of two brothers, in whose steps he has trod so far.

Emanuel and John Eaves both served as state NAACP president, and chiefs of the Morehouse chapter. Reaves is now also head of the Morehouse chapter, which Law proudly declares has been "the strong backbone" of the youth organization.

Eaves, who also has five sisters who are ardent NAACP members, says he contributes the interest of his family in a better world to the teachings of his father, the Rev. Cecil Eaves, pastor of the Church of God and Saints of Christ, of Jacksonville.

Rev. Eaves, he said, admonished his children to "try always to be a good leader and you'll be a good follower."

"Once you get a pattern set," the youth declared, it is easy to follow. Most members of family idolized him anyway, Eaves said.

Out of the conference has grown this idea, Eaves explained.

"The youth at this conference feel that most of the fight is on their shoulders. If we fail to do our part, we will consider their efforts gone to waste."

In detail, he expected a stronger youth organization to follow the meeting, and make the state group stronger in the U. S.

Eaves said he youths in areas "the where hate has remained strong support the organization a "great deal."

Many of them have to suffer the wrath of prejudice to remain active members, he said, and "if a person has that much courage he is not only a help to the NAACP but to the race as a whole."

The youth spent the morning in conference, discussing the "Youth's Role in the Integration Movement" in education, public accommodation and employment.

They met with such noted figures as Attorneys Daniel Duke and D. L. Hollowell; with Dr. Mozelle Hill, William Pace, C. D. Coleman of the Urban League, and others.

RECIPIENTS OF GOLD CERTIFICATE — O. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP was given a gold certificate along with three other persons who have purchased NAACP life memberships, and who were present at the 45th annual conference held in Dallas, Tex., June 29 through July 4 of this year. Pictured, reading from left to right are Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP (sitting), Dr. G. E. Fleming of Fort Worth, Tex.; C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; I. H. Henderson of Kansas City, Kan. (all three of whom purchased life membership during 1954); Kelly Alexander of Durham, N. C., national board member who made the presentations, and Mrs. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland, Ohio. Gomillion is chairman of the Life Membership Committee of the Tuskegee Branch, and has set for the local goal 15 life memberships this year. It was brought out also at the Dallas meet that the Tuskegee Branch has paid one half of its 1954 Fighting Fund for Freedom quota of $1,000.

Edward Murrow joins NAACP life members

NEW YORK—Edward R. Murrow, news analyst, television producer and a member of the board of directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has made an initial payment on a life membership in the NAACP.

Two other persons last week paid $500 each to become life members of the NAACP. They are Dr. Will Taylor Sr., of Monroe, La., and Louis Schneider, Newark, N.J. Dr. Harold J. Berman of Newton Centre, Mass., made an initial payment on a life membership in the association.

Masons get NAACP life membership

MARTINSVILLE, Va. — The Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia took out a life membership in the NAACP during its 10th state convention here Oct. 8-10.

A $500 check for the membership was presented to W. Lester Banks, state NAACP executive secretary, at a Freedom Rally Sunday by M. Conrad Martin, grand treasurer, on behalf of Dr. W. L. Ransome, grand master of the Masons.

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DR. RANSOME has not only distinguished himself in Masonic circles, but has been a leader in religious, educational and civic fields for nearly a quarter of a century. He is pastor of First Baptist Church, South Richmond.

Earlier in the convention he commanded national press by his challenge to the white church. When he appeared as a discussant on a work conference on "How Can the Church Meet the Challenge of Integration?"

Ed Murrow Pays On NAACP Life Membership

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Mr. Murrow, a native of North Carolina, has in the course of his career been cited by numerous organizations for his contributions to reporting, radio broadcasting, television producing and to the cause of democracy in America.

He has received the Overseas Press Club award three times, the Peabody award three times, both including this year. He was cited this year also by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, the Sidney Hillman Foundation, Look Magazine the National Newspaper Publishers Association (Russwurm award), and the Newspaper Guild of New York (Page One award). In addition, he received the Flaherty award for excellence in documentary films and the National Association for Mental Health award for his "See it Now" television program.

On Oct. 3 Mr. Murrow will receive the annual Freedom House award for his outstanding contributions to democracy in the United States

A member of the staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935, Mr. Murrow has served successively as director of education, European director, World War II correspondent and a vice president and director of public ffairs

NAACP GOLD CERTIFICATE PRESENTED TO C. G. GOMILLION: TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP was given a gold certificate along with three other persons who had purchased NAACP life memberships, and who were present at the 45th Annual Conference held in Dallas, Texas, June 29 thru July 4th of this year. Pictured, reading from left to right are Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP (sitting); Dr. G. E. Flemings of Fort Worth, Texas; C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; I. H. Henderson of Kansas City, Kansas (all three of whom purchased $500.00 memberships during 1954); Kelly Alexander of Durham, N. C.—national board member who made the presentations, and Mrs. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland, Ohio.

Gomillion is chairman of the Life Membership Committee of the Tuskegee Branch, and has set for the local goal 15 life memberships this year.

It was brought out also at the Dallas meet that the Tuskegee Branch has paid one half of its 1954 Fighting Fund for Freedom quota of $1,000.00.

FIRST MONTGOMERY NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP—Mrs. Bertha Coakley Bailey (second from left) is seen presenting a check as an initial payment on the first NAACP Life Membership ($500) to Mrs. Elmer Heningburg Reynolds, solicitor, and President of the Women's Auxiliary No. 2 (NAACP). Looking on are: (standing) M. R. Matthews, local NAACP President; Mrs. Louise Boyd, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. Norris, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary F. Burks, organizer. Seated: (left) Mrs. L. A. Jacobs; Mrs. Alice Wright, Secretary; Mrs. Victoria Vickers, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Zoelene Pierce, reporter; Mrs. Ruth Vines, and Mrs. Irene West, co-ordinator.

Mrs. Roosevelt Becomes Life NAACP Member

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last week became a paid-in-full life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Roosevelt previously had made an initial down payment on her $500 life membership in the association.

DELTAS BUY $500 NAACP MEMBERSHIP— Mrs. Lula C. Cox is shown presenting C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP Life Membership Committee, with a check in the amount of $100, as down payment of a life membership for the Zeta Sigma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The cost of a life membership is $500 and may be bought by paying $100 down and $100 per year. This purchase brings to six the number of life membership subscriptions in the Tuskegee Branch. The presentation was made at the culmination meeting of the membership committee, which drive netted 566 adult and sixty youth memberships.

Life NAACP card for Judge Toney's widow

NEW YORK—A five-hundred-dollar life membership in the NAACP was taken out last week by Mrs. Lily B. Toney, of NYC, in honor of her late husband, Judge Charles E. Toney.

For many years Judge Toney was a member of the board of directors of the NAACP and served for several years as vice chairman of the board. He died in 1953.

Mrs. Toney took out the life membership at the suggestion of Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander, member of the board, in the nation-wide campaign to secure Fight for Freedom crusade.

NAACP Life Membership Increased

NEW YORK—Six new life memberships in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were taken out during January as the Association's Life Membership Campaign Committee opened its drive for 2,500 new $500 members. In addition, initial payments were made on seven other life memberships during the month.

The new fully paid life members are Mrs. Jean K. Green of Waban, Mass.; Louis Hellman, Boston; Clarence Adams, Dundalk, Md.; and Edward R. Dudley, NAACP special assistant in charge of the Fight for Freedom Fund. Honoring her late husband, Mrs. Charles E. Toney took out a life membership. The sixth was that of a distinguished clergyman who requests anonymity.

Initial payments on life memberships were made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman NAACP board of directors; Arkansas Teachers Association; John G. Lewis, member NAACP board and grand master, Louisiana Prince Hall Masons, Baton Rouge; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, co-chairman of the Association's Life Membership Campaign Committee and president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, Newton Centre, Mass. The seventh person wishes to remain unidentified until completion of payment.

Serving as co-chairman with Dr Mays is Kivie Kaplan, prominent Boston businessman who by the end of last year had secured 15 life members for the Association. Life memberships may now be purchased on a partial payment of at little as $50 annually.

NAACP gets two more life members

NEW YORK — Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of The New York Post, liberal daily this week became a $500 life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Other new life members are Presly Holiday of Washington and the East Texas Woman's auxiliary to the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association.

Officers of the auxiliary are Mesdames F. E. Williams Sr., president; Martin L. Edwards, secretary, and Frank E. Williams Jr., treasurer.

Initial payments on NAACP life memberships were made also by George R. Willis, Fresno, Calif.; Louis E. Martin, editor, The Chicago Defender; Judge Thomas Dickens, New York, and Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore.

Tallulah Bankhead In NAACP For Life

NEW YORK. — Miss Tallulah Bankhead, internationally known actress, has made an initial payment on a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Bankhead hails originally from Alabama.

Five other Americans made initial payments on life memberships in the NAACP last week. They are Irving Mariash, New York, an attorney; Miss Rose Morgan, St. Albans, N. Y.; Mrs. Inez Gumbs, New York; Mrs. Ruby Johnson, New York, and Mrs. Ruth Ellington James, New York, a staff member of the NAACP's Fight for Freedom campaign.

A paid-in-full life membership in the Association was taken out for A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas, by members of his fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha. Mr. Smith is a member of the association's board of directors.

A group of ministers in Kansas last week contributed $23.93 to the NAACP's Fight for Freedom Campaign. The amount was received from the Manhattan Ministerial Association in Manhattan.

Tallulah Bankhead Pledges Life Support to NAACP

NEW YORK — Miss Tallulah Bankhead, internationally known actress, has made an initial payment on a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Bankhead hails originally from Alabama.

Fraternity buys life membership

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Iota Omega chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity purchased the first life membership in the current membership srive of the local NAACP branch.

Edward Taylor, basileus of the chapter, presented the first payment on the $500 membership to branch president, D. L. Beasley.

Alumni Head And Wife Buy NAACP Life M'berships

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Charles G Gomillion, president of the Paine College Alumni Association, and secretary of the Paine College Board of Trustees, and his wife have given the NAACP a check for $600 for one fully-paid Life Membership, and $100 as an installment ona second one. Mr. Gomillion received an A. B. degree from Paine College in 1928, and is now serving his third year as president of its Alumni Association. Mrs. Gomillion is an alumna of Atlanta University.

Mr. Gomillion, who is dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, has been active in educational and civic work for twenty-five years. He is a life member of the American Teachers Association, is chairman of the Conference of Alabama Colleges, and is a member of the committee on the teaching of sociology of the Southern Sociological Society. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fund, and of that of the Southern Southern Conference Educational Regional Council. For many years he has served as the president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and is currently serving as campaign manager for Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, who is a candidate for the Macon County, Alabama, Board

Mrs. Gomillion is reference librarian at Tuskegee Institute, and has been active in the NAACP and in local politics in Alabama

NAACP Gets Three New Life Members

NEW YORK—Two persons and an organization last week took out $500 life memberships in the NAACP, while a similar number made an initial payment on a life membership.

The new NAACP life members are: Dr. Albert I. Green, Waban, Mass.; Richard Perrin Graves, Lafayette, Calif.; and the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

An initial payment on a life membership was made by Dr. George Paine, Boston, Mass.; Morton S. Grossman, Chestnut Hill, Mass. and Epsilon Tau Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Hempstead, Texas.

These, together with other contributions, amounted to a total of $2,582.92 for the week. Other contributions included gifts from a memorial foundation, an individual, two labor unions, and four branches of the Association.

The Ray and Charles Newman Memorial Foundation, Inc., in New York City donated $500. Another $50 was sent by Dr. Allen Jackson of Hartford, Conn.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE NAACP honored at a recent benefit fashion show to aid the Association's Fight for Freedom campaign in New York were (from left) Mrs. Ruth Ellington James, staff member; Miss Wilhelmena Adams, president of the Manhattan chapter; Mrs. Geri Major; Mrs. Rose Morgan; Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, Mrs. Helen Meade; Mrs. Evelyn Cunningham; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Mrs. Rubie Johnson, Mrs. Carol Roberts, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Mrs. Florence Thornley, Mrs. Rosemarie Gaines, Mrs. Elizabeth McLaurin, Edward Dudley, director of the Fight for Freedom campaign; Dunbar McLaurin, and Mrs. Fannie Robinson. The fashion show was held at La Vie En Rose on East 54th Street and featured the spring and summer collection of Miss Verlie Morrison

Links, Inc. Present Check In Bluefield, W. Va.

JOY REIGNED SUPREME in Bluefield, W. Va., last ~~week~~ as Links, Inc., presented checks amounting to $26,850 to NAACP for life memberships for local Links chapters. Presentation was made by Mrs. Daisy Lampkins who originally proposed the project two years ago. Left to right: Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Mrs. Lampkins, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator. Representatives from St. Louis were Mrs. William Sinkler and Mrs. T. E Rusan. Also here enroute from the convention was Mrs. Emanuel C Wright, a charter member of the association.

32b 1954

NAACP

$26,850 TO NAACP FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIPS FOR LOCAL LINKS CHAPTERS.
L I N K S, INC.

Links, Inc., Women's Group Gives $25,850 to NAACP

Links Donate

Bluefield, W. Va.,—Climaxing the sixth annual assembly of the Links, Inc., was the presentation here July 16, of checks totaling $26,850 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People representing life memberships for the various local chapters of the civic-minded national women's organization.

Presentation of the slm, the largest single gift to the NAACP by a Negro organization, was made by Mrs. Daisy Lampkins who proposed two years ago to aid the NAACP through purchase of life memberships was unanimously adopted by the Links at their fourth annual assembly in San Francisco. On behalf of the Association, Roy Wilkins, administrator, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, accepted the generous contribution to the NAACP Fight For Freedom Fund.

The occasion was one of the happiest of her life, Mrs. Lampkins said at the public meeting attended by some 700 men and women including 200 beautifully gowned delegates from 44 of the Link's 58 chapters.

Proud of Links

"I am proud," Mrs. Lampkins told the assembly, "that the Links, Inc., had the vision to appreciate the significance of the work of the NAACP and the courage to undertake the project to support the one organization in America which, day in and day out, works to build a better world for their children and their children's children so that these future generations may walk in dignity and enjoy all of the rights and privileges of American citizenship."

Mr. Wilkins recalled the years of service Mrs. Lampkins has given to the NAACP, first as a most effective and dynamic field secretary and membership and fund raising campaigner and later as an active and hardworking member of the national Board of Directors. The NAACP administrator reviewed the work of

ROY WILKINS

the Association in its 45-year fight to abolish racial discrimination and segregation. He paid high tribute to the valiant role of Negro women in that fight.

Contribution Of The Links

Organizations of men among us ought to feel a little sheepish, to say the least, when they compare what they have been doing in a collective way with what the women's organization known as the "Links" did recently at their national meeting held in Bluefield, West Va. They handed to Thurgood Marshall and Roy Wilkins, representing the NAACP, the magnificent and munificent sum of approximately $27,000.00 to carry on the fight for full freedom of Negroes in the United States. The doctors, as the largest earners of any group among us, might ponder this contribution of the Links as a possible example to them.

There is one thing about this splendid action of the Links which probably has some significance to it. There was no suggestion from either Mr. Marshall or Mr. Wilkins that this money would be unacceptable just because the Links are made up entirely of Negro women. While the Links might not reject her application if some qualified white woman should seek membership in the Links, still as of now the Links might be described as an organization of Negro women. Is there any reason why they should not be proud of their organization or why any of the rest of us should not be proud of them? Besides, should they disband, as the Negro nurses have done, as soon as some white group admits them to membership.

THE NAACP, Mr. Marshall said, was built on "faith and cooperation." These have been and remain the essential ingredients in maintaining the organization as an effective instrument for securing full civil rights. He praised the campaign the Negro press made to raise funds for the reargument of the public school cases and cited this successful project as a demonstration of that "faith and cooperation without which we would have no NAACP."

Others who participated on the program were S. J. Wright, president of Bluefield State College where the sessions were held; Mrs. Bernice Hughes Martin, president, Southern West Virginia chapter of the Links; Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Jessie Vann, president, the Courier.

Links Give Record $26,850 to NAACP

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"I AM PROUD," Mrs. Lampkins told the assembly, "that the Links, Inc., had the vision to appreciate the significance of the work of the NAACP and the courage to undertake the project to support the one organization in America which, day in and day out, works to build a better world for their children and their children's children so that these future generations may walk in dignity and enjoy all of the rights and privileges of American citizenship."

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The NAACP

This year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will celebrate NAACP SUNDAY on January 31.

The church has, throughout the history of the Association, been a dependable and consistent source of strength and support. Leading churchmen of all faiths have served the Association on the national as well as the local level. Without this support, the work of the NAACP would be seriously impaired.

The majority of right thinking Americans believe in social justice for all. The NAACP has been flooded with letters regarding the public school cases which were argued recently before the United States Supreme Court. The greater percentage of these letters supported the NAACP's position. This should be proof to the doubters that many people in this country would like to see racial discrimination and segregation eliminated from all phases of American life.

Now that the cases have been heard the Association must expand its program on a community level. Regardless as to what the decision may be there is still an educational job that must be done.

With this understanding, we are again asking clergymen throughout the nation to aid branches in their respective communities in initiating a spiritual, cultural, and educational program that will touch all segments of our population.

The Association is most grateful for the marvelous financial support that our churches have given to the Fighting Fund for Freedom Campaign. If, however, your congregation has not contributed to this phase of our work will you please try to make this a part of your NAACP SUNDAY observance. May we count on you?

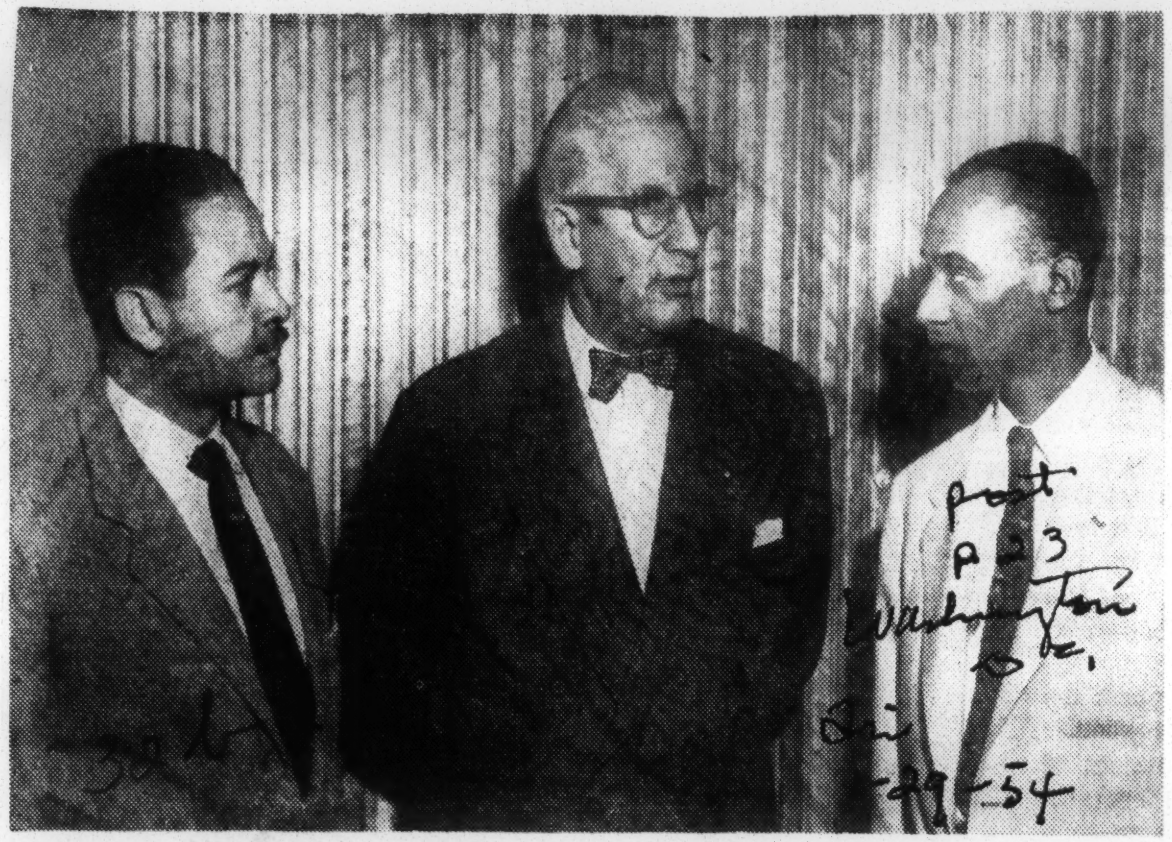
Sincerely yours,
Walter P. Offutt, Jr.
Church Secretary

Four-Day Youth Meet Set

NEW YORK—Vice President Richard Nixon will be the principal speaker at the closing session of the four-day national NAACP youth legislative conference in Washington, Jan. 28-31.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter White, Harold Stassen and Gen. Telford Taylor are among other national leaders scheduled to adress the NAACP-sponsored conference to be held on the campus of Haword University.

MORE THAN five hundred young people from colleges and communities in all sections of the country are expected to attend the conference.



By Harry Goodwin—The Washington Post

Chatting at the National Youth Legislative Conference at Howard University yesterday are, from left, Charles Howard, president, Howard University chapter, NAACP; Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), and Herbert Wright, Youth Secretary of the NAACP.

NAACP Youth Group Opens Conference

Mixed prospects for civil rights measures before Congress and a scorecard on the Eisenhower Administration's anti-segregation efforts were presented yesterday to Negro and white youths from 17 states and the District.

Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) told a National Youth Legislative Conference that there's a "good chance" for passage of a law to ban segregation in interstate travel. However, Douglas expressed doubt that Congress would pass the so-called Ives-Humphrey bill for equality of employment opportunity.

The latter measure, Douglas said, "represents efforts to devise a bill that has the best chance of passage." Making a comparison with FEPC bills of 1949 and 1950, Douglas said the bill, containing no criminal penalties, places emphasis chiefly on marshaling public opinion against racial discrimination in hiring.

The latest bill to ban segregation in interstate travel is an all-Republican effort, introduced by Senators Irving M. Ives of New York and John Marshall Butler of Maryland and Rep. John W. Heselton of Massachusetts.

Douglas kicked off the four-day conference, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the Howard University campus. The former economics professor ranged over numerous topics that also included congressional operations, the Bricker amendment to modify treaty making power, the behavior of congressional investigating committees and the Communist-encouraged war in French Indo-China.

On the latter matter Douglas drew a spattering of applause from 250 youths when he said that in response to any naked Communist grab for control, "I'm for sending the Navy and Air Force, at least, to stop them."

The Senator said he has drafted a bill that would establish a standard code of procedures for congressional investigating groups. Douglas said he'll introduce it when "enough sponsors" are obtained. He said it is similar to one already filed in the House.

The anti-segregation boxscore was compiled by Clarence Mitchell, Director of NAACP's Washington Bureau.

"Where President Eisenhower was able to take direct action, the score is on the superior side," Mitchell said, citing the Executive Order that reestablished the Government Contract Committee. This group, he said, has the duty to enforce the non-discrimination clause in government contracts.

On the "legislative side," Mitchell said tersely, the score "is just about zero."

This morning, the young people will call on their Senators and Representatives. In the afternoon, Eleanor Roosevelt is scheduled to speak.

Last Call For Nomination For Spingarn Medal

All nominations for the Spingarn Medal must be in the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th street, New York 18, N. Y., by May 1, Walter White, executive secretary, announced.

The medal is awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement in such fields as the arts, science, business, education or statesmanship. Selection of the awards is made by a committee composed of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Buell Gallagher, Roscoe Dunjee, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Mrs. Helen Reid, and Chester Bowles.

Doctor Wins N. A. A. C. P. Medal

DALLAS, Tex., July 3 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night presented its highest award, the Spingarn Medal, to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, of Chicago.

The address presenting the thirty-ninth Spingarn Medal was delivered by Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of College of the City of New York.

Dr. Lawless is internationally noted for his research work at Northwestern Medical School, Chicago, and especially in the fields of dermatology and syphilology.

The presentation was made at the N. A. A. C. P.'s forty-fifth annual convention. The purpose of the Spingarn Medal is to recognize the achievement of Negroes in the United States.

In his presentation address, Dr. Gallagher said the award is presented by the N. A. A. C. P. because "we have found it useful and necessary to give public acclaim to those who have triumphed over the strictures of a racial caste system."

Our Opinions

Dr. T. K. Lawless Spingarn Medalist

Dr. Theodore Kenneth Lawless, thirty-ninth Spingarn medalist, has long been known and recognized nationally and internationally as a dermatologist of the highest rank.

But even the city of Chicago, his home, has not been fully aware of, nor appreciated the extent and worth of his quiet, dignified but dynamic leadership in the unrelated fields of business, education, religious work, civic endeavors and the still wider field of human relations.

As president of the Service Federal Savings and Loan Association his sane and liberal influence is reflected in the lending and savings policies of this institution.

His rental policies in his real estate operations in Chicago and New Orleans demonstrate an imagination often missing in similar operations by professionals in this field.

Being chairman of the board of trustees of Talladega college and trustee of Bethune-Cookman college, Dillard university and Houston-Tillotson college has provided him with an opportunity to re-emphasize the basic values of past generations and at the same time influence changes which have proven necessary to meet the challenge of a new world in the making.

Even with this advanced outlook he has provided scholarships for African students and established a library and repository of African and American Negro art, literature and history designed to bring inspiration and pride of racial ancestry.

Inspired by the illustrious career of his father, Rev. Alfred Lawless, jr., one of America's great churchmen, he has willingly and at great sacrifice helped guide and direct the more advanced policies of the Congregational Christian Church organization and the American Missionary Association.

While some of these varied contributions have emerged to public notice, the most significant and valued services in civic activities philanthropy and in the field of inter-racial understanding have yet to be related.

We hope his modesty relents and permits this facet of his character to be revealed so it, too, may receive public appraisal and acclaim.

We join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and all of the segments of the public which have benefitted from his steadfast adherence to the old rigid virtues of successful living, in paying honor to this man.

We entertain the hope this award which recognizes the value of Dr. Lawless' service to his fellowman will inspire others who achieve eminence in some special field will like Dr. Lawless, dig deep and utilize every latent talent not for new honors in a restricted field but will at a sacrifice give to the public to the fullest extent of all abilities.

We salute Dr. Lawless, physician, dermatologist, scientist, businessman, educator and friend of man.

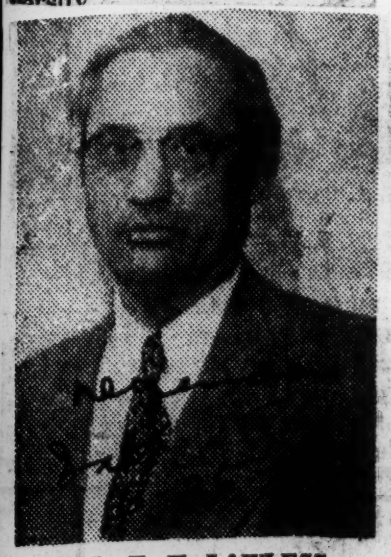
Spingarn Winner—The thirty - ninth Spingarn Medal is presented to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, left, noted Chicago dermatologist, by Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York, at the NAACP's forty-fifth annual convention in Dallas. The convention, attended by 766 delegates from forty states and the District of Columbia, was held June 29-July 4.

Spingarn Medal to Lawless

NEW YORK—The Spingarn Medal, presented annually for distinguished achievement, has been awarded this year to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, the noted Chicago dermatologist. Dr. Lawless was picked by a committee from among a large number of nominations.

The medal will be presented to Dr. Lawless at the forty-fifth annual convention of the NAACP in Dallas, June 29-July 4. The Chicago scientist will be the thirty-ninth recipient of the medal which was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP.

Dr. Lawless was graduated from Talladega College in Alabama and from the Medical School of Northwestern University



DR. T. K. LAWLESS

'53 Spingarn Award Goes To Lawless

NEW YORK — The Spingarn medal, presented annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, has been awarded this year to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, noted Chicago dermatologist.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP made the announcement last week.

Dr. Lawless was picked by a committee from among a large number of nominations.

The medal will be presented to Dr. Lawless at the forty-fifth annual convention of the NAACP in Dallas, June 29-July 4.

The Chicago scientists will be the thirty-ninth recipient of the medal which was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the board of directors of the NAAP.

The award, a gold medal, was established to recognize and reward "distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes" and to stimulate "the ambition of colored youth."

A member of such professional societies as the American Medical Association and the International Congress of Dermatology, Dr. Lawless is a diplomat of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilogoy, a consultant of the United States Chemical Warfare Board, and a teacher of his speciality at the medical school of Northwestern university. He has contributed extensively to the leading journals of dermatology in America and abroad.

Dr. Lawless was graduated from Talladega college in Alabama and from the medical school of Northwestern university. He did graduate work in skin diseases and syphilogy at the Vanderbilt clinic of Columbia university; the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston; the St. Louis hospital in Paris; the Kaiser Joseph hospital in Vienna; and at other clinics and institutes in Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere.

In addition to his scientific achievements, Dr. Lawless is a successful businessman, an active churchman, a philantropist, a member of the advisory board of Liberties Committee.

Among previous recipients of Spingarn Medal are Marian Anderson, Judge William H. Hastie, Thurgood Marshall, Ralph J. Bunche, Walter White, the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Paul R. Williams and Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune.

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago Dermatologist, Is Spingarn Award Winner

New York,—The Spingarn Medal, presented annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, has been awarded this year to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, the noted Chicago dermatologist. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced June 15. Dr. Lawless was picked by a committee from among a large number of nominations.

The medal will be presented to Dr. Lawless at the 45th annual convention of the NAACP in Dallas, June 29-July 4. The Chicago scientist will be the 39th recipient of the medal which was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Springarn, then chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAACP. The award, a gold medal, was established to recognize and reward "distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes" and to stimulate "the ambition of colored youth."

A Diplomat

A member of such professional societies as the American Medical Association and the International Congress of Dermatology, Dr. Lawless is a diplomat of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilogy, a consultant of the United States Chemical Warfare Board, and a teacher of his speciality at the Medical School of Northwestern University. He has contributed extensively to the leading journals of dermatology in America and abroad.

Dr. Lawless was graduated from Talladega College in Alabama and from the Medical School of Northwestern University. He did graduate work in skin diseases and syphilology at the Vanderbilt clinic of Columbia University; the Massachussetts General Hospital, Boston; the St. Louis Hospital in Paris; the Kaiser Joseph Hospital in Vienna; and at other clinics and institutes in Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere.

Business Man

In addition to his scientific achievements, Dr. Lawless is a successful businessman, an active churchman, a philanthropist, a member of the board of trustees of four southern colleges, and a member of the advisory board of directors of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

Among previous recipients of the Spingarn Medal are Marian Anderson, Judge William H. Hastie, Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Walter White, the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Paul R. Williams and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Spingarn Winner Noted As Scientist, Educator

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, 1953 winner of the coveted Spingarn Medal, is a man of many talents —physician, scientist, businessman, educator, churchman, civic leader and philantropist.

Destined for great accomplishments, Dr. Lawless was born Dec. 6, 1892 on a farm near Thibodaux, La., eldest son of Rev. Alfred Lawless and Harriet Lawless.

After graduating from Talladega college in 1914, Dr. Lawless spent two years of graduate study in the School of Medicine of the University of Kansas and continued his medical studies at Northwestern university, receiving his medical degree in 1919.

He studied on a Rosenwald Foundation fellowship (1920-21) at Vanderbilt clinic, Columbia university, and Massachusetts General hospital, Harvard Medical School, with emphasis on dermatology and syphilogy. He later studied in Europe.

Dr. Lawless began practicing medicine in Chicago in 1923 and resumed research work at Northwestern Medical school.

LEADING DERMATOLOGIST

Recognized as one of the world's leading dermatologists, Dr. Lawless has effected hundreds of remarkable cures in cases of rare and baffling skin diseases.

He is a member of the American Medical Association and the International Congress of Dermatology and Syphilogy, a consultant of the United States Chemical Welfare board, a member of the Advisory Committee on Veneral Diseases, a member of the Cook County Prison Welfare committee and senior attending physician, Provident hospital, Department of Dermatology.

Dr. Lawless is chairman of the board of trustees of Talladaga college and on the board of three other schools — Dillard university, Houston-Tillotson college and Bethune-Cookman college.

He has established numerous scholarships, including a $3,000 grant to support an African student in the United States.

DR. T. K. LAWLESS

A philanthropist, Dr. Lawless built the 80-unit Gentility Garden apartments next to Dillard university, at a cost of $700,000 to provide homes for teachers who had families.

He is president of Service Federal Savings and Loan Association, at 104 East 51st, an organization approaching the two million dollar mark in assets after only three years of operation.

Dr. Lawless also heads the 4213 South Michigan Corporation, which controls real estate valued at close to two million dollars.

Active in church affairs, he is a member of the American Missionary association, the Prudential Committee of American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions and a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Dr. Lawless will receive the Spingarn award at the annual convention of the NAACP in Dallas, Texas, June 29 — July 4.

The medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP. It was established to recognize and reward "distingusihed merit and achievement among American Negroes" and to stimulate "the ambition of colored youth." The Chicago scientist becomes the 39th recipient of the medal.

WINS NAACP'S

Buell Gallagher Calls Race's Rise 'Unique in Annals of Human History'

DALLAS, Tex. — (INS) — One of the nation's top educators praised the American Negro's rise from the bonds of slavery as unique in the annals of human history.

Dr. Buell Gallagher, President of City College of New York made his remarks in Dallas in a speech at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The educator's address was given in connection with the presentation of the Spingarn medal, the NAACP's annual award to the Negro whose achievements have been most distinctive during the year.

This year's award went to Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago dermatologist, who is one of the first physicians to obtain and use radium for treatment of cancer and skin diseases.

Dr. Gallagher declared that in honoring the recipient of the medal, "we are indirectly honoring the American way of life which, through democratic and peaceful means is achieving one of the major revolutions of all time."

HISTORIC RISE

"No where else, the educator continued, "and at no other time before in the human history, has a whole group of people advanced from bondage and thralldom to the beginning of first class citizen ship in so short a time or with such relative success."

The speaker then went on to say that the past 15 years has seen a 'major revolution in the basic customs and habits of an entire nation, achieved in so short a time as to be almost miraculous" He added:

"The pressures of instance that segregation ought to go finally result in the awakening of the conscious of nation to the fact that segregation can go—and the final decision that it must and will go."

The citation awarding Dr. Lawless the medal said that the Chicagoan is recognized at home and abroad as one of the world's leading dermatologists. It added that through his "extensive research and experiments he has enlarged the area of scientific knowledge in his own scientific field."

LOUISIANA BORN

Dr. Lawless was born in Louisiana in 1892.

Earlier Robert L. Carter, chief assistant to NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, outlined the organization's course in the area of transportation.

Carter predicted a quick end—"possibly within 60 days"—to segregation on interstate railroad coaches and at waiting rooms in the South.

Carter said he is "optimistic" about the outcome of the hearing which is scheduled for July 29 before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Carter also revealed that test cases in intrastate travel should be ready in six months and expressed the opinion that ending segregation in street cars and busses in the South "ought to be the easiest part of the whole thing."

The conventions ends Sunday with a mass meeting of the delegates from throughout the country at which Walter White, long-time champion of racial equality, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, of the United Nations, will be principal speakers.

Marshall answers questions for 1500 co-eds at Wellesley

Afro-American P. 18

By LYDIA T. BROWN

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP answered a volley of questions based on desegregation of schools for Wellesley College women, here, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Marshall was one of 12 guest speakers at Wellesley's annual forum and conference on "Values In the American Tradition" which was attended by 1500 of the college's 1650 students.

He told the group that no American can escape responsibility for insisting upon the complete removal of race and caste from American life.

WITH A SENSE OF HUMOR, yet firmly, the 46-year-old Baltimorean, who has devoted his entire professional life to the fight against segreation told his all woman audience that the NAACP was already looking beyond it's now historic success in the public schools cases to extending gains made in the fields of housing, voting and fair employment.

Fair employment, he said, presented a terrific task of pushing the Federal Bill through Congress, because it will be many a year before the southern states will be willing to adopt such legislation.

In regard to the future, Mr. Marshall said recent developments should give all Americans the necessary courage to push ahead. The important thing to remember, he said, is that no American can escape his responsibility in this regard by saying that the southern governors, the southern school officials or the Ku Klux Klan, are responsibile for this injustice. Today all Americans must recognize their state in returning to the Democratic basic principle of the equality of man without regard to any extraneous factors unrelated to the individual's own qualifications.

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THE OUTBURSTS AT Milford, Baltimore and Washington are not indicative of what to expect later, the speaker said. They were only a money raising scheme on the part of a few agitators seeking to make a good thing out of an emotional issue. It spread as a "chain reaction," as anti-integrationists saw that what works in one town, may not work in another, he added.

Fortright action by courts and police will cut resistance to integration to a minimum said Mr. Marshall, each NAACP local branch will work with the local school committees for a year to bring about a peaceful integration. At the end of that time, if it is apparent that the local board is not acting in good faith, they will be taken to court, he said.

Mr. Marshall said that no one knows how much trouble to expect as integration moves into the deep South, but the NAACP does not expect violence. "The old spirit of lynching is about licked" he said.

"White tax players in Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, will not allow millions of dollars worth of schools to be given away. Even prejudice has a price tag on it." Mr. Marshall said.

During the question period that followed Mr. Marshall was flooded with hundreds of questions from the audience. One question involved the length of time that would be required "for colored persons to reach the educational and moral level of whites" after desegregation takes place. As this was read out, a dead silence fell as the audience grasped the apparent loading of the query. This was followed by an agitated murmur as the eniment NAACP lawyer stood and pondered a moment before answering.

He came back with a good one as he said, "Just as long as it took Dr. Ralph Bunche to get the Nobel Prize for Peace." This reply was greeted with a roar of applause.

Mr. Marshall, added to this question, "that while it is true that many of the deep south Negroes are not up to white standards educationally, studies have demonstrated that when they are placed in good unsegregated schools, or in northern schools they do just as good as the whites. No better, No worse."

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IN ANSWER TO A question on the effect of desegregation on colored teachers, he replied the nationwide shortage of elementary teachers would seem to obviate any loss of employment on their part.

When asked — "Does the NAACP really represent all colored southerners?" Mr. Marshall explained that this question is frequently posed by and in southern newspapers in their editorials. He replied that it did not represent all colored southerners but that it does represent more than southern papers do.

Most of the organization's 250,000 members are in the deep South, he said and most are $2 members.

Asked if integration implied "inter marriage," Mr. Marshall termed this as a "bugaboo" issue that has no relation to the present fight." Each individual has the right to decide that for himself. At most it is a family or religion matter, he said.

After the forum Mr. Marshall chatted with students on the terrace, then left by car, to board the Advance Merchants Limited train, where he hoped to meet his uncle, who is a dining car steward.

After the lecture was over the southern student, from Atlanta, came forward to apologize to Mr. Marshall for her question on "the length of time that would be required to reach the educational and moral level."

She told him that she had not intended to make unwarranted assumptions in the questions, but had merely phrased it as she had heard it many times in Atlanta, Ga. during the past summer.

Freedom Fund Spirit

Spirit for a cause was demonstrated in Kansas City last Sunday when some 2,000 persons gathered to hear a speach by the eminent NAACP attorney, Thurgood Marshall, and contribute to the Freedom Fund.

Call Sun. 10-29-54

Mr. Marshall was unable to attend the rally because of illness. His doctor had ordered him to a hospital bed because of some temporary indisposition.

But the absence of the speaker who spearheaded the fight against segregated schools and who was the prime cause for the large attendance, did not kill the spirit and purpose of the meeting.

P. 20

Following an explanation of the misfortune to Mr. Marshall and the efforts of several capable pinch-hitters, the crowd demonstrated its belief in the Freedom Fund ideal by a mass parade to the collection tables where it placed its contributions.

No long harangues were made or needed to start the contributors marching forward. The movement seemed to be motivated by a spirit of willingness to give in the fight for full freedom.

To "Mr. Civil Rights," this parade of voluntary contributors to the cause for which he is devoting his life must have made his illness a little easier to bear.

The rally certainly would have been more inspirational had Mr. Marshall been present, for he is a colorful and vigorous speaker. But it is impossible for him to be everywhere.

Those who would aid in the fight for freedom need not wait for Mr. Marshall to speak. They can help him most through the spirit of giving.

We'll triumph by sticking to our guns — Thurgood

Afro-American P. 21

BROOKLYN, N.Y. (ANP) — "Stick to your guns and ultimate and complete victory is inevitable," was the gist of a Men's Day Address by Thurgood Marshall to more than 1,000 persons at Brooklyn's Concerne Baptist Church last Sunday.

Referring tto the theme for the occasion—"Men's Deeds Today Will Affect His Future,"—the legal director of the NAACP cautioned that the school desegregation fight was not ended by the rendering of the Supreme Court's epochal decision. "We must not sit down in complacency but act on every move to evade the ruling," he stated.

Referring to constitution changes voted last week in Georgia and Louisian to evade the decision, the counselor indicated that court action would be taken immediately when either state attempts to put it into action.

HE CITED AN instance where Gov. Hugh White of Alabama called a group of 95 "hand-picked" colored citizens of the state together, but got only one of the entire group to staand up and support his offer for "equal but separate schools."

When this individual stood, one of the group got up and said, "You see, Mr. Governor, there stands a living example of what segregation can do for a man."

More than $300 was taken up for the NAACP's Freedom fund in an after - collection, following an appeal by the Rev. Sandy F. Ray, pastor, and president, Empire State Baptist Missionary Convention.

NEGRO NEWS

Marshall Of NAACP To Talk Here

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Atty. Thurgood Marshall, chief legal officer of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the main speaker at the 91st annual celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The meeting will be held at noon Jan. 1 at the Wheat Street Baptist Church, according to Dr. E. C. Mitchell, chairman of the program committee.

The 46-year-old New Yorker who led the arguments against public school segregation before the Supreme Court is a native of Baltimore and a graduate of Lincoln University.

Dr. William Boyd, state NAACP president, will preside at the meeting here. Miss Wilmotine Jackson will read the proclamation signed by President Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863. William Jones will direct a citywide youth chorus of the C.M.E. churches, and attorney D. L. Hollowell will introduce the speaker.

NAACP Counsel On NBC-TV

Argus p. 1

NEW YORK — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP will appear on the NBC radio and television networks Sunday Nov. 28 between 1:00 and 1:30 p.m., EST, on the program "Youth Wants To Know." (In St Louis on KSD-TV, 12 to 12:30).

Marshall will discuss school segregation. He follows Gov Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, who appeared several months ago on the same program discussing the same subject.

NAACP Legal Counsel On National Television Show

Daily World p. 1

Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 11-30-54

WASHINGTON — "School children would vote overwhelmingly against segregation if allowed to make up their minds," Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here Sunday.

Speaking on the NBC-TV program, "Youth Wants To Know," the noted attorney pointed out that prejudice is learned by children from parents and not inherited."

LED NAACP FIGHT

Attorney Marshall, who led the successful legal fight of the NAACP against school segregation, also made it clear that "any efforts to perpetuate segregation will have to be answered in the courts."

The program "Youth Wants To Know" was not seen in Atlanta Sunday. Formerly appearing on Channel Two, the program was dropped a few weeks ago.

The NAACP official said he does not believe there will be any real effort to block mingling of white and Negro students in the South by establishing private school systems.

"I don't believe people would be able to abolish school systems they have spent 70 or 80 years building up," he said.

GEORGIANS LAW ABIDING

Attorney Marshall said that although Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge has stated there will always be segregation as long as he is governor, the people of Georgia "are as law abiding as in any other state and will abide by the law of the land."

He added that "while governors are speaking, they have nothing to do with the actual running of the school districts."

Attorney Marshall explained that the NAACP is working "completely within the Constitution and within the law." He made this statement when asked what might happen if some states still refused to go along with integration.

Another question posed by integration, he said, is the possible firing of Negro teachers when school systems are combined. Some people opposing integration have said they would not let Negroes teach their children, he said.

"But who will replace Negro teachers if they are fired?" he asked. "There is a shortage of white teachers now."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spearheaded the long legal fight that led the Supreme Court last spring to wipe out the old principle of separate but equal facilities for public school pupils. The Supreme Court will hear arguments next year on how to best put the decision into effect.

Marshall to address junior bar members

Morning Newark p. 8

NEWARK

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, will address the Junior Section of the New Jersey State Bar Association in Newark on Friday, Dec. 10, at 6 p.m.

The distinguished constitutional lawyer and civil rights specialist will speak at the group's annual dinner meeting in the Hotel Essex House.

Richard L. Amster, chairman of the Junior Section, will preside.

Sat. 12-11-54

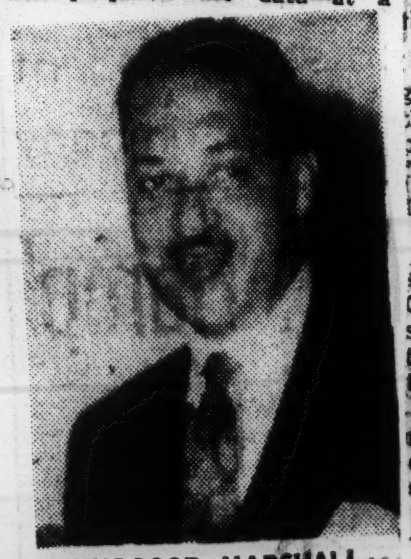
Mr. Marshall, who is also the director of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, is a native of Baltimore, Md.

He graduated from the Law School of Howard University in 1933 and holds honorary doctor of Law degrees from five colleges and universities.

He has argued 13 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court affecting the constitutional rights of colored Americans, winning historic decisions in all but two of them for an outstanding record.

Mr. Marshall's greatest legal accomplishment came last May 17th when, in a momentous pronouncement, the Supreme Court declared school segregation unconstitutional.

He was chief of the distinguished battery of lawyers, deans of law schools, and legal researchers, white and colored, who prepared the data—at a tremendous personal sacrifice—and made the successful argument before the high court that segregation, and the "separate but equal" doctrine, are unconstitutional.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Mr. Marshall has been the NAACP's chief legal counsel since 1936, following his services to the Baltimore NAACP Branch, 1934 to 1936, as legal counsel.

Several hundred lawyers from all over the state who will attend the two-day sessions will be on hand to hear Mr. Marshall, according to Forster W. Freeman Jr., of Paterson, president of the association.

He added that "while governors are speaking, they have nothing to do with the actual running of the school districts."

Attorney Marshall explained that the NAACP is working "completely within the Constitution and within the law." He made this statement when asked what might happen if some states still refused to go along with integration.

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Atty. Marshall Back Integrat

32 b

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Thurgood Marshall Thanks Other People At Testimonial Dinner Given in His Honor

NEW YORK.—At a testimonial dinner given in his honor here Wednesday, Dec. 16, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, refused to take full credit for the fight he has waged against second-class citizenship, but chose instead to pay tribute to those who have helped him and the NAACP achieve what they have been able to do.

Among those to whom Marshall paid tribute were the churches, the Prince Hall Masons, the Negro press of the nation, the NAACP branches, the lawyers all over the country who have helped fight NAACP cases and industries like Calvert which have put money into the fight.

The dinner was given in honor of Marshall by employes of the Calvert Distillers at the Hotel Astor.

"I want to thank some of the people who have worked with us and are here tonight," Marshall began. "First there is Father Bishop, my spiritual adviser. He represents to my mind a very important segment of our community insofar as the NAACP cases are concerned. We would not be able to have these cases but for the churches, the doors of which are always open to hold meetings. When we have the church on our side, we do not have to worry."

Spying Grand Master Giddins of the Prince Hall Masons in the audience, the brilliant Marshall said. "There is Grand Master Giddings of the Prince Hall Masons of this state, my grand master. The Negro Masons have set up a legal research fund in the past two years and they have contributed about $24,000 a year. Again I say, when we have people like that on our side we do not have to worry."

Marshall next turned to Mrs. Daisy Lampkin and Mrs. Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier whom he called 'symbols of the Negro press who have opened up the columns of their paper and that costs money."

"If you do not believe that costs money," he added, "you ask the sponsors of this dinner, Calvert Distillers, what an ad costs. But we, the NAACP, get the space for nothing. Remember, too, the Negro papers of this country took it upon themselves to raise money for the cases (school segregation) and the Negro press has raised considerable money."

The NAACP lawyer continued, "There are also here tonight Roy Wilkins and Arthur Spingarn who represent the branches we have all over the country and the people who have made these cases possible.

"Then we have here tonight practically all of the legal committee, staff lawyers, trial counsel, who were in charge of the litigation all the way up to the Supreme Court.

"Also here is Morris Ernest who also worked on the cases along with Ben Kaplan who never got a nickel.

"These cases which were argued last week and the other cases are significant only if we have the public behind us. One very significant thing is Calvert's participation. It is important to me that an important business establishment believes in the thing we all believe in and that is not common at the present time. The reason it is important to me is that I look to the future and do not look to the past.

"I believe in the future. We will have more and more business firms doing what Calvert does when they realize the need for working to maintain our democracy.

"This money is not the first money that Calvert Distillers has contributed. Calvert has been contributing regularly without fanfare to our legal work. They are the ones that made me make a binding promise not to mention the amount, but I never pay any attention to binding promises. One of the first times I talked with Mr. Wachtel, president of Calvert, I told him the need we had and that I thought that industry should be interested in the Negro market and for that reason should contribute to the NAACP."

Marshall said that Wachtel "pinned my ears back" by saying, "If that's all you can sell, you can't sell anything. You convince business men that it is necessary to support the NAACP to make democracy live and they will support you. The interest must be on an unselfish basis, not for business reasons."

Marshall said that that was what Mr. Wachtel said to him.

"The other important thing," the lawyer continued, "is that we raised most of the money we got from contributions from people of all races, all groups, all levels. The contributions ranged from five cents to $8,000 and $9,000.

"When you talk about a testimonial dinner to me you talk about a very small part of what is going on. The important thing to bear in mind is the work done by lawyers all over the country. My thanks to them all.

"I also want to thank John A. Davis, professor at City college of New York. He headed up a group of 50 scientists who worked all through the summer. In this audience are a number of lawyers who are members of the Harlem Bar association. Thanks to them and to thousands of other people."

'Mr. Civil Rights' guest of N.J. bar

Thurgood says schools should be integrated without delay

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

NEWARK

"The best way to desegregate (the schools) is to do it at once and for all and not wait until next year."

This is the straight - from-the-shoulder opinion Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, gave members of the New Jersey State Bar Association here Friday in a history-making address.

Speaking at the dinner meeting of the Junior Section at the Association's mid-winter meeting at the Hotel Essex House, the distinguished constitutional lawyer declared:

* * *

"SEGREGATION has no legal, moral or scientific basis and no excuse to continue any longer than yesterday.

"Segregation has been completely eliminated in the armed services, and the sky didn't fall.

"And there has been no friction, although there previously had been an average of an incident a month.

* * *

MR. MARSHALL emphasized that while it is true that the colored American has made significant progress in recent years, Utopia has not come and there is much yet to be done before he attains full freedom and first-class citizenship.

He underscored this with the observation that, "I know of no region in this country where a colored man can move where he pleases."

"There are some places," he added, "in the North as well as in the South, where a convicted murderer would be welcomed before a colored man.

"It simply doesn't make sense."

AMONG THE distinguished guests who heard Mr. Marshall's call for immediate desegregation of schools were:

Loyd Wright of Los Angeles, president of the American Bar Association, who sat next to him at the speaker's table; and Deputy Attorney General Cook of New Jersey, who recently prosecuted charges of segregation and discrimination against the Englewood School Board filed by several parents with the Division Against Discrimination.

Also David Litwin, attorney, and chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, and Congressman Harrison A. Williams, a Democrat, of Union County.

MR. MARSHALL coupled his call for swift action to wipe out school segregation with a challenging appeal to the young lawyers to supply their communities with constructive leadership that will make democracy work.

"...certainly all of us," he said, "can give some time and some of our talents to constructive leadership in our community.

"To see to it that no American will ever be without adequate legal assistance and guidance solely because of race, religion or ability to pay...

* * *

"IT IS TIME that every American lawyer got up off his plush chair and got out into his community with a position of leadership in the struggle toward full and complete citizenship for all Americans without regard to race, religion, ancestry or caste."

* * *

AMONG THE DINNER guests were:

Harry Hazelwood Jr. of Newark, only colored member of the Junior Section of the State Bar Association (the age limit is 36 years); Logan McWilson of Montclair and James Abrams of Newark.

Also Wilbur Parker, who was sworn in on Dec. 6 as the first colored Certified Public Accountant in New Jersey; and Editor Samuel A. Haynes of the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN and Editor Oliver (Butts) Brown of the New Jersey Herald News, both of whom were guests of Mr. Hazelwood.

* * *

IT WAS THROUGH the liberalism of some members of the Junior Bar Association that the first colored lawyers in New Jersey were admitted to the American Bar Associaion.

Last year, U.S. Judge William H. Hastie of Philadelphia was guest speaker for the Passaic County Bar Association.

Of the approximately 8,000 lawyers in New Jersey, 3,000 of them are members of the Bar Association, membership in which is open to all purely on the basis of eligibility.

Philadelphia Honors Thurgood Marshall

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Philadelphia—Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will receive the Philadelphia Cotillion Society's top award, the Emerald Cross of Malta, on December 30 at the Sixth Christmas Cotillion to be held at Convention Hall.

Mr. Marshall, who is also Special Counsel for the NAACP, is being honored for having "devoted his life to unceasing activity in the cause of Human Rights".

Highlight of the annual Christmas Cotillion is the spectacle-fantasy "The Blue Venus" in which more than a thousand actors and dancers will participate. Presented in honor of the award winner, the lavish production, which has been called "the world's largest ballet" is produced by Dr. Eugene Wayman Jones, executive director of the Society and of it's cultural center, Heritage House.

Mr. Marshall, who successfully led the fight on segregation in the nation's public schools, joins six other distinguished Americans in receivng the handsome jewelled medal. These include Marion Anderson, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune, Mr. Branch Rickey, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Mary Church Terrell, now deceased.

Architect, Brain Trust, Field General

Atty. Marshall's Greatest Victory!

'Mr. Civil Rights' Seldom Complains About Long Hours

Courier P. 13
Pittsburgh, Pa
5-29-54

By JOHN GEIGER

NEW YORK (INS)—Fourteen hours after Thurgood Marshall won his greatest victory in the vaulted chamber of the U. S. Supreme Court, his voice was raised happily in discussion before another forum—the good citizens outside a barber shop on a Harlem street near his home.

The Harlemites had spotted Marshall in a taxi, late at night, and hauled him out to explain the ramifications of the Supreme Court ruling outlawing racial segregation in public education.

It had been a long day—but Marshall talked almost until dawn.

The incident is typical. At 45, Marshall—special legal counsel for the NAACP—is, in his own words, "natural-born and easy-going," and still hewing to a personal philosophy he adopted years ago:

"I intend to wear life like a very loose garment, and never worry about a thing."

It is a relaxed attitude that has sustained the lawyer through a decade of deadly serious business—race relations—and through conflicts that include lynch-law tensions and threats of personal violence.

It has carried him from the slums of Baltimore's Negro ghetto—where he attended segregated public schools—to the bar of the Supreme Court.

He counts as many friends among the street-corner group as among the great names of the nation's courts and universities. And those who know say his jitterbugging on the dance floor is a thing of beauty.

But the casual, unassuming manner masks a mind that—in the opinion of many Federal judges—has an unparalleled grasp of civil rights doctrine. Marshall has won eleven out of thirteen direct victories in cases before the Supreme Court—a record unmatched in the tribunal's long victory.

He has worked as a consultant in eleven other Supreme Court civil rights cases—and helped win a ruling against racial segregation in ten of them.

He is architect, brain trust and field general of the NAACP Campaign to break down racial barriers through court action—a campaign that has made unprecedented and often unexpected progress in a single decade. It is in great measure Marshall's work that Negroes now have the vote in most Southern states, attend Southern universities, are freed from restrictive covenants and travel with fewer segregation barriers.

The NAACP expert—a man who dearly loves to play—complained only once about the demands on him. He told a relative, "Isn't it nice that no one cares which twenty-three hours a day I work?"

But his secretary says that is "Just one of Thurgood's exaggerations . . . most days, he only works twenty hours—and then we have to force him home."

The lawyer has his own explanation. In a rare moment of calm, he mapped his plans for a reporter:

"In ten years, maybe fifteen . . . housing, employment, health and recreation, transportation. We're working against those racial barriers now.

"I'm in a hurry. I want to put myself out of business. I want to get things to a point where there won't be a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—just a National Association for the Advancement of People, period."

Marshall began hurrying in the 1920's, when he graduated with honors from Baltimore's Douglas High School. His mother was a public school teacher; his father, steward at a swank country club. He tells two tales of those years:

"One was a story my mother told me. One of our ancestors was a slave—briefly. Seems he let it be known—about twenty-four hours a day—that he didn't like it. He was so ornery about it, in fact, that his owner finally turned him loose, told him to head North and asked him please never to come back.

"The other was my mother's favorite comment. She used to look up at me—I was big for my age—and say, 'You may be tall, but if you get mean I figure I can always reach you with a chair'."

And that, Marshall concludes, is how he came by his life-long project to end racial segregation. "There may be some tall people, and they may be pretty mean, but I figure the United State Constitution is a mighty big chair," he says.

He worked his way through Lincoln University in Pennsylvania as a baker, bell-hop, dining-car waiter and very successful pinochle player. No one can remember seeing him study—but he graduated cum laude.

In his senior year, he met a University of Pennsylvania co-ed. He offered no financial security and no special stability—but lots of excitment. A few months later, she married him.

"Buster" Marshall apparently was a restraining influence. But by that time, her husband says, "I had the horsin' around out of my system anyway . . . I'd heard that law books were meant to dig into, so I dug—deep." He graduated from Howard Unisity's law school—magna cum laude.

When he entered law practice in Maryland in 1933, he concentrated on civil rights cases. He earned tremendous respect—and few fees. Often his secretary worked without pay. His wife kept him on a strict allowance.

He joined the staff of the NAACP a few years later, and today earns about $12,000 a year—about six times less than he might command in private practice.

In the 1930's and 1940's, he ranged across the country, choosing his spots for legal battles that would have the greatest significance. On one occasion, South Carolina State troopers escorted him to the edge of a tense town and "invited" him—with threats—to leave. Marshall strode back—and won his case next day. On another, in New York State, the lawyer had to collect his evidence in secret, hide it in a spare tire, and drove out on back roads.

His home life, then as now, was hectic. Marshall was often away; at best, once a week, he managed to meet with friends for an evening of pinochle, jokes, dancing and what he calls "woofing around." Though the Marshalls are childless, he has always longed for a set of electrict trains. Cheerfully, he conceded that he's never have time to play with them. Last year his wife and friends chipped in anyway—and surprised him with a complete set.

In preparation for his Supreme Court cases, Marshall consults with twenty to forty of the nation's most distinguished lawyers. He checks psychologists, anthropologists, and other social scientists, and supervises the legal research of his assistant. Then—with about 4,000 pages of legal briefs and memoranda—he locks himself into his study and goes to work.

A veteran Supreme Court attorney has described the briefs and oral arguments that Marshall synthesizes from this material:

"When Thurgood appears to argue constitutional law, the Supreme Court justices lean forward on the bench—and the courtroom seats are filled with law students, cutting classes to listen. Sometimes their teachers are there too."

Marshall speaks firmly but without rancor or racial prejudice, South or North, and looks to the future with cheerful good faith. He told this writer:

"It's easy to over-simplify. Sure, some people are unhappy about the school-segregation ruling, but they have as much respect for law as anyone.

"The integration of Negro and white schools will be orderly but sure. Most of the work will be done on the local level. That means people of good will, of both races, getting together to work it out.

"In some counties, quietly and without fuss, whites and Negroes voluntarily ended segregation more than a year ago."

He paused, then grinned:

"Not that it's always done too graciously," he said. "I know one county where everyone agreed on school integration — except one die-hard father who swore he'd never abandon his great traditions.

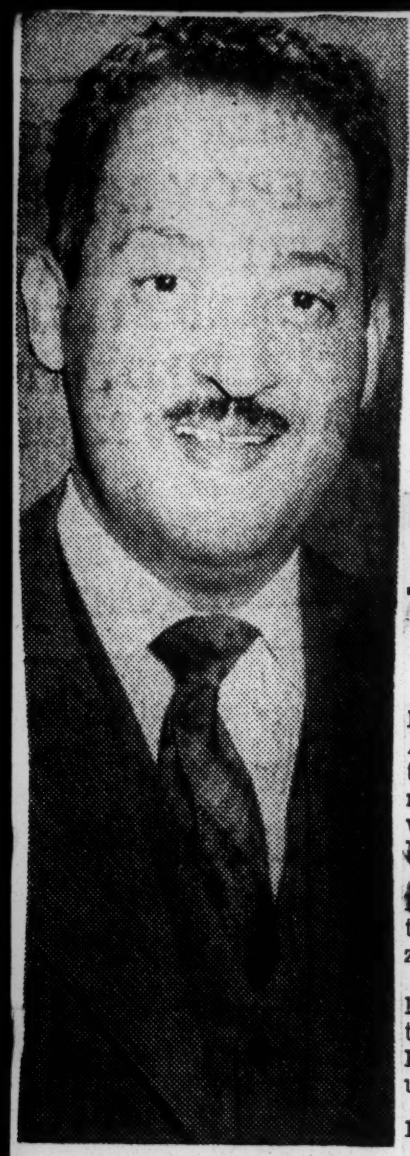
"When the schools were integrated anyway, he pulled his son out of his high school class and kept him at home.

"Maybe the boy got on his nerves. Anyway, a week later he sent him back with a note that said, 'This dawn boy is no good nohow, so I don't figure you can make him any worse'."

Others—but not Marshall—point to the full significance of the school-segregation decision. The lawyer had worked for more than a decade to get the Supreme Court to rule directly on the "separate-but-equal" doctrine. This was his big case.

When the decision was handed down last Monday, Marshall turned to an aide and said quietly, "Well, we hit the jackpot." He talked briefly with John W. Davis, one-time Presidential candidate, dean of the American Bar—and lawyer for the losing side. Outside the court, he paused for a few moments of reflection.

An hour later, he was in gear again. In the next forty-



THURGOOD MARSHALL

. . . the chief engineer

eight hours, he hopped a train to New York, held a news conference, rushed off to Boston, doubled back to New York, whipped into his office and finally took off for Los Angeles.

There are three current views of the chain-smoking, free-wheeling lawyer. From the bench, Federal Judge William H. Hastie says Marshall is "unquestionably our greatest civil liberties lawyer . . . no one has his grasp of the doctrine of civil rights law."

In his office, an aide remarks that the NAACP headquarters "Is a pretty formal, restrained place—until Marshall gets here . . . then it's kind of like a relaxed tornado, if there is such a thing."

The third view is Marshall's own. The only reason he seems successful, he insists, is that he gets good advice from others—and follows it.

He seems unimpressed by his personal success. Last week—fresh from a series of exhausting conferences with some of the country's most distinguished lawyers and professors—he arrived at a New York airport with three big suitcases, each crammed with top-policy notes, legal briefs and the like. A newsman suggested calling a porter.

"Nuts," said Marshall. "I used to do this for a living." He picked up the bags, lugged them out to the plane, took a seat—and fell into an unworried sleep.

The citation of honorary citizenship presented to Mr. Marshall by Mayor West reads in part:

"Greetings:

"Be it hereby known to all that the Hon. Thurgood Marshall on this 7th day of July of 1954 has been made an honorary citizen of the City of Nashville. . . The city of Schools and Church rich in the tradition of the Old South and in recognition thereof has been presented with this Certificate of Citizenship."

NASHVILLE HONORS THURGOOD MARSHALL

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —Thurgood Marshall, Director Counsel of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., was this week made an honorary citizen of Nashville and presented with a gold key to the city.

Mayor Ben West presented the NAACP Legal Defense head with the Certificate of Honorary Citizenship and the key.

The presentation was made following an address by Marshall at the 11th Annual Institute of Race Relations held here on the campus of Fisk University.

100 COMMUNITY LEADERS

The Institute, which ended July 10, was attended by 30 lecturer-consultants from across the country and 100 community leaders from 20 states.

Mr. Marshall had advised the Institute that despite the actions on the part of Southern politicians who are bent on circumventing the recent Supreme Court decision out lawing Jim Crow in public schools, the American people can still debate the issue.

"The race relations pattern in the South has always been taboo in public conversation," Mr. Marshall told the group. "Many have been reluctant to debate the validity of their position because the state laws required segregation."

OLD FEARS

Mr. Marshall said that the politicians are now beclouding the issue by raising the same old fears and trying to keep alive the taboos of yesterday.

"The people, however, are debating the matter quietly in their homes and churches. And very soon it will be a matter of open discussion in church pulpits, forums, radio and television round tables and other mass media for exchanging views," Mr. Marshall said.

Thurgood slaps press in Yale talk

Calls desegration 'way to fruition'

Incidents played up; distressed cries from Dixie

NEW HAVEN, Conn. —Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, accused the nation's daily press of blowing up incidents and hiding or leaving out the facts in stories about desegregation in a speech at Yale University here Friday.

Mr. Marshall declared:

"The truth of the matter is that desegregation is moving toward fruition in the South and marked progress has been made despite the one or two isolated instances which have been blown up all out of proportion.

"Since the opening of public schools throughout the country during the past week or so, all of us have read long and detailed newspaper stories of the difficulties surrounding desegregation in places like White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Milford, Del.

"EITHER BURIED in small type in these stories or not carried at all are the perfectly beautiful stories of peaceful integration of public schools in Baltimore and Washington, on military posts in Virginia, parochial schools in Nashville, Tenn."

He also cited peaceful integration in schools in 12 counties in West Virginia and in "many areas in Delaware, Arkansas and Missouri" adding that "All Americans should be encouraged" by progress made since the high court's decision May 17.

Mr. Marshall spoke in Yale's Freedom mass meeting spon- Battel Chapel at a Funds for sored by the New Haven NAACP branch. James L. Mitchell and Dr. Carter L. Marshall were in charge of the meeting.

"Of course, as was expected," Mr. Marshall said, officials in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi have taken the lead in openly and defiantly setting themselves up as above the law of the land and God himself.

— o O o —

THESE OFFICIALS are not to be considered as a barometer for anything other than as being typical of all other unreconstructed rebels who speak not for their people of either race nor any other than their small bigoted group of short short-sighted politicians.

"Even in these states, there is a rapidly growing group of Americans of both races who are beginning to realize the damage being done by this defiance of the law of the land and we will hear from them in the near future."

Mr. Marshall revealed that the "best trained sociologists available" were sent to investigate conditions in White Sulphur Springs and Milford and that their reports are "now being carefully weighed."

— o O o —

FROM THESE REPORTS, he said, the NAACP is convinced that both incidents are peculiarly local situations and are not to be considered typical of anything.

He praised the action of religious, civic and fraternal organizations for adoption of resolutions calling for desegregation in public schools and added that the NAACP will co-operate with these groups.

In order that no teacher or pupil may be victimized, he declared, "We are determined to enlarge our program of protection for colored teachers during this transition period."

— o O o —

WARNING THE north that it must also set its house in order, Thurgood said:

"Racial prejudice and intolerance is not restricted to any area of the country and there is just as much duty on the part of Americans of both races in the North as well as the South to make certain that race and color be removed from American life in each individual community."

THURGOOD MARSHALL

NAACP Blueprints Battle Plan For End To School Segregation

Advertiser 1-1 Dat. 1-23-54 Montgomery Ala.

'Co-operation—Not Upheaval,' To Be Keynote

Advertiser

Thurgood Marshall Expects Decision This School Year

By FRED ANDERSEN
Assistant Managing Editor

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Dat 1-23-54

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 22—The architect of the legal right to abolish segregation in Southern schools said today he "definitely" expects a Supreme Court decision before the end of the current school year in May.

Montgomery

When that decision comes, Thurgood Marshall added, the byword of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will be "co-operation—not upheaval."

MARSHALL

Marshall outlined his views on the historic court fight and unrolled his blueprint for action for this reporter today in an exclusive interview here, where he is attending the annual convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, a Negro organization. Marshall is scheduled to speak to the group tomorrow.

"The Supreme Court will announce its decision, when it comes, on a Monday," Marshall said.

"Within 24 hours, the presidents of our 44 state associations will be in New York or Washington. There we will sit down and I will explain to them in laymen's terms the exact nature of the decision.

"The following Saturday, preferably in Atlanta, the leaders of the Southern associations will meet and it will be my responsibility to suggest to them a course of action."

The special counsel for the NAACP, who argued the Negro case before the Supreme Court and is credited with mapping the strategy which will culminate in the decision, refused to hazard a guess as to how the decision will go.

"We fully expect to win something more than the so-called 'separate but equal' ruling which has created the present situation," he declared.

Status Quo

In weighing the difficulties which the NAACP might encounter in gaining compliance with an anti-segregation ruling, Marshall listed Alabama as one of the "die-hard" states.

In reply to a question about the attitude the NAACP would adopt in the event of a complete reversal of the status quo and a decision which would, in effect order integration of children in the schools regardless of race, Marshall said this:

"We will follow a line of complete co-operation—not upheaval. I will advise our Southern association presidents to return to their states and instruct their subordinates to start and proceed from the local level. This thing must be done on a school by school basis."

Dat 1-23

Asked the flat question, "How long do you think it would take to achieve total integration if the NAACP won a complete victory," Marshall hesitated before answering: "Four—perhaps five years. Yes—I think I'd settle very happily for that."

He went on, "Of course, you know and I know there are some sections of the Black Belt—some of them right here in Alabama—where the Supreme Court decision that we are legally right would have no effect for 30 years. But it must be gradual and it must be through co-operation at the local level."

Legal Blue Prints

Marshall said he has "carefully detailed legal blueprints" for lawyers to follow in every state and county. "The one thing which can slow us up, if the Supreme Court rules with us, is a shortage of legal talent," he explained.

The attorney declined to name the state for publication, but said, "We are — this day — prepared to force complete intergation of all the schools at every level—in one Deep South state."

He went on to declare, "But I shall tell my people at the Northern and Southern meetings, not to use the big stick of the Supreme Court decision unless the local school officials make them do it. My advice will be to urge and ask co-operation—then swing the big stick if they don't get it."

Marshall had some definite opinions to express on the various Dixie leaders who have been prominent in the segregation fight.

Gov. Gordon Persons, of Alabama, "is to be commended for his statement he would not be stampeded into anything," the NAACP spokesman said.

Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge "is speaking now for the race he plans to make for the United States Senate when Sen. Walter George dies or retires," Marshall declared.

Bitter Man

South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes "is a bitter man who now is back-pedalling on his previous declarations. I venture to predict the South Carolina Legislature will adjourn itself sine die without any action if he calls it into special session to abolish the present system of public education," Marshall asserted.

Marshall evaluated the current conditions in Southern states this way:

"West Virginia will be the easiest to fall in line. The other border states of Kentucky and Tennessee don't present much of a problem. Florida will be only moderately difficult. Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia—they will be the die-hards."

He concluded with this thought:

"What can anyone do but accept the ruling of the United States Supreme Court on this or any other issue? Their interpretation is the supreme law of the land. We shall abide by that and expect everyone else to do likewise."

Washington Pipeline . . .

By STANLEY ROBERTS and WM. G. NUNN

Courier

Editor's Note: Mr. Roberts and Mr. Nunn are collaborating on finishing this exclusive "Report to the Nation" on the background story of Thurgood Marshall and those men closest to him . . . in the "quiet before the storm" moments before the famous "EE" cases!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—The seven-room suite at the fabulous Sheraton Park Hotel was a bee-hive of activity, when we rang the bell to Suite 400 . . . on the evening of Dec. 6, 1953!

As the door was answered, we were scrutinized carefully.

"Bill Nunn and Stan Roberts of the Courier," we announced . . . and from deep inside the room came Thurgood's booming voice.

Sat. 1-16-54

"Yeh, let 'em in," he thundered. "Anyone who raises $13,000 (it's over $16,000 now) for this fight, is certainly welcome here."

P. 13

And so . . . we were ushered into the presence of three of the men who were to hit the headlines in the next three days . . . in a way which should have made ALL America proud of them.

They were Thurgood Marshall . . . Jim Nabrit . . . Bob Carter. Also in the room was a dynamic personality, who probably deserves more recognition than the public will ever know about . . . Mrs. Alice Stovall, Thurgood's capable, efficient secretary, dedicated to the same cause which motivated the others.

We listened attentively as the men discussed the issues which faced them on the morrow. We faded into the background as completely as the wall paper, the furnishings, the discarded dishes.

These men. dedicated to the ideal of first-class citizenship for ALL A[illegible]NS, absolutely forgot our presence as they discussed [illegible] weighed the pros and cons.

Bob Carter with [illegible]is precise mind . . . his searching analysis . . . his uncanny ability to put his fingers on the pulse of complicated legal snarls. The brilliant Jim Nabrit . . . trained mentally and through long association . . . who dissected each point raised as he does with his law classes at Howard . . . who pervaded warmth . . . humanity . . . humor . . . incisiveness . . . amazing clarity.

Thurgood himself (Mr. Civil Rights) who quoted cases after case as the discussions wore on. Completely and utterly relaxed, with a wrinkled sweat-shirt and house slippers, he curled his long limbs around one of the comfortable living room chairs. His was the final decision!

But you could sense the tremendous respect Thurgood had for these associates of his . . . and the admiration and respect they had for him. It was something to sit in on! When we left finally . . . well after midnight . . . we knew that the cause of Negroes in this country, were in the most capable hands possible. And what they did in the days that followed merely strengthened our conviction.

Thurgood and Jim were superb! Bob didn't get his chance . . . because his case was declared "moot" . . . but we knew that he was ready.

* * *

AND NOW to the answers for some of the questions posed last week! That there is a rift in NAACP leadership ranks is no secret. But Thurgood Marshall and the legal minds who work with him, form no part of that clique.

Thurgood's greatness and leadership are reflected in his humility and his deep devotion to the cause of giving Negro Americans ALL the rights which are rightfully theirs under the Constitution.

CONGRATULATIONS W. W. Wachtel, president of Calvert Distillers Corporation, warmly congratulates Thurgood Marshall at the testimonial dinner to Mr. Marshall sponsored by 32 Calvert New York employees. In a speech on the occasion a day after his argument of the segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Marshall lauded Mr. Wachtel and his organization for supporting the work of the NAACP.

We feel that he feels this is his BIG job.

If . . . the Supreme Court rules unfavorably in the cases on "EE" now before it, Thurgood and "his boys" will start again from scratch. Eventually the cases will be right back before the highest tribunal.

If . . . on the other hand, the Supreme Court rules favorably, Thurgood firmly believes that the work of the Legal Defense Department of the NAACP will have just started. He thinks that many more years of work . . . many more cases . . . will have to be resolved, before the thing he believes in with all his heart and all his soul, is a fact!

And to this CAUSE, he's dedicated himself. He won't bow out . . . until after every vestige of second-class citizenship by law, has been eliminated.

Insofar as Thurgood is concerned, the NAACP is still the ship . . . and all else the sea. He won't become involved in the organizational fight. He's not interested in that kind of politics, and won't take sides.

Eventually, there'll be an overhauling in the NAACP. It's inevitable. The organization's been taken into partisan politics, and plenty of members don't like it.

The news that Ed Dudley is heading the Tobias-inspired NAACP "Freedom Fund" COULD be significant.

What Thurgood's interested in . . . is team-work and a spirit of cooperation. But many guests at Calvert's testimonial to Thurgood on Dec. 16 in New York . . . wondered openly why Walter White didn't stay . . . why he wasn't at the speaker's table . . . what GOOD reason he had, if any, to show and then quietly FADE away. Was it because he felt that Thurgood should have his night . . . without interruption. It's a $64 question!

(More Next Week)

Lecturer Thurgood Marshall:

U.S. Now At Point Of No Return

32b NAACP

Says Habit Stalls Intergration Process

Defender p.9

By THURGOOD MARSHALL
Chief Legal Counsel, NAACP

There has been much discussion during recent years concerning the question of the removal of dual citizenship in this country based on race and color.

The primary emphasis has been on elimination of racial segregation. No one denies that progress is being made.

There are, however, those who say that this progress is too slow and others who say it is too rapid.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, gave the first lecture of the current Edwin R. Embree series at Dilliard university, New Orleans, last week. Atty. Marshall recently presented the case against segregated public schools before the Supreme Court of the United States, The decision on which is pending.

Here are excerpts from the speech he delivered at Dilliard, March 5:

The important thing to remember is that the fight toward complete integration of all Americans into our society is moving ahead.

We have passed the crossroads. We are moving toward a completely integrated society, North and South.

Some Are Afraid

Those who doubt this and those who are afraid to complete integration without regard to race or color are victims of a background based upon long indoctrination of only one side of the controversy in this country.

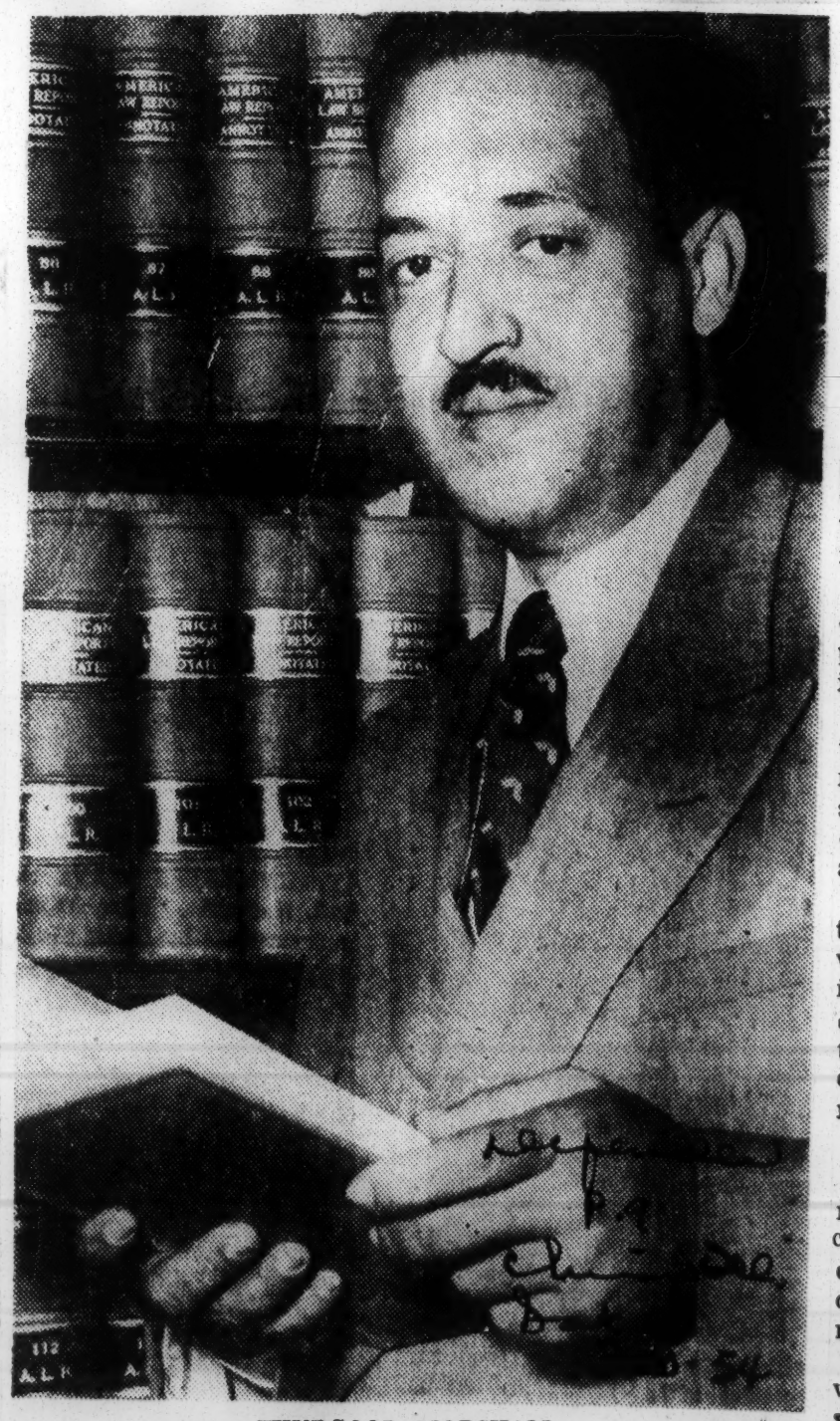
They know only of one side of slavery, the biased reports about Reconstruction and the long-standing theory supporting the "legality" of the separate but equal doctrine.

In order to adequately appraise the situation, we must first understand the problem in relation to our history—legal and political.

Secondly, we must give proper weight to progress that has been made with and without legal pressure and thirdly we must look to the future.

Individual Equality

Our government is based on the principle of the equality of man—the individual. Our basic legal document, the Constitution of the United States guarantees equal protection of the laws to all. Many state constitutions have similar provisions. We even have a "Bill of Rights" in the Constitution of Louisiana.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

These high sounding principles we preach and teach. However, in the eyes of the world we stand convicted of violating these principles day in and day out.

One reason this condition of dual citizenship exists is that we have been considered to an acceptance of this theory as a fact. We are the products of a misunderstanding of history.

24-3-20-54

Only in recent years have accurate studies of the pre-Civil war period and the reconstruction period of our history been published.

What has become firmly entrenched in our minds is that racial segregation has been considered as being legal and valid even if in violation of certain moral principles.

The fallacy of this reasoning is the equal protection of the laws was intended to the constitutionalization of the ethic and moral principle of absolute equality of man—the rights of the individual neither circumscribed nor conditioned by race or color.

Paramount Issue

As of the present time, the paramount issue in so far as Americanism is concerned is the ending of all racial distinctions in American life. The reasons for this are many.

Paramount of course is the world situation in regard to the sensitive areas throughout the world depends on how we handle the race problem in this country.

Our country can no longer tolerate the Achilles heel of discriminatory practices toward its darker citizens.

Even more important is the realization that the equality of man as a principle and the equal protection of laws as a constitutional concept are both based upon the moral principle of individual responsibility rather than racial identity.

Slavery Carry-Over

Historically the segregation patterns in the United States are carry-overs from the principles of slavery. They are based on the exploded theory of the inferiority of the minority group.

Segregation is recognized as resulting from the decision of the majority group without the consent of the segregated. All of us know that segregation traditionally results in unequal facilities for the minority group Duplication of facilities is expensive and diverts funds from the economy which could be utilized to improve facilities for all groups.

Finally, segregation leads to the blockage of real communication between the two groups. In turn, this blockage increases mutual suspicion, distrust, hostility, stereo-

types, prejudice and results in a social climate of tension favorable to aggressive behavior and social disorganization which often culminates in rare riots.

Immoral — Costly

That segregation and discrimination in our country are immoral, costly, and damaging to the nation's prestige is soundly established in the minds of most men.

But in addition, it has been shown that the costs of segregation and discrimination to the nation are saggering. Emo Roper, pollster of American public opinion, has stated that "The resultant total of the cost of discrimination comes to roughly $10 out of every $75 paycheck, or, in total, $30 billion lost every year."

Hurts Children

The harm done to the individuals involved begins with the children's earliest years where they become aware of status differences among groups in society and begin to react to patterns of segregation.

This prejudice and discrimination are potentially damaging to the personality of all the children. The damage to the individual is permanent as long as segregation exists. The damage to the immediate community is inevitable.

This is followed by damage to the state, our federal government and the world today. The only answer is the complete removal of all racial distinctions.

Must Understand

We must understand the slavery background of segregation. We must understand the complete lack of any scientific support for racial superiority or inferiority. We must understand that racial segregation is violative of every religious principle.

We must never forget what racial segregation did to our parents; is doing to us and how it will affect our children. We must turn from misunderstanding and fear to intelligent planning, courage and determination.

Full Picture

The results of an effort to get a full picture of desegregation in American communities are now available. And it is hoped that they can be passed on to every American and to our friends and critics overseas.

For these results clearly show that in the past ten years, America has undergone a startling, dramatic, and completely unprecedented change in race relations—and all for the better.

Gains Made

Racial desegregation has been attempted successfully in literally hundreds of instances, in all regions, and in all walks of life. In addition to the more noticeable areas of schools and the armed forces, complete success has been reported in desegregating public housing projects, labor unions, Catholic and Protestant churches, public and private swimming pools, professional organizations, some YMCA's and many YWCA's Southern industries . . . Officers and enlisted men's clubs and housing areas on army posts, hospitals, summer camps, and many other areas—even cemeteries.

Close Adherence

The success of racial desegregation has been shown to be related not so much to the type of community that is involved or the prejudice of its members as to the close adherence to a set of specific principles.

The accomplishment of effective and efficient desegregation with a minimum of social disturbance depends on the following five things.

1. There must be a clear and unequivocal statement of policy by leaders with prestige, and by authority officials.

2. There must be firm enforcement and persistent execution of the non-segregation policy in the face of initial resistance.

3. Authorities and law enforcement officials must show a willingness to deal with violations, attempted violations and incitement to violations by resort to the law and by strong enforcement action.

4. Authorities must refuse to employ, engage in or tolerate subterfuges, gerrymandering or other devices for evading the principle and the fact of desegregation.

5. The accomplishment of desegregation must be accompanied by continual interpretation of the reasons for the action, appealing to the democratic and moral values of all persons involved.

PROGRESS MADE IN SPITE OF THEM:

Marshall says forget Talmadge and Byrnes

Afro American

Baltimore

ARLINGTON

Progress in race relations is being made so rapidly that we can forget about Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP, declared Monday in Arlington, Va.

Mr. Marshall spoke to an interracial audience of about 800 persons at an "M-Day" rally of the 7th district of the NAACP state conferences of branches in Virginia. The meeting was held at the new Hoffman-Boston high school, 1401 S. Queen st.

Referring to the recent remark of Governor Byrnes comparing the NAACP to the Klu Klux Klan, Mr. Marshall said we shouldn't pay so much attention to what the Georgia and South Carolina governors say. "They have been trying to block our progress every step of the way," he added.

Surprised at Support

Mr. Marshall told the audience, which included about 100 white persons, that "You'd be surprised at the support we're getting," because right is on our side. He said the best interracial branches are in the south.

The speaker said the mayor of one Oklahoma town is chairman of the local NAACP membership campaign and another Texas mayor is vice-president of the town's NAACP branch.

Mrs. Barbara Marks, white vice-president of the Arlington county branch, is president of the 7th Virginia district. James E. Brown is president of the Arlington county branch.

Kick-off For Drives

The branch was host to the meeting which was a kick-off for the NAACP membership drives in the district. Other officials present included W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia state conference of branches; J. Leonard Carter, president of the Rappahannock branch; Fighting Fund for Freedom by giving money and spare time in the "crusade to insure the colored man's freedom by 1963. He said $59,000 was needed for the re-argument of the school cases before the Supreme Court.

$214 Collected

A total of $214 was collected

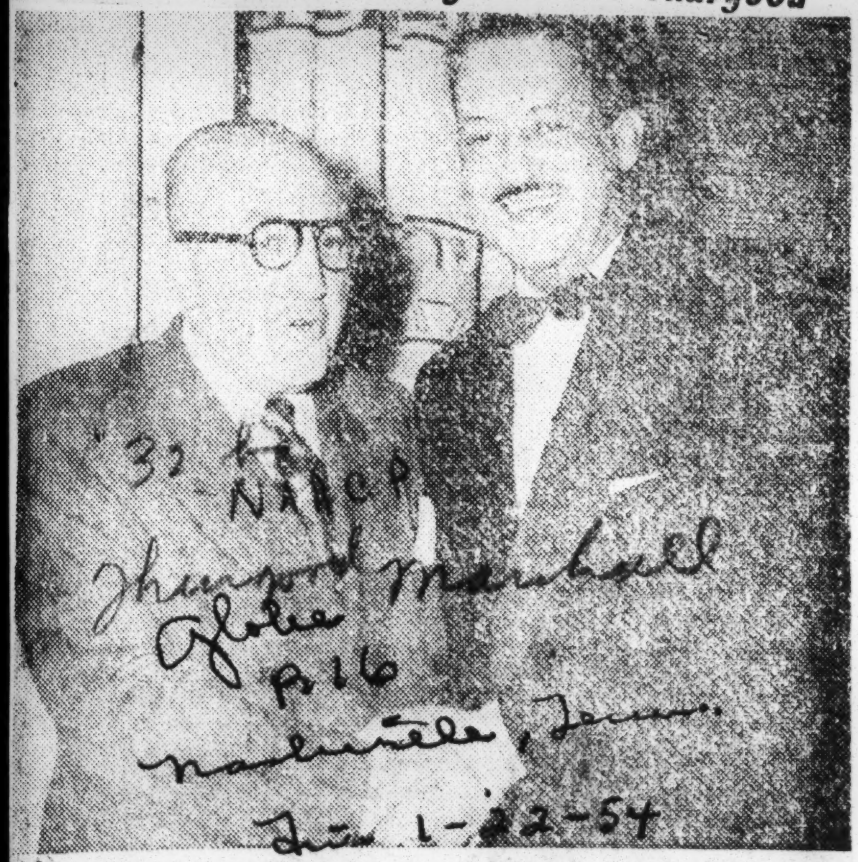
Mrs. Marie Medley, president of the Loudoun county branch; Mrs. Alice Childs Williams, president of Prince Williams county branch; The Rev. Milton A. Shephard, president of the Fairfax county branch; Edwin C. Browne, president of the Alexandria branch and Dr. Edwin Henderson, vice-president of the state conference.

Mr. Marshall urged the spectators to support the NAACP's new for the fund at the meeting. Music was provided by the Mount Olive church choir number 2 and the Hoffman-Boston high school band.

Dr. Henderson, who served as master of ceremonies of the meeting, urged all Virginians to pay their poll tax by May 1.

TIME FOR CONGRATULATIONS — Flashing a big smile, Thurgood Marshall leans over to accept the congratulations of a well-wisher. With him is Mrs. John B. Ramsey, Urban League vice-president and a member of the Maryland Commission on Race Relations. Meeting held in Baltimore.

Calvert's Wachtel Congratulates Thurgood



W. W. Wachtel, president of Calvert Distillers Corporation, warmly congratulates Thurgood Marshall at the testimonial dinner to Thurgood sponsored by 32 Calvert New York employees. In a speech on the occasion a day after his argument of the segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Marshall lauded Mr. Wachtel and Calvert for supporting the work of the NAACP.

Thurgood Gets Another Calvert Check

Thurgood Marshall (left), director, Legal Defense, NAACP, accepts a check from Tubie Resnik, Executive Vice President of Calvert Distillers Corporation, at a testimonial dinner to Mr. Marshall sponsored by 32 Calvert New York employees. Calvert men, "Men of Distinction" and the company contributed that night over $3,000 to the NAACP. Mr. Marshall's mother, Mrs. Norma Marshall of Baltimore, looks on while the smiling face of Arthur Spingarn, president of NAACP, is seen on the right.

Sees More Than Separate But Equal Ruling

ANNISTON, Ala.—(SNS) — The so-called segregation problem is going to be solved in the South.

Thurgood Marshall, director - counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the nation's top civil rights lawyer, pointed this out in a major speech to an overflow audience at 17th St. Baptist Church here last Sunday.

He pointed out that "down South" is found two-thirds of the NAACP membership; that the school segregation suits were initiated in the South and that they were being financed by nickles and dimes, partly, from Negro seekers of first-class citizenship in the South.

This country "daily is losing the moral leadership of the world" because of the treatment of the Negro because the majority of the world's population is non-white. These darker people as "what does (Prime Minister) Nehru (of India) have to say" rather than what American leaders have to say. Mr. Marshall said that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt found this out when she made a tour of the countries with darker people.

The famed lawyer said that when Vice-President Nixon returned from his recent goodwill trip he warned that "something better be done about this treatment of Negro people." He added that "We never get enough money to buy away this (America's) bad reputation of kicking Negroes around."

Discussing pointedly the fight, legal and legislatively against enforced segregation, he pointed out numerous examples how white individuals, North and South, rich and poor, had contributed to this effort. He also suggested that some Negro leaders were not yet opposed to segregation for various reasons. "You can't bracket anybody as a group," Marshall said.

"The masses of Negroes are leading now," Marshall said as he suggested that some upper-bracket leaders had lost their leadership by failing to fight fast enough, hard enough and often enough against racial discrimination and related evils.

He suggested that for America to regain the initiative in moral leadership of the world would require this nation to be able to say to darker people. "Come and look at our good record." He added "We could sit in our churches and solve this problem" by applying the golden rule.

The speaker mentioned the reactions of Govs. Byrnes of South Carolina and Gov. Talmadge of Georgia to the school segregation cases as furnishing materials of damage to the enemy. "He (Talmadge) is going to challenge the United States Army. He's going to defy any non-segregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court with open warfare. This will give aid and comfort to the communist."

"In the South you are segregated from your birth record to your burial certificate." Mr. Marshall said.

"We plan to break down segregation everywhere." Mr. Marshall said. He suggested that the NAACP had plans already formulated to put into action when the court rules. Lawyers will be assembled to find out what the decision means. This information will be relayed to an emergency meeting of the board of directors. Then a meeting of the president of state N. A. A. C. P. conference will be held in the South to alert them on what to do.

Marshall was introduced by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham. Welcome greetings by Mayor E. C. Lloyd and Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., the occasion by W. P. Mitchell of Tuskegee; remarks by W. C. Patton, state NAACP president and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP southeast regional secretary; invocation by Rev. J. C. Wilkes and the lifting of the offering by Rev. D. C. Washington and Emory O. Jackson; music by the Cobb Avenue High School choir rounded out the program. J. T. Howze served as master of ceremonies.

The state NAACP board of directors approved the appointment of Atty. Peter A. Hall of Birmingham as chairman of the state legal redress committee; discussed sponsoring area workshops in Alabama for training branch leaders and workers; set up machinery for enrolling 13,000 members and named a committee to work out branch quotas in the drive to raise $10,000 for the Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Plans were discussed looking forward to action expected to remove racial restrictions from the entrance of state parks. Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund is expected to work in the state during March. The group accepted a $400 assessment for the Southeastern Regional Office.

Mrs. Hurley announced that Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the New York Domestic Court would be the feature speaker at the Southeastern Regional Conference scheduled for Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26-28.

Patton said that the next quarterly board meeting and funds rally would be held in Bessemer.

Issue With School Rating

Atty. Charges Dual Schools Cannot Be Equal

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Atty. Thurgood Marshall last week said the president of the Lincoln (Mo.) university alumni association missed the point in his (Marshall's) criticism of the Lincoln School of Law.

Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, had earlier stated that the school was "the biggest disgrace in the country, and anybody who goes to that school is wasting his time."

The statement unleashed a response from Julius C. Judkins Jr., president of the alunmi association. Judkins, in taking issue with Marshall, cited the qualifications of the law faculty, the physical facilities of the school and the record of its graduates.

Marshall, however, last week cited many intangible aspects of segregation which make for inequality. He added that a segregated school cannot possibly be equal to an integrated one.

In stating his belief, the NAACP official cited a U. S. Supreme court decision rendered in connection with the University of Texas Law school. Points which he cited stated:

"Whether the University of Texas Law School is compared with the original or the new law school for Negroes, we cannot find substantial equality in the educational opportunities offered white and Negro law students by the state.

"In terms of number of the faculty, variety of courses and opportunity for specialization, size of the student body, scope of the library, availability of law review and [illegible]lar activities, the University [illegible] Texas Law school is superior.

"What is more important, the University of Texas Law School possesses to a far greater degree these qualities which are incapable of objective measurment but which make for glasses in a law school.

"Such qualities, to name but a few, include reputation of the faculty, experience of the administration, position and influence of the alumni, standing in the community, traditions and prestige.

"The law school ,the proving ground for legal learning and practice, cannot be effective in isolation from the individuals and institutions with which the law interacts.

"The law school to which Texas is willing to admit petitioner excludes from its student body members of the racial groups which number 85 percent of the population of the state and includes most of the lawyers, witnesses, jurors, judges and other officials with whom petitioner will inevitably be dealing when he becomes a member of the Texas bar.

NAACP COUNSEL TO BE SPEAKER

Marshall to Address Baptist Convention

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will address the Louisiana State Missionary Baptist Convention to be held in New Iberia Sunday through Friday.

His address will be the closing event of the program, according to Dr. E. Doyle Billoups, Baton Rouge, presiding officer.

Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ in New York city, and Dr. J. A. Bacoats, former president of Leland college, also will address the convention, according to Rev. P. Rayfield Brown III, publicity director.

The Sunday School and Baptist Training Union departments will open the meeting with a staff conference Sunday and continue with a model Sunday School and B.T.U. session.

Annual Report Tuesday

Christian education classes will be held Monday morning, when the Young People's department convenes. A musical program will be given that night.

Rev. J. R. Rutledge, president of the Sunday School department, will give his annual report at a business session Tuesday.

The main body of the organization will go into session Wednesday at noon, with Dr. A. L. Davis Jr., vice-president-at-large, presiding. Dr. Billoups will deliver the opening address. A program of welcome by citizens of the community will be presented Wednesday night, and the major addresses will be delivered Thursday and Friday.

Other Negro church announcements follow:

The New Era Progressive Missionary Baptist Association will conduct a regional meeting and a school of methods Monday and Tuesday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Tulane Avenue Baptist church, Tulane near S. Claiborne, according to Rev. Alfred Charles Moore, president.

The Ministers' Union of the New Era Progressive Missionary Baptist Association will meet at Zion Travelers Baptist church No. 2, Laurel near Amelia, Tuesday at 2 p. m. Rev. Louis Albert Francis will preside. The Women's Missionary Union will meet Tuesday at noon.

The women's home mission board of the Ideal Missionary Baptist and Educational Association will meet Sunday, July 25, at 2 p. m. at Second Baptist church, 2525 Melpomene. Rev. John Seymour Duncan, secretary, will deliver a special sermon. Mrs. Mary Ella Marshall, president of the women's department, will speak.

Executive Board Meeting

The executive board of the New Founded Industrial Missionary Baptist Association will meet Monday at noon and 7:30 p. m. at My Redeemer Baptist church, Washington near Willow. Rev. James Leonard Shephard will make a report on the recent annual convention.

The First District Baptist Ministers Union will meet Monday at 1 p. m. at Beulah church, Fourth near Claiborne.

George Miller will be ordained a deacon Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at St. Anthony Divine Spiritual Temple, 3019 Live Oak.

The 13th anniversary of Rev. Hilton Anderson as pastor of Revelation Baptist church will be celebrated nightly Thursday through Sunday, July 25. Rev. Ozander Solomon will preach the anniversary sermon.

Rev. Edward Madison, who recently returned from the national Sunday school and Baptist Training Union convention in Birmingham, will preach Sunday noon at Mt. Everest Baptist church No. 2, 2628 Felicity.

Children of the First African Baptist church, 2216 Third, are being offered instruction in various phases of Bible study, arts, crafts and dramatics at a Daily Vacation Bible school at the church. A Sunday school picnic will be held Tuesday at the Longshoreman's recreation center at Slidell.

The Austerlitz Baptist church, 815 Austerlitz, will hold a baptismal service Sunday at 11 a. m. Rev. Webster Carroll, of the Second Good Hope Baptist church in Algiers, will deliver the baptismal message.

Thurgood Marshall Ill in Kansas City

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel and director of the NAACP became ill here at noon Sunday and was unable to address a Freedom Fund rally at the St Stephen Baptist church.

Marshall was admitted to the St. Joseph hospital where a physician said he was suffering from an abdominal ailment.

Marshall rallied, however, and recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital at noon Tuesday. He was scheduled to leave for New York City on a 4 o'clock plane Tuesday afternoon.

Marshall was stricken at the home of Mrs. Esther Williams, 2636 Brooklyn, where he was a guest. Mrs. Williams phoned Mrs Marshall in New York and advised her of his condition.

The NAACP chief counsel arrived in Kansas City Saturday night. He was scheduled to address a public mass meeting which climaxed the Freedom Fund drive of the Kansas City NAACP branch.

The Rev. Cyrus S. Keller, pastor of the Ward Chapel A.M.E church, and Carl R. Johnson, president of the local NAACP branch, addressed the meeting when Marshall was unable to appear.

A mixed audience of approximately [illegible] persons attended the meeting. Freedom Fund contributions totaling $1,[illegible]00 were collected at the meeting.

32b 1954

NAACP

MISSISSIPPI
ECONOMIC PRESSURE

Dixie NAACP Defies Economic War Threat

Defender p. 3

JACKSON, Miss. — The NAACP here has sounded a militant defi to whites who are threatening to bring economic pressure against the race in the hope of stemming school desegregation.

Groups known as Citizens Councils have announced a campaign of reprisals against Negro parents who insist on non-segregated schools. Reprisal would be by dismissals and other means calculated to make life tough for Negroes economically.

The NAACP will meet these threats with forthright actions. Names of companies and officials who threaten Negroes will be turned over to the national office. This office will investigate to see if federal laws have been violated. The names would be circulated to branch offices "for a rigid boycott of the products or services sold by those companies inside or outside of Mississippi."

Keynoting the NAACP's determination to carry on the desegregation battle, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau declared:

"The separation of races as a way of life in the South no longer has any practical value . . . we are fortified by the knowledge that freedom from segregation is God's plan. We fear no storm of opposition and we know that neither we nor the nation will ever turn back."

Clarence Mitchell

NAACP's One-Man Bureau Has Finger In All Pies

By ETHEL L. PAYNE
(Defender Washington Bureau)

Washington being the place where the business of government is carried on, one can expect all kinds of activities as well as sights and sounds.

The lowliest John Doe be he from Social Circle, Ga., or Long Island, N.Y. has the right to come to the seat of government to see it in operation or to buttonhole his congressman to protest about anything from soil conservation to the tariff on pickled artichokes.

Among some of the most active individuals in patrolling the halls of Congress are the lobbyists representing a multitude of interests and whose professional jobs are to get special interests and legislation favoring the groups which they represent.

The connotation of the word leaves a certain unsavoriness with many people because it denotes the promotion of purely selfish interests at the expense of others.

BUREAU OPENED 1945

Too often, the cause of many worthy organizations is lumped together in this same category obscuring the grim necessity for maintaining a watchful eye on the business of grinding out legislation.

When the NAACP set up its Washington Bureau in 1954, its main function was to act as a "watchdog of the interests of Negroes in this country."

More specifically, the duties of the bureau are to seek out and act upon all policies affecting directly or indirectly the welfare of the Negro in the armed services, employment, citizenship, etc.; it monitors all legislative material which affects the welfare of Negroes.

It alerts the various branches throughout the country and tries to inform the public at large of what is taking place so that pressure can be brought to bear on congressmen against harmful bills and support can be aroused for favorable legislation.

The bureau prepares briefs which it presents to the various support or opposition of bills whatever the case may be.

And finally, what is probably most important is the maintenance of close personal contacts with members of Congress, cabinet officials, department and agency heads, and all other media necessary to clearly and effectively espouse the interests of Negro citizens.

BIG JOB, SMALL STAFF

Obviously, this is a large order. On paper it sounds as if it would require the work of a highly trained, competent and dedicated staff of at least a dozen people, and in actuality, this should be the case.

But though the bureau is doing one of the most effective jobs on "The Hill" and is eminently respected by even the most rabid reactionaries, the entire responsibility for this is carried on the broad shoulders of a handsome six footer, an ex-social worker who looks as though he might have once been an All-American end.

Behind the modest brick facade at 100 Massachusetts ave. N. W., Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau since 1950, carries out his Herculean task with the aid of two secretaries. His Girl Friday is capable, efficient Mrs. Mae Hendricks.

To fit him for the job, he has an extradordinary amount of patience and stamina and the energetic thoroughness of a beaver. More impressive even than this, even critics of the NAACP agree that his honesty and integrity are beyond doubt.

Mitchell commutes to his office from his home in Baltimore. On nights when there are board meetings or a major crisis has arisen, it is sometimes so late that he doesn't get back home to his family.

UNDERSTANDING WIFE

This would perhaps be a strain on ordinary family ties, but the Mitchells are rather ordinary people. In this instance, he is fortunate to have the understanding and backing of his wife.

Born Juanita Jackson in Baltimore, pretty Mrs. Mitchell comes from a family whose name is been active in the NAACP for synonomous with NAACP. Her mother, Mrs. Lilly Jackson has over a quarter of a century and largely through her energies, the Baltimore chapter is one of the largest and strongest in the country.

Juanita Mitchell is a practicing lawyer. She is intensely loyal to her busband's work and can be quite militantly vocal on issues. The Mitchells have four sons.

Prior to being promoted to director, Mitchell served as labor secretary. He joined the staff in 1946, but he has been active with NAACP since 1932. He too was born in Baltimore.

His long career in government gives him the intimate working knowledge so vital to his position and the contacts which once caused a famous columnists to sigh "I'd give 50 grand for Clarence's pipeline."

EXCELLENT BACKGROUND

His government background includes director of field operations on the FEPC established by Franklin D. Roosevelt; assistant director of Negro Manpower Service of the War Manpower Commission; assistant director of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Production Board, and regional representative of the Labor Division, Office of production Management in Pennsylvania, Delaware. and New Jersey. He

ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS is discussed at this meeting with Mitchell (top center) and House and Senate leaders. Others attending meeting were William Oliver, UAW-CIO; Walter White; Roy Wilkins, Theodore Brown, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL; and Senator Ernest McFarland of Arizona.

TALKING WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER are Mitchell, Walter White and Judge Theodore Spaulding.

has also reported for the Afro-American newspaper.

He is a graduate of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania, studied at the Atlanta School of Social Work and did additional graduate work at the Univeristy of Minnesota.

The broad scope of the Washington Bureau includes international problems sometimes, perhaps the question of a visa for an African student.

On a national scale, it embraces anything affecting Negroes as a whole.

Significantly the office is within out sight of the dome of the Capitol building and a good part of the busy day of the director is spent going up and down the Hill to use his persuasive powers on recalcitrant and cagey solons.

Mitchell has developed an uncanny instinct for behind the scenes maneuvering and he knows the habits and background so well of most of the government officials that it is hardly necessary for him to consult the unique and extensive card file which he keeps of the voting records and other pertinent facts relating to each.

This card file is a valuable source of information for material to be sent out at short notice to interested people across the century. When he prepares a brief, it is done in concise language which could stand up in any court.

NEW YORK SETS POLICY

Once a month, Mitchell attends the board meeting of the national office of NAACP in New York where he submits a report of activities. In addition, he keeps in contant touch with New York.

The national board lays down the policy by which the bureau operates.

However, Mitchell has a free hand to exercise good judgement in proceeding on emergency matters.

Mitchell lists as important landmarks in the work of the bureau, defeat of the Regional College plan, May 13, 1948. This was an effort to get Congress to circumvent a Supreme Court decision on higher education by establishing separate education facilities for Negroes.

Another milestone was the defeat of a constitutional amendment on the electoral college in the House on July 17, 1949.

This was a power play attempt the South at the exclusion of Negores. It would have eliminated the electoral college.

There was the Russell proposal to establish segregation in the Armed forces which was defeated in the Senate on June 21, 1950 and the Winstead amendment in the House which was also defeated.

CLARENCE MITCHELL and Illinois Senator Paul Douglas in Washington, D. C.

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Congresswoman Edith Norse Rogers was one of the most enthusiatic supporters of the Rankin hospital bill which would have set up a Jim Crow hospital at Booker T. Washington's birthplace. It was defeated.

It took long hard spadework to get a language safeguard written into the Railway Labor Act amendment of June 6, 1951, but Mitchell has had the satisfaction of seeing each case where the dismissal of Negroes was involved set aside in the case against the Pennsylvania railorad, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the Washington Terminal.

More recently, the Washington bureau has had a large role in the ending of segregation and discrimination for civilians on military establishments. It is responsible for the ending of segregation in schools in the Panama Canal Zone.

Mitchell has fought ceaselessly to end bias in public housing and against the erection of hospitals with government funds in cities which have a biased policy.

His biggest running battle has been with the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby over her sanction of continuing segregation in schools in military posts and the use of federal funds to promote hospital bias.

He got the Russell amendment whereby no agency could function for more than a year without coming to Congress for additional funds defeated. President Truman stepped in to circumvent the Russell move.

One of Mitchell's prize souvenirs is the pen used by Harry Truman to re-establish the Government Contract Complaince Committee.

A rose by any other name is the same so the saying goes, but Mitchell has by his efforts changed the old meaning of the lobbyist to one which can command respect and admiration.

32b 1954

NAACP

MR. HENRY LEE MOON,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Henry Moon Tours Radio Free Europe

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-30-54

NEW YORK — Henry L. Moon, director of public relations of the NAACP, and 70 other civic leaders from all parts of the U. S. left by plane Wednesday to see Radio Free Europe in action. P. 11

The tour is being made under the auspices of the Crusade for Freedom which supports Radio Free Europe through American contributions and moral support. After an on-the-spot briefing at RFE's headquarters in Munich, Mr. Moon broadcast a message from the people of New York.

He also sent a message from New York over the Iron Curtain by balloon and, with the others, was a guest of the American Heritage Foundation at a reception and dinner at the Statler Hotel here.

After a reception at the home of the American consul general in Munich, the party inspected central headquarters from which programs are relayed over 22 transmitters to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. On Monday, the party was scheduled to fly to Berlin for a tour.

In Paris on Thursday, the party will be briefed by Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, commander of the Allied forces in Europe and, after a brief tour of Paris, will take a plane scheduled to arrive back in New York at noon on Friday, Oct. 29.

OFF TO MUNICH — Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Moon, Long Island City, N.Y. are greeted by Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, left, president of the American Heritage Foundation at reception prior to flying to Munich to inspect radio Free Europe operations and broadcast to people behind the Iron Curtain. Mr. Moon is director of NAACP public relations.

MOON TO INSPECT RADIO FREE EUROPE

NEW YORK (ANP) — H. L. Moon, NAACP public relations director, will be among 72 national leaders who will fly to Munich Oct. 29 to inspect Radio Free Europe operations and to broadcast to people in Eastern Europe as representative of millions of Americans who have contributed to the Crusade for Freedom. Moon is the only colored in the party.

U. S. Negro's Talk Beamed to Reds

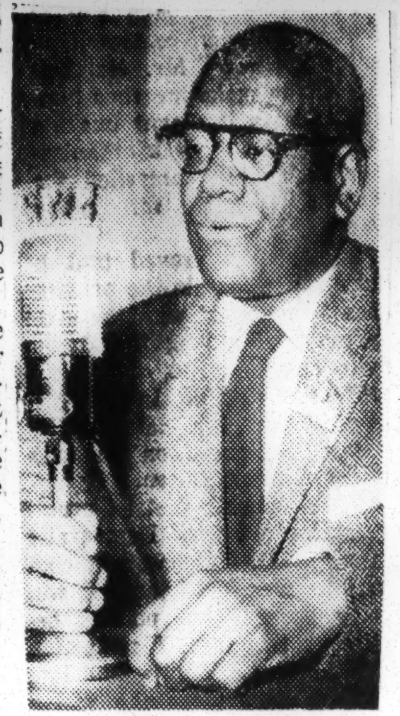
Tribune Tues. 11-9-54

MUNICH, Nov. 8 (AP).—An American Negro leader said today in a Radio Free Europe broadcast beamed behind the Iron Curtain that "under a thousand" Negroes belong to the Communist party in the United States.

New York, N.Y.

The 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States are working for full equality through the democratic and not the Communist system, Henry Lee Moon, public relations director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said.

"We refuse collaboration with the Communists because we realize the Communists have no genuine interest in the cases which confront the N. A. A. C. P." he said. "The Communists use such cases to exploit them for their own purposes, to propagandize for the Communist cause."



HENRY L MOON

Henry Moon reports on tour of Europe

Afro-American P. 5

NEW YORK—Henry L. Moon, public relations director for the NAACP, who recently completed a 9,000-mile tour of Radio Free Europe with 85 representatives of other national organizations, made the following observations of his visit to Europe:

Baltimore Md.

"I was interviewed by the press and participated in two radio programs for translation and rebroadcast to the peoples of the satellite countries.

"While freely admitting that racial discrimination and segregation exist widely in America, I reported substantial gains in recent years in breaking down racial barriers in education, public service, trade unions and profesisonal societies, public accommodations, transport, housing and employment.

— o O o —

"I CITED the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases and told them of our campaign to end all such discrimination by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Sat. 11-13-54

"It did not take long to realize the correlation between the Crusade for Freedom in Europe and our Fight For Freedom at home. The success of our fight is vital to the Crusade. The more freedom flourishes at home, the more convincing our Radio Free Europe speak to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

— o O o —

"THE ELIMINATION of segregation in America will deprive the Communists of one of their most effective weapons not only among the colored peoples of the world, but also among Europeans.

"Our fight to end racial discrimination strengthens the voice of Radio Free Europe and inspires greater confidence among people who, themselves, have been denied basic liberties by a totalitarian state.

Henry Lee Moon On Trip To Germany

NEW YORK.—Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is one of some 70 representatives of national organizations who will make a nine-day trip to Europe to inspect the Radio Free Europe facilities at Munich, Germany.

The group left New York by plane on Wednesday, Oct. 20, returning on Oct. 29. The tour, arranged by the Crusade for Freedom, sponsors of Radio Free Europe, includes visits to Munich, Berlin and Paris. Conferences with government, business and labor leaders in these cities have been arranged.

Kansas City

Crusade for Freedom is a project of the American Heritage Foundation of which Thomas D'Arcy Brophy is president and Henry Ford II, chairman of the board. Through Radio Free Europe it seeks to inform people in the Iron Curtain countries of democratic progress in the free world.

Sat. 11-24-54

Other organizations participating in the tour include Junior Chamber of Commerce, Advertising Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations, United States Conference of Mayors, National Education, Veterans of Foreign Wars, National Council of Catholic Men, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and American Legion auxiliary.

Henry Lee Moon Writes of Tour to Inspect Crusade For Freedom in Germany

Bystander Des Moines, Ia.

Thur. 11-11-54 P. 1

BY HENRY LEE MOON
Director, Public Relations, NAACP

The Crusade for Freedom is a new and different development of an old American practice of extending aid and comfort to peoples struck by disaster. Traditionally this assistance has been in the form of food, clothing and other consumer goods and health services given to the victims of earthquakes, ffloods, hurricanes or other natural castastrophies—generally through the American Red Cross.

Keep Alive Hope

However, the Crusade for Freedom, a project of the American Heritage Foundation, is engaged in a different kind of aid. Like the Red Cross it is supported by the voluntary contributions of the American people from all sections of the country, from all classes and races. But the assistance which the Crusade has to offer is not in material things but in the realm of ideas and spiritual hope.

Instead of bundles for displaced families in disaster areas, the Crusade for Freedom seeks to keep alive the hope of some 70 million people trapped in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain. Through the extensive facilities of Radio Free Europe and the airborne leaflet project the Crusade counteracts with factual information the Communist propaganda constantly fed to these peoples through the controlled press and radio of those countries.

85 in Tour Group

Along with 84 other representatives of some 45 national organizations I recently completed a 9,000-mile tour of inspection of the facilities of Radio Free Europe with headquarters in Munich, Germany. We also had opportunity to observe the work and varied activities of the Crusade in Europe and to learn first hand from American officials, from governmental representatives, from refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, and from citizens of West Germany some of the problems contributing to and stemming from the cold war.

Bepland

The members of the group making the tour and the organizations they represented were different from the group with which the NAACP is usually associated. Of the 50 organizations with which the NAACP works for civil rights only three were represented in the group—the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and B'nai B'rith. The party consisted largely of persons from industry and commerce and from professional organizations.

11/11/54

Among organizations represented were Chamber of Commerce, American Hotel Association, the Advertising Council, American Farm Bureau, American Legion, Kiwanis International, American Library Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Boy Scouts of America, U. S. Conference of Mayors, and such fraternal organizations as Lions International, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Knights of the Round Table, Improved Order of Red Men, and others.

Highlights of Tour

Highlights of the crowded nine-day trip included a trip to the balloon launching site near the Czech border, a tour of East Berlin and a briefing in Paris by General Alfred M. Gruenther, supreme commander, Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe.

The border between Soviet-dominated Czechoslovakia and West Germany graphically illustrates one of the differences between the two countries. Immediately across the border, the land is sere, abandoned and untended. On the German side, the fields were green and fresh. Livestock grazed on the slopes and farmers tended the land There was also a sharp contrast between the west and Soviet sectors of Berlin. There was greater evidence of business activity and the people looked more prosperous in the American, British and French sector than in the Soviet part of the city.

Like other recent travellers abroad I found great interest in race relations at home. Americans stationed abroad are made acutely aware of the status of the Negro by the often embarrassing questions of Europeans and of course, by Communist propaganda which contains enough truth to bewilder the uniformed.

Reports on Progress

I was interviewed by the press and participated in two radio programs for translation and rebroadcast to the peoples of the satellite countries. While freely admitting that racial discrimination and segregation exist widely in American Life, unions and professional societies, in public accommodations, in transport and, to a lesser degree, in housing and employment. I cited the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases and told them of our campaign to end all such discrimination by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

I was happy to be able to report substantial gains in recent years in breaking down racial barriers in education, public service, trade

Texas NAACP Official And Wife Flee State After Home Shot Up

Informer Houston, Texas

Sat. 10-23-54

HOUSTON — Texas, the place Governor Allan Shivers recently dared to tell a group of Negroes was the "grandest place on God's green earth," again supplied grist for anti - American propaganda mills when the head of the Sulphur Springs Branch NAACP and his wife were forced to flee the state in fear of their lives, the Informer learned here this week.

Hardy W. Ridge, a former grocery store proprietor and NAACP head at Sulphur Springs, and his wife Eleanor are now in Cleveland, Ohio. Their Sulphur Springs home was shot up last July when Mr. Ridge petitioned the courts of that Texas town to integrate public schools there. The NAACP leader's action was in line with that of other branch offices of the organization which sought to have the Supreme Court's ruling for school integration carried out in their communities.

P. 7

Mr. Ridge said after he filed the petition, two men visited his store and asked him to sell it but said he gave no definite answer to that effect. Later while he and his wife were away from home, vandals shot up his house with shotgun blasts. When he returned, he found glassse broken, ceillings and walls blasted and other evidence of the shooting.

He said the persons who had fired the blasts must have thought the couple to be home asleep.

Before he had left home, the men had created a disturbance at his house that attracted a crowd of neighbors. He said they told other Negroes in the neighborhood "what would happen to those uppity n-----s."

He said when he visited the mayor and other city officials, one of the officials told him, "If you don't like the way we are running things here, why don't you try living in another part of the country?" Mr. Ridge said the man added, "We don't like nine men in Washington telling us what to do", referring to the members of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ridge said he reported the incident to the police and gave them license number of the car in which the men who asked him about selling the store rode but that no arrests were made.

Three days later, Mr. Ridge said he was told to leave town because "you are a marked man".

The Ridges arrived in Cleveland last week and plan to live there permanently. They were presented at an NAACP meeting.

Sweatt Case Found As Cause Of Bequest

Informer Houston, Texas

P. 5

326

Sat. 12-4-54

AUSTIN — David S. Shanks, a prominent teacher of 40 years duration, died December 25th, 1947, leaving valuable properties located on East Avenue in Austin, Texas. His will bequeathed asizeable portion of the estate to the Texas NAACP "as an expression of interest in the cause of freedom o be used by NAACP to fight and protest discrimination against Negroes in Texas." It is revealed that Mr. Shanks got the inspiration o make this bequest from the Sweatt Case, which he followed religiously during his declining years.

Mrs. Juanita Craft was Executrix of the estate which was settled last week with the residua bequeath being passed on to the NAACP in keeping wih the provisions of the Will. She is the State Organizer for the Texas NAACP, and has been active in NAACP and civic circles for many years. Her father, the late David S. Shaks, was a militant leader who served, prior to his passing, as Principal of the Aycock High School in Rockdale, Texas. He was a graduate of Prairie View College in the class of 1895, and was valedictorian of the class.

Officials of the NAACP express jublation over this bequeath which is believed to be the first of its kind to be made in Texas.

32b 1954

NAACP

JUDGE J. WAITES WARING

S. C. NAACP To Honor Judge Waties Waring

COLUMBIA, S. C. —(A N P)— Plans were set here for a testimonial banquet for J. Waties Waring, former U. S. judge of the eastern district of South Carolina.

The South Carolina NAACP conference is sponsoring the banquet honoring the descendant of slave owners.

A native of South Carolina, Waring has been living in New York since his retirement from the bench several years ago.

Waring rendered historic opinions in federal cases brought by the NAACP for equal teacher salaries, against the South Carolina "white primary" and in the public school segregation case.

In Waring's dissenting opinion in the Clarendon county school segregation case in June, 1951, sustained by a unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme court last May, the judge declared:

"To me the situation is clear and important, particularly at this time when our national leaders are called upon to show to the world that our democracy means what it says and that it is a true democracy and there is no undercover supression of rights of any of our citizens because of the pigmentation of their skins.

Judge J. Waties Waring

The South Carolina NAACP State Conference of Branches will be host at a testimonial dinner in Charleston November 6 for Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, now retired.

The dinner is a timely and long-overdue gesture of gratitude to a native son, who by his numerous decisions proved that he was not only a liberal jurist, but a great patriotic American.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld two of his more controversial decisions — one on the white primary and his dissent in the Clarendon County school segregation case — also proved that he never allowed deeply inbred community traditions to sway him in his steadfast application of the law.

We would like to join grateful South Carolinians in their tribute to one of the bright and shining stars of the Federal bench.

32b 1954

Walter White In Hospital; Suffers Heart Attack, Say

Oct. 10-22-54

New York, Oct. 14.—Because of a heart attack Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be out of the office for a period. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, anounced today.

Mr. White is under the care of physicans at New York Hospital where his condition is reported as "satisfactory." According to attending physcians the NAACP leader is "doing well." However, he is in "need of absolute rest."

Mr. White was readmitted to the hospital on October 12. Previously he had been released after having been hospitalized for four days.

Suffers 2nd Attack In Few Weeks

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was re-admitted to New York Hospital last week after suffering a heart attack.

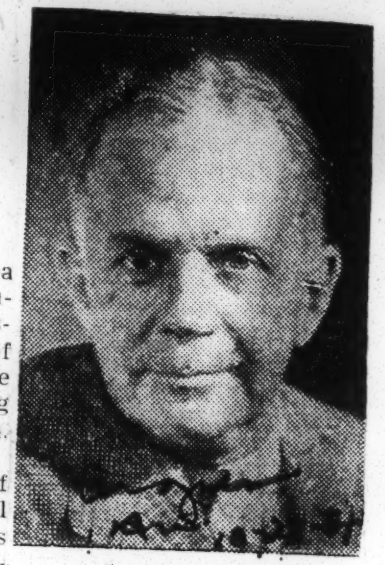
The announcement was made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, who said White's condition is reported as satisfactory.

An attending physician said the NAACP leader is "doing well." However, he is in "need of absolute rest."

White had previously been released from the hospital after having spent four days there.

In St. Louis, the Missouri Association for Social Welfare announced that James Nabrit of the law department of Howard University, would substitute as a luncheon speaker for White on Friday. The association, which is holding sessions at the Jefferson Hotel, had asked the NAACP executive to discuss "The Impact of the U. S. Supreme Court decision on Education."

Nabrit was one of the lawyers who aided in the arguing of the NAACP case before the court.



WALTER WHITE

Walter White's Condition Is 'Satisfactory'

NEW YORK. — Walter White executive secretary of the NAACP is making "satisfactory progress" after having suffered a heart attack recently, it was announced at NAACP national headquarters here last week.

Physicians caring for Mr. White at New York hospital, 525 East 68th Street, have reported that the civil rights leader, although coming along well, will not be able to return to his NAACP post for an indefinite period of time.

Mr. White was readmitted to New York hospital on October 12. Previously he had been released by the hospital after having been hospitalized for four days.

Walter White Still Gaining

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, has been taken off the critical list at New York City hospital, where he was admitted Oct. 12, after suffering a heart attack.

White's physicians reported he "is improving steadily" but have set no date for his leaving the hospital.

NAACP

Walter White Back On Air

NEW YORK. — In his first broadcast since he became ill two months ago, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that "vigorous efforts are being made to purchase peace at any price between the northern and southern wings of the Democratic party which may cost the Democrats dearly in their frantic efforts to heal the breach."

Mr. White made his comment in a recorded statement broadcast Dec. 11 by radio station WLIB in New York and by affiliated stations in other cities. In his talk he praised questions about the recent meeting of the Democratic National committee in New Orleans and developments within the party since 1952.

"Through no merit of their own," he said, "southerners will be chairmen . . .of almost the majority of committees of the Senate and the House. The Democrats held their Senate ranks unbroken during the recent McCarthy censure fight only by promising to Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi the chairmanship of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. . ."

Mr. White reviewed the current political situation and its impact upon Negro voters and concluded that "there is a good likelihood that many congressional districts will go one way or the other in 1956 on the basis of the stand the Republican party, including members of the Congress as well as of the administration, on the basis issues of human rights."

The NAACP executive is steadily improving in health. He has not yet returned to his desk, but keeps contact with the office and his many activities while remaining at home under doctor's orders.

WALTER WHITE

Walter White To Report To NAACP Annual Meeting

Courier P.1 Savannah, Ga.

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is scheduled to make his first public appearance since his hospitalization last October at the Association's 45th annual meeting here on January 3, 1955.

Mr. White and other staff membership on the activities of the year. Ballots in the election of members to the Board of Directors will be opened and counted and the successful candidates announced There are 19 candidates for 16 vacanies. They will be elected to serve three years The annual meeting, presided over by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, will be followed by a meeting of the Board and the election of officers of the Association.

Staff members making reports at the meeting will include, in addition to Mr. White, Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington Bureau; Edward R. Dudley, special assistant in charge of Fight for Freedom Fund; James W Ivy, editor, The Crisis; and Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant.

Walter White Is Back, Says Aid May Swing South

Courier

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The NAACP executive secretary who was stricken with a heart attack in October resumed his column last week in the Chicago Daily News.

Pointing out that for the year 1951-52, Mississippi received more than $7 million from the federal government to be used on Mississippi schools, White says that it "is a certainty" that no government agency would turn over funds to a state which would refuse to comply with the nation's highest court.

He asserted that "states that have enacted various types of legislation to autorize 'private' instead of public schools are running into difficulties already in finding money for such schools."

White said that "Georgia recently attempted to renew its school revenue certificates' and that the banking superintendent of Ohio, Thurman Hazard, declarated such certificates to be 'ineligible investments' for Ohio state banks."

"Certainly,' said White, "the Federal Reserve Bank, the Securities and Exchange commission, state banking authorities and other regulatory bodies will not want to get into trouble by handling securities which violate a unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme court.'

Pointin gout that the Southern states "are already handicapped by the nation's poorest school system," the NAACP head said the South could "automatically shut itself' off from federal aid "when it needs aids most'

Byrnes Denounced As 'McCarthyism At Worst'

NAACP Head Rips At S. C. Governor In Atlanta Speech

ATLANTA. — The attempt of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina to equate the role of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with that of the Ku Klux Klan as an instigator of racial hate was denounced here Sunday, March 21, by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, in an address made at the opening of the annual membership drive of the Atlanta NAACP.

Sharing the platform with Mr. White was Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel, who headed the battery of lawyers who in five cases challenged before the United States Supreme Court the constitutionality of segregation in public elementary and secondary schools.

Gov. Byrnes had repeated his charge against the NAACP in a St. Patrick's Day address last week in Charleston, S. C. The NAACP and the KKK, he asserted, are an "equal menace" to peaceful relations between the races.

Denouncing this charge as a smear, Mr. White accused the governor of "McCarthyism at its worst." Gov. Byrnes, he said, "knows that the KKK had defied the law, violated the constitutional rights of individuals, sought to be judge, jury and executioner, preached racial intolerance, and debased human decency."

"The NAACP, on the other hand, has consistently operated within the framework of constitutional democracy, opposed racial discrimination and segregation which are the concrete expression of bigotry, and worked for democratic objectives."

Challenges Governor

"I challenge Gov. Byrnes to name one instance in which the NAACP has been involved in aggressive violence against any individual or group," the NAACP spokesman asserted. "I challenge him to name any instance in which the NAACP took the law into its hands. I further challenge him to cite any occasion in which the NAACP has conspired to subvert the Constitution or to deny any individual his constitutional rights.

"The governor knows he cannot meet this challenge because he knows the record of the NAACP. If ours were a subversive organization like the KKK he would have driven us out of South Carolina long ago. But he knows that we are an American organization dedicated to the highest ideals of our nation as set forth in our historic documents from the Declaration of Independence to the Resolution against discrimination adopted at the Caracus conference last week. We are here to stay as long as racial injustice endures."

Recalls Byrnes' Record

As a "smear artist," Mr. White charged, "Gov. Byrnes antedates Senator Joseph McCarthy by many years. Indeed, he was using this tactic when the Wisconsin senator was still in swaddling clothes. He pretends now to be a 'friend' of the Negro, but we remember when he defended lynching on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives as he now defends segregation.

"We remember his fight to deny funds to Howard university for the education of Negro youth. We remember his attacks upon the real friends of the Negro and his attempts to smear them because of their efforts against lynching and race bigotry."

Mr. White warned that politicians like Governors Byrnes and Herman Talmadge of Georgia face extinction as the Negro and enlightened white vote in the south expands. The NAACP, he said, is engaged in a southwide campaign to increase the Negro voting strength to 3,000,000 by 1956, the next presidential election. Meanwhile, there is growing evidence that more enlightened southern opinion rejects the reactionary and intemperate proposals of the South Carolina governor.

"Only last week in New York a distinguished southern editor categorically asserted that the public schools in South Carolina will not be closed if segregation is banned despite Gov. Byrnes threats," Mr. White observed.

Truman Congratulates Walter White On Magazine Article

NEW YORK — Former President Harry S. Truman has told Walter White of the NAACP that he read a current article by Mr. White describing racial discrimination in the nation's capital "with a lot of interest" and hopes "we will eventually come to the point where we can call the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws" into operation in Washington, D. C.

The article, "How Washington's Color Line Looks to Me," appeared in the April 3 issue of The Saturday Evening Post magazine.

"As you know," Mr. Truman pointed out to Mr. White, "I am acquainted with the matters to which you refer."

Mr. Truman's remarks were contained in a letter to Mr. White, who is executive secretary of the NAACP.

"How Washington's Color Line Looks to Me" portrayed the nation's capital as the scene of "ludicious contradictions" in racial practices, with race bars lifted in restaurants, theatres and hotels, but maintained in housing, public schools, employment, hospitals and the Protestant churches.

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, a civic leader and wife of the publisher of the Washington POST, predicted that the article will "have a good effect in Washington."

"I think it is balanced and very hopeful," Mrs. Meyer said in a letter to Mr. White.

Several Washington churchmen wrote to Mr. White about "How Washington's Color Line Looks to Me." Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, presiding bishop of the Washington area of the Methodist Church, declared: "I hang my head in shame when I read the section regarding the Protestant churches."

"I have been working at this matter quietly, and I hope there may be distinct improvement as far as the Methodist situation is concerned in the not too distant future," he added.

The Rev. A. Powell Davies, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church in Washington, asserted that "the national capital belongs to the entire nation and represents, not only its own residents, but all the American people."

"Your article in the Saturday Evening Post," he continued, "will therefore be of immense value in informing the country of matters which for too long have been overlooked and neglected."

WALTER WHITE BLASTS TEXANS AND ALL FORMS OF SOUTHERN DISCRIMINATION AND BIGOTRY

Says Eisenhower Is An Honest, Decent Person Who Will Not Bend To Bias

Levels Guns On Lyndon Johnson

HOUSTON, Texas, May 10, — (Special) — Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem., Tex.) and Gov. Allen Shivers of Texas were boldly and heatedly attacked this week by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White also lambasted most of the other Dixie governors.

He praised President Dwight D. Eisenhower as "an honest, decent and sincere man."

The NAACP Secretary spoke to 1,700 Texans attending a Freedom Mass Meeting at the Antioch Baptist church here.

The 60 year old pioneer for equal rights for Negroes opened his address by verbally jumping squarely on the Southern governors.

"They (the Governors), led by their quarterback Jimmy Byrnes, thought they had Eisenhower in the bag on the race issue. I thought so at first too.

"But they had forgotten the facts. They had forgotten the President is an honest, decent and sincere man. He doesn't know about some of the nuances of political life, but he is learning.

"The President has assured the NAACP, both publicly and privately, that he will never permit one percent of public money to be spent on projects which permit segregation."

Leveling his guns on Senator Johnson, the secretary said the senior Senator from Texas past record on civil rights "at least has the attribute of consistency it is consistently against civil rights."

He said Negro voters in Texas should have 400,000 to 500,000 registered voters instead of the presently estimated 200,000.

"Then you will have Shivers paying more attention to you than to the handful of oil millionaires who support Sen. Joe McCarthy."

NAACP Leader Backs Bunche

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP) — Dr. Ralph Bunche, a top - ranking American in the United Nations and Nobel Peace Prize winner, went before a U.S. loyalty board again today for the second time in three days.

Walter White, another American Negro leader, told a reporter tonight that he (White) spent an hour-and-a-half before the board this morning testifying to Bunche's loyalty in the latter's presence.

After his first appearance before the board, Bunche declined to comment, saying all queries should be directed to the board.

White is executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Bunche is principal director of the U.N. Trusteeship Department and is on the NAACP's Board of Directors.

Walter White Says Talmadge Is Useful To Reds Of Russia

Globe

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 21—Herman Talmadge, governor of Georgia, was blasted here today as "more useful to the Kremlin than the whole American Communist party in creating distrust of the white western world."

Addressing the United Steelworkers of America, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, referred scathingly to Governor Talmadge's open defiance of the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools and to the Southern governor's recent statement that he doesn't care what the Communists say about his defiance of the law.

The civil rights leader declared it "fortunate" that most southerners do not agree with Talmadge.

Nashville Banner 9-22-54

MARTIN DE LARA NUPTIAL — Members of the wedding party, Mr. Bowles C. Ford, best man, groom and bride, Mr. and Mrs. Melchor De Lara, Miss Madeline Rose Martin, and little Dale Ford.

Miss Helen Jean Martin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Martin of Atlanta, Ga., was united in marriage to Mr. Rudolfo de Lara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melchor de Lara of Manila, Philippine, Islands, on Monday, December 28, 1953, at the family home on Sunset Ave.

The impressive rites were performed by the Rev. Homer C. McEwen, pastor of the First Congregational Church, before an altar of five giant fern-balls and twin candelaras flanked on either side with towering baskets of white flowers.

Mrs. Mildred Greenwood Hall, of Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama, played nuptial music and Mr. W. H. "Chief' Aiken, who sang at the wedding of the bride's parents, twenty-seven years ago, sang "Because."

The bride entered the spacious and beautifully decorated living room on the arms of her father who gave her in marriage. She wore a pure-silk white ballerina-length gown, cut along princess lines with sleeves and neckline embellished in appliqued rosepoint lace which was embroidered in seed pearls. Her fingertip-length illusion veil was caught by an exquisitely gemmed tiara which enhanced the radiance of the youthful and beautiful bride. With this gown she wore white satin opera pumps and in her hand she carried a white leather Bible covered with a huge white orchid attached to a cascade of white ribbons showered with white stephanotis chains.

Her only sister, pretty Miss Madeline Rose Martin, was maid of honor. She was lovely in an American Beauty taffeta gown with which she wore shoes to match. Her small hat was of matching tulle and rosebuds. In her hand she carried a nosegay of white rosebuds and glad-florets attached to white satin ribbons.

Cute six year old Dale Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Ford of Savannah, Ga., was her cousin's flower girl. She was dressed in white taffeta and tulle and carried a nosegay of white roses encircled in Better Times roses.

Mr. Bowles Ford, an insurance executive of Savannah, served as Mr. de Lara's best man. Vivacious Miss Lois Johnson, close friend and college roommate of the bride, kept the bride's book. She wore a two-piece navy dress made along princess lines and she used a corsage of white roses.

Mrs. E. M. Martin was very charming and gracious in an iridescent two-piece jeweled taffeta dress with which she wore a white orchid corsage. Miss Madeline White, aunt of the bride, lighted the candelabras in a stunning blue outfit with which she wore a white orchid corsage.

The first floor of the Martin home was beautifully decorated with many arrangements of white roses, carnations, gladioli and greenery. The bride's table covered in a handsome handmade tablecloth was graced with magnificent a three tiered wedding cake and surrounded with tapers, and groups of white-satins bows inserted with miniature wedding rings and bells. Mrs. Nellye Davis had charge of the decorations.

Immediately following the 11 a. m. wedding was an informal reception for relatives, a few close friends and business associates of the brides father.

The bride's maternal grandparents were the late Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. White, pioneer citizens of Atlanta and her paternal grandparents were the late Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Martin, Sr., also pioneer citizens of Atlanta. Her father, Mr. E. M. Martin, is prominently identified with Atlanta Life Insurance Company, an officer in the National Negro Ins. Association, a highly respected citizen who supports every worthwhile civic, religious and welfare program, and known throughout the country for his fight against racial discrimination and segregation. Mrs. Martin is one of six children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. White, one of whom is the famous Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

Helen Jean is an alumna of Spelman College in Atlanta and Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif. Mr. de Lara is a graduate of the University of Manila and also obtained a Master's degree in Civil Engineering from Stanford, University.

Mr. and Mrs. de Lara left during the early afternoon by motor to San Francisco where they will make their home.

Out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. John F. Hume, Tuskegee, Ala.; and Dr. Hume's mother, Mrs. Beatrice Hubbard of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Bowles C. Ford and family of Savannah, Ga. All are relatives of the bride.

Walter White's sister is buried

ATLANTA (ANP) — Final services for Mrs. Olive White Westmoreland, sister of Walter White of the NAACP, were held Saturday, Jan. 2, here.

Mrs. Westmoreland, a graduate of Atlanta University, died, Dec. 20, 1953, after a prolonged illness. She was the widow of William G. Westmoreland.

Besides White, the deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Bowles Ford of Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. John Hume of Tuskegee, Ala.; a son, William G. Westmoreland Jr. of Detroit, and two sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta.

A son, Lt. Walter D. Westmoreland of the U.S. Air Force, was killed in action in World War II.

Walter White Finds Unrest In Caribbean

NEW YORK—Back from a two-week tour of two American territories and six British colonies in the Caribbean, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week expressed the opinion that political ferment in that region deserves the thoughtful attention of both races in America."

Accompanied by Mrs. White, the NAACP executive went and first to Trinidad to which he had been invited by Mrs. Leonora McSchine, of the League of Women Voters, and Cyril Dudley, president of the Colonial Life Insurance Company in that island. He spoke at a mass meeting arranged from him in Port-of-Spain, and conferred with leaders and rank and file citizens in that city and elsewhere.

PARTY LINE

In British Guiana he found "the tension greater than at the time of the revocation of the Constitution by action of Great Britain." There is little doubt, Mr. White asserted, that "the Communists exert considerable influence within the ranks of the Peoples Progressive Party which won a majority in the colonial legislature elected prior to the suspension of the Constitution. However, the maximum number of persons in the colony faithful following the Communist party line is estimated by the most conservative at no more than 20."

VAST SUMS

Communist propaganda in these countries has been facilitated, Mr. White stated, by the failure of the free world to make any substantial contributions to the improvement of conditions. "Vast sums have been made available to the mother countries," he said, "but, except for a few FOA and WHO projects, there is little evidence that the great powers are sharing international funds with the colonies."

Racial discrimination, Mr. White reported, while not as prevalent as in the United States, is widespread throughout the region. In Puerto Rica, he found a sharp wage differential maintained by the United States government. He cited the announcement of a vacancy at a U. S. Naval Station paying $6,032 for a citizen from the States and only $3.224 for a native Pureto Rican although the qualifications and responsibilities are identical.

Traveling at their own expense, the Whites visited the Virgin Islands, Grenada, Tobago, Barbados Antigua in addition to Trinidad, British Guiana and Pureto Rico.

Poppy White Directs NBC Food Airer

The South African born Poppy Cannon, wife of Walter White has been named food editor of NBC-TV's new women's service program "HOME." Presently food editor for "House Beautiful," the talented gourmet specialist is readying a new book for publication, "The Bride's Cook-Book." The Capetown South African, reared in Pennsylvania, holds degrees from Vassar and New York university. She is expected to contribute to foreign as well as native American variety.

Walter White Reports On Caribbean Tour

NEW YORK. — (ANP) —Walter White last week returned from a two-week tour of eight Caribbean countries and said that "The political ferment in that region deserves the thoughtful attention of both races in America."

Accompanied by Mrs. White, the NAACP executive secretary visited Trinidad, British Guiana, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Grenada, Tobago, Barbados and Antigua.

In Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, White addressed a mass meeting and confered with citizens in that city. Mrs. Leonora McSchine, member of the League of Women Voters, and Cyril Duprey, president of the Colonial Life Insurance Company, were hosts to the Whites during their Trinidad visit.

White found much tension in British Guiana whose constitution was suspended and prime minister ousted recently by the British. Choddi Jagan was ousted last year as prime minister for what the British termed the leftist trend of his government. Commenting on this issue, White said:

"There is little doubt that the communists exert considerable influence within the ranks of the Peoples Progressive Party which won a majority in the colonial legislature elected prior to the suspension of the constitution. However, the maximum number of persons in the colony faithfully following the Communist party is estimated by the most conservative at no more than 20."

Communist propaganda in these countries has been facilitated, White said, by the failure of the free world to make any substantial contributions to the improvement of conditions.

"Vast sums have been made available to the mother country," he said, "but, except for a few FOA and WHO projects, there is little evidence that the great powers are sharing international funds with the colonies."

White said further that racial discrimination is widespread throughout the Caribbean region.

Often he said, there is a different wage scale for whites doing the same work as Negroes. In Puerto Rico he found a sharp wage differential maintained by the United States government.

As an example, he cited an announcement of a vacancy at a U. S. Naval station paying $6,032 for a citizen from the states and only $3,224 for a native Puerto Rican although the qualifications and responsibilities are identical.

And Talmadge

White Lashes Byrnes

ATLANTA (ANP) —Walter White lashed out here last week at two Southern Governors who have been labeled the "worst enemies" of the Negro.

Objects of the NAACP executive secretary's verbal attack were Governors James Byrnes of South Carolina and Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

Mr. White

Speaking before more than 1,000 persons attending the NAACP rally at Wheat Street Baptist Church, White said the state chief executives were guilty of "McCarthyism at its worst."

* * *

HIS BLAST came in answer to a charge by Governor Byrnes that the NAACP and the Klu Klux Klan were an "equal menace" to peaceful relations between the races.

Denouncing this charge as a smear, White said Governor Byrnes ". . . knows that the KKK had defied the law, violated the constitutional rights of individuals, sought to be judge, jury and executioner, preached racial intolerance and debased human decency.

"The NAACP, on the other hand," Mr. White asserted, "has consistently operated within the framework of constitutional democracy, opposed racial discrimination and segregation which are the concrete expression of bigotry, and worked for democratic objectives."

* * *

WHITE THEN went on to say, "Fortunately, the days of Byrnes' political life are numbered, as are those of Talmadge and other demagogues who keep the race issue alive by appeals to ignorance and hatred.

"They face political extinction as the vote of the Negro and of enlightened white citizens expand throughout the region."

Appearing with White was Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, who argued five school segregation cases before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Marshall attacked Governor Talmadge, saying, when the Georgia Governor predicted violence would follow integration of Georgia schools, "he wasn't speaking for anybody but himself."

The NAACP currently is in the midst of a campaign to increase Negro voting strength in this region to 3,000,000.

Truman Congratulates Walter White On Magazine Article

NEW YORK, Apr. 19.—(Special)—Former President Harry S. Truman has told Walter White of the NAACP that he read a current article by Mr. White describing racial discrimination in the nation's capital "with a lot of interest" and hopes "we will eventually come to the point where we can call the provisions of the Constitutions and the laws" into operation in Washington, D. C.

The article, "How Washington's Color Line Looks To Me," appeared in the April 3 issue of the Saturday Evening Post magazine.

"As you know," Mr. Truman pointed out to Mr. White, "I am acquainted wiht the matters to which you refer."

Mr. Truman's remarks were contained in a letter to Mr. White, who is executive secretary of the NAACP.

"How Washington's Color Line Looks To Me," portrayed the nation's capital as the scene of "ludicrous contradictions" in racial practices, with race bars lifted in restaurants, theatres and hotels, but maintained in housing, public schools, employment, hospitals and the Protestant churches.

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, a civic leader and wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, predicted that the article will "have a good effect in Washington."

"I think it is balanced and very hopeful," Mrs. Meyer said in a letter to Mr. White.

Several Washington churchmen wrote to Mr. White about "How Washington's Color Line Looks To Me." Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, presiding bishop of the Washington area of the Methodist Church, declared: "I hung my head in shame when I read the section regarding the Protestant churches."

"I have been working at this matter quietly, and I hope there may be distinct improvement as far as the Methodist situation is concerned in the not too distant future," he added.

The Rev. A. Powell Davies, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church in Washington, asserted that "the national capital belongs to the entire nation—and represents, not only its own residents, but all the American people."

"Your article in the Saturday Evening Post," he continued, "will therefore be of immense value in informing the country of matters which for too long have been overlooked and neglected."

32b 1954

NAACP

WALTER WHITE

N. A. A. C. P. Plans Way To Enforce Bias Ban

ATLANTA, May 22 (AP).—Negro leaders from eighteen states began planning a step-by-step course today to end segregation of the races in public schools and one official warned that any attempt to dodge the Supreme Court segregation decision would be met by firm legal action.

Some eighty state and regional officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assembled here to decide how the ruling might be applied in the different states and communities the decision affects. The delegates included representatives from the District of Columbia and Illinois.

Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said the organization will fight through the courts any efforts, such as those mentioned in some Southern states, to "circumvent" the decision.

Will Use Courts

"The N. A. A. C. P.'s feeling is that the court ruling must be carried out regardless of the positions taken by local white and Negro leaders," Mr. White told a news conference as the meeting began.

He said that position applies to states which have drawn up plans to avoid the court ruling and to communities which may try to continue segregation quietly.

Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. counsel who argued the segregation cases before the Supreme Court, was here advising the conference, which continues through tomorrow. He said the N. A. A. C. P.'s big problem is how integration of the races should be accomplished in states with differing customs and attitudes. Leaders agreed that no single, over-all plan would work in all states.

The Negro leaders heard a statement from the N. A. A. C. P.'s board chairman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, urging that they show "calm reasonableness" and let "the spirit of give and take characterize the discussions."

Delay Attorneys' Session

ATLANTA, May 22 (AP).—A conference of state Attorneys General, scheduled here for Wednesday to discuss the Supreme Court segregation ruling, today was postponed until after Southern Governors meet on the issue.

Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, who invited legal representatives of other states having public school segregation to assemble here, announced the postponement.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, of Virginia, has invited Governors of the affected states to a meeting in Richmond June 7.

Mr. Cook said eleven other Attorneys General had accepted his invitation but that some had suggested the session might be more productive if it was held after the Governors' meeting.

"THE DELEGATES refuse, however, to be a party to any plans calculated to postpone indefinitely, and in violation of the constitution, the integration of schools," he said.

Sat-6-19-54

The Atlanta Conference had instructed all local branches to petition their school boards to abolish segregation immediately and to assist those agencies in implementing the Court's ruling. The petitions had been prepared by the NAACP legal department.

AN ACCOMPANYING letter from the branches requesting a conference to discuss plans for meeting the Court's ruling as soon as possible was also sent.

"The petition was neither a threat nor a letter of supplication," he said. "We know from experience that schools can be successfully and expeditiously integrated. It can be done in South Carolina, Georgia, in Mississippi and, indeed, wherever the American flag flies. The Dixie politicians cannot turn back the clock to 1896." (This is the year when the doctrine of "separate and equal" was handed down in a Supreme Court ruling on transportation.)

"We cannot afford to hesitate now,' he said. "We can only move ahead towards the development of a society in which no one is either penalized or favored because of his race or color.'

WALTER WHITE
It's Futile

In Walter White Address

South's Stand On Mixed Schools Labeled "Futile

DURHAM, N. C.—"There is a pathetic futility in the recently reported agreement of certain southern governors and attorneys general not to conform "voluntarily" with the Supreme Court's decision (on segregation)," said Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP in an address at a statewide NAACP meeting held June 13 at the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham.

Mr. White spoke against those who advise a period of "watchful waiting" until the Court renders its final decree after October hearings to determine how segregation shall be abolished. He cited the actions of various states and cities, Washington, D. C., among them, that have already decided to integrate in the fall school term.

"THE RULING of the Court was clear and unmistakable," he said. "Efforts to evade this ruling, to sneak around it in some shady, illegal way, will merely be a waste of time, energy and resources."

In what he regarded would be a healthier national situation, Mr. White spoke of the Atlanta meeting of the southern states NAACP delegates and their efforts to plan the action that would facilitate the desegregation in the public schools. He said that all delegates were aware that there would be problems and issues for the school officials arising from the ruling and all local leaders were ready to discuss these problems in good faith with the school boards or any other interested parties.

NAACP Executive Leaves Hospital

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has returned to his East Side residence where he is "doing well" his physicians report. The NAACP executive was admitted to New York Hospital on Oct. 12. He remained there until Nov. 20. Although showing steady improvement, Mr. White is not yet permitted to see visitors.

IMPETUS IS GIVEN NEGRO CAMPAIGN

Year's Gains Toward 1963 Goal of Ending Barriers Cited by Association

A ten-year campaign begun last year to clear away the remaining racial barriers by Jan. 1, 1963—the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation—is described in the 1953 annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report, made public here yesterday, is entitled "Ninety Years Plus Ten Equals Freedom." It covers the steps that led to the historic Supreme Court decision last May 17, abrogating public school racial-segregation laws.

The association, of which Walter White is executive secretary, reports that historians "may well look back to the year 1953 as the beginning of the end" of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States. For the second consecutive year, it notes, no lynching was recorded.

Reargument before the Supreme Court of five cases of the association, challenging the constitutionality of public school segregation, is detailed as a challenge promptly met. The report also hails the court's ruling against restrictive covenants in real estate.

Important activities of the association concerned education, housing, employment, travel, public accommodations and recreation, and the military. Other cited accomplishments include passage of a fair employment practices law in the Territory of Alaska, civil rights legislation in Oregon, and successful register-and-vote campaigns to increase the number of Negro voters in the Southeast to 3,000,000 by 1956.

Pending at the end of the year was a comprehensive complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against segregation of interstate passengers by railroads, stations and station restaurants.

On the debit side, the eighty-five-page booklet reports the association tried and failed to obtain enactment of a Federal anti-Jim Crow travel bill. It also tried, unsuccessfully, to curb Senate filibusters by a new cloture rule, to have a time set for hearings on a fair employment practices bill and to have attached to the Taft-Hartley Law an amendment branding racial discrimination an "unfair" practice.

The association's membership reached a total of 240,000 members, as compared with 215,000 at the end of 1952. The association expended $381,159 and ended the year with a surplus of $20,086.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

AN EXAMPLE OF CIVIC PR[illegible]omery, Ala.—(SNS)—What has been "the Cradle of [illegible]eracy" is fast becoming Alabama's showpiece of progress. October 1, three Negro policewomen will begin duty directing traffic near the Negro-serving schools of Montgomery. The city already had four Negro policemen.

Front row reading from left to right are: Policewomen Jimmy Walton, Allean Thornton and Mary C. Johnson.

Back row reading from left to right are: Policemen L. E. Jarrett, Arthur G. Worthy, Willie C. Miller and Walter Lee Jarrett.

Montgomery becomes Alabama's first [illegible] only city to employ Negro policewomen. Some 33 Southern cities now employ a total of 117 Negro policewomen. There are 126 Southern cities which employ Negro policemen. In addition to Montgomery, Mobile, Dothan, Talladega and Hobson City, have Negro persons on their police force.

Commissioner of Public Affairs Dave Birmingham is credited with the addition of the seven Negro persons to the Montgomery Police force.

3 Negro Women To Become Cops

Three Negro policewomen have been appointed to direct traffic near Montgomery Negro schools, City Commissioner Dave Birmingham announced yesterday.

The appointments were announced after the city commissioner conferred for almost an hour with Mayor W. A. Gayle and a delegation of four Negro women.

Mayor Gayle said appointment of the women would free regular policemen from school duty.

Appointed to the policewomen jobs effective Oct. 1 were Aline Hodges Thornton, Jimmie Pearl Walton and Mary Christine Johnson.

Policemen, doctors—

Two urgent Negro needs cited here

"The 40 per cent of our population made up of Negroes is being let-down in at least two ways. By not employing Negro policemen to work among their own people and by not allowing Negro physicians the right to treat their patients in our tax-supported hospitals."

This view was expressed today by Miss Roberta Morgan, director of the Co-ordinating Council, before the Birmingham Protestant Ministers Assn. at First Methodist Church.

Describing the work of the council, Miss Morgan told of the research being done by the Inter-racial Committee. This committee, she said, is made up of 25 white and 25 Negro members.

Miss Morgan emphasized that two great needs of our community are a general relief fund and a family counseling service.

Dr. W. A. Shelton presided.

Ala. daily backs mixed Dixie police departments

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "The final decision to hire colored policemen for Montgomery is wise; it should have been done years ago," says the Montgomery Advertiser, a white daily in that city.

Continuing, the newspaper, published by R. F. Judson, with Grover C. Hall as editor, says in its April 17 issue:

"It may be true that colored people fear a white cop more than they would a colored one.

'But That's Just The Point'

"But that is just the point: citizens, be they white or black, are more inclined to obey the law when they believe the law and the men enforcing it are just. Fear and resentment breed lawlessness.

". . . There is the natural resentment by colored citizens that the guardian of the law in their community is not one of them, but an outsider.

"The findings in other southern cities give every reason to expect that the employment of colored policemen in colored sections will be reflected in a lowered crime rate.

"There is no way of knowing how much trouble might have been avoided in the past if the plan had been put in effect long ago."

Seven Negroes Will Take Training For Police Jobs

Seven Negro men, all veterans of military service, next week will undergo training for jobs as patrolmen with the city Police Department.

The first of two weeks of schooling will be given at the Negro Branch Library, 409 S. Union St., Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham said.

The second week four of them will attend a city-sponsored police school at Gunter Air Force Base. Following that, they will be assigned to beats in colored districts of the city for the first time in the history of Montgomery.

To be trained are: William L. Carter, 1270 Mobile Rd.; Clyde Jones, Birmingham; Carlton M. Bullard, 456 Sharpe St.; Arthur G. Worthy, 3349 Loveless Curve; Willie C. Miller, Dillard Hall, Alabama State College; Lee E. Jarrett, 633 S. Ripley St.; Walter L. Jarrett, 2737 Chappell St., and David E. stances, city officials said.

Montgomery, Ala. Hires Negro Cops

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — ANP) — The first Negro policeman in Montgomery went on duty recently.

Four men completed their basic training and are now active members of the force here. They are: Lee Ernest Jarrett, Walter Lee Jarrett, Arthur G. Worthy and Willie C. Miller.

Negro Policewomen Sought For Schools

A delegation of Negro women conferred with Mayor W. A. Gayle yesterday in an effort to secure appointment of Negro and tendered a reqest for better recreational facilities for Negroes.

The group, headed by Prof. 40 minutes.

No immediate action was taken on the requests.

Negro Police For Montgomery

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

The final decision to hire Negro policemen for Montgomery is wise. It should have been done years ago. There is nothing but good sound municipal practice in the move, as proven by the findings in upwards of 90 Southern cities already employing Negro police.

For some time many people have fallen back on the argument that, since most of the city's crimes occur among the Negro population, what is obviously needed is more respect for the law, not less. To replace white police in Negro areas lessens the respect and consequently increase the crime rate, the argument went.

The error in this kind of thinking is that respect is confused with fear. It may be true that Negroes fear a white cop more than they would a Negro. But that is just the point: citizens, be they white or balck, are more inclined to obey the law when they believe the law and the men enforcing it are just. Fear and resentment breed lawlessness.

It cannot be questioned that in years past here, as elsewhere, local police have needlessly bullied Negroes on occasions. Apparently, this situation has improved somewhat in recent years, but still there is the natural resentment by Negro citizens that the guardian of the law in their community is not one of them, but an outsider. Perhaps much of this resentment was uncalled for. Perhaps many Negroes were overly sensitive about being "dominated" by white cops.

But what ever the reason for it, there is a distinct point of friction where the white community of Montgomery extends its police force into the Negro community. In a city which prides itself, as Montgomery does, in the good relations between the races, it is surprising that this would have been tolerated as long as it was.

The findings in other Southern cities give every reason to expect that the employment of Negroes in Negro sections will be reflected in a lowered crime rate. There is no way of knowing how much trouble might have been avoided in the past if the plan had been put in effect long ago.

(Editor's note: On February 13, 1954 the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, informed us that there were 121 Southern cities with Negro policemen. Since that information was presented, Waycross, Georgia has added two Negro law enforcement officers. Montgomery will become the 123rd Southern city with Negro policemen. The total uniformed Negro policemen is 556.)

MONTGOMERY'S FIRST NEGRO POLICEMEN—Pictured are the Capital City's first Negro law enforcement officers who went on active duty officially Tuesday night, May 4. They were selected from a group of eight who reported for basic training Monday, April 26. Chief G. J. Ruppenthal of the Police Department released the picture for publication to The Advertiser-Journal. The officers are, reading left to right: Lee Ernest Jarrett, Walter Lee Jarrett, Arthur G. Worthy and Willie C. Miller.

Race Cops on Duty

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — The first four Negro policemen in Montgomery went on duty recently.

Ruppenthal Hails Progress Of City's 4 Negro Policemen

By DON McKEE

Four Negroes who joined the Montgomery police force May 3 have done satifactory work, Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said yesterday.

"Their work has been all right," he said, "and there has been no complaint made against them so for during the seven weeks they have been working."

The officers are Lee E. Jarrett, Walter L. Jarrett, Willie C. Millen and Arthur G. Worthy.

Only Negro districts are patrolled by the four policeman who ride two to the car. A sergeant has been traveling with each car to supervise the officers during the training period.

Beginning this week, only one sergeant will work with the patrolmen, Ruppenthal said. He will alternate between the two cars during the eight-hour shift from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.

One pair of Negro policemen patrol the Washington Park area which is bounded by Cleveland Avenue, Fairview Avenue, the Atlantic Coastline Railroad and Day Street.

The other two patrol the Bellaire district which is bounded by Pineleaf and Hall Streets, Carter Hill Road, Decatur Street, Highland Avenue and Houston Street.

Ruppenthal selected the four men from among eight who attended police training school for a week.

The men picked by him were given a week of instruction and practice with firearms at the police shooting range.

When announcement was made to receive applicants, 29 Negroes appield. The four who were chosen have had some college education and good credit standing and were approved by the Montgomery Personnel Board.

In Five Other Alabama Cities

Mobile has added two additional Negro policemen to its force. This is one of the five cities in Alabama to employ Negro policemen. Yet Birmingham, the largest city in this state, has not yet hired any. It is the only Southern city of its population class that has not placed them on its force.

Our leaders have not really organized a campaign for employment of Negro policemen. Nor have they gone so far as to push the suggestion. The Birmingham Interracial Committee has discussed and favored the idea but has not waged a fight for them. That is where the matter stands. This should be a hint to the voters who desire to see Birmingham keep pace, at least, with these five other Alabama cities.

Even Jackson, Mississippi

This does it. Now comes the announcement that Jackson, Mississippi is adding two Negro policemen to its force. This brings to 126 the number of Southern cities using Negro persons as law enforcement agents. Unhappily Birmingham is not in this list.

There is no valid argument which can be advanced for the failure of our city officials to put on Negro policemen. Because, should it be said that there is no money available for it, we can point to the plan used in Montgomery, Alabama where such was done without the addition of any more money. Should the question of recruiting Negro persons for this service, again we point to what the personnel board in Montgomery did to find suitable persons.

Could it be that our city officials just do not want to employ Negro policemen? Or could it be that such organizations as the Birmingham Interracial Committee, the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, the City Federation of Women's Clubs and the Birmingham-Jefferson County Housewives League have all lost interest in getting Negro policemen for Birmingham?

Let's us remind the public that there are 25 Negro persons and similar number of white persons on the Interracial Committee. All of these are supposedly persons of influence, weight and respect. Let us remind them that part of their program calls for getting Negro policemen for Birmingham. The so-called quiet campaign has not accomplished anything concrete in this direction, it seems.

Montgomery Ala. Appoints Negro Police Women

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) —Another step in the direction of civic advancement has been taken by the Montgomery City Commission who Sept. 22 announced the appointment of three Negro police to direct traffic near Negro-serving schools.

Appointed were Miss Aline Hodges Thornton, Miss Jimmie Pearl Walton and Miss Mary Christine Johnson.

The announcement was made by Commissioner Dave Birmingham, following nearly an hour long conference with Mayor W. A. Gayle and four women. The policemen are scheduled to begin duty Friday, Oct. 1.

Civic Advancement Symbols

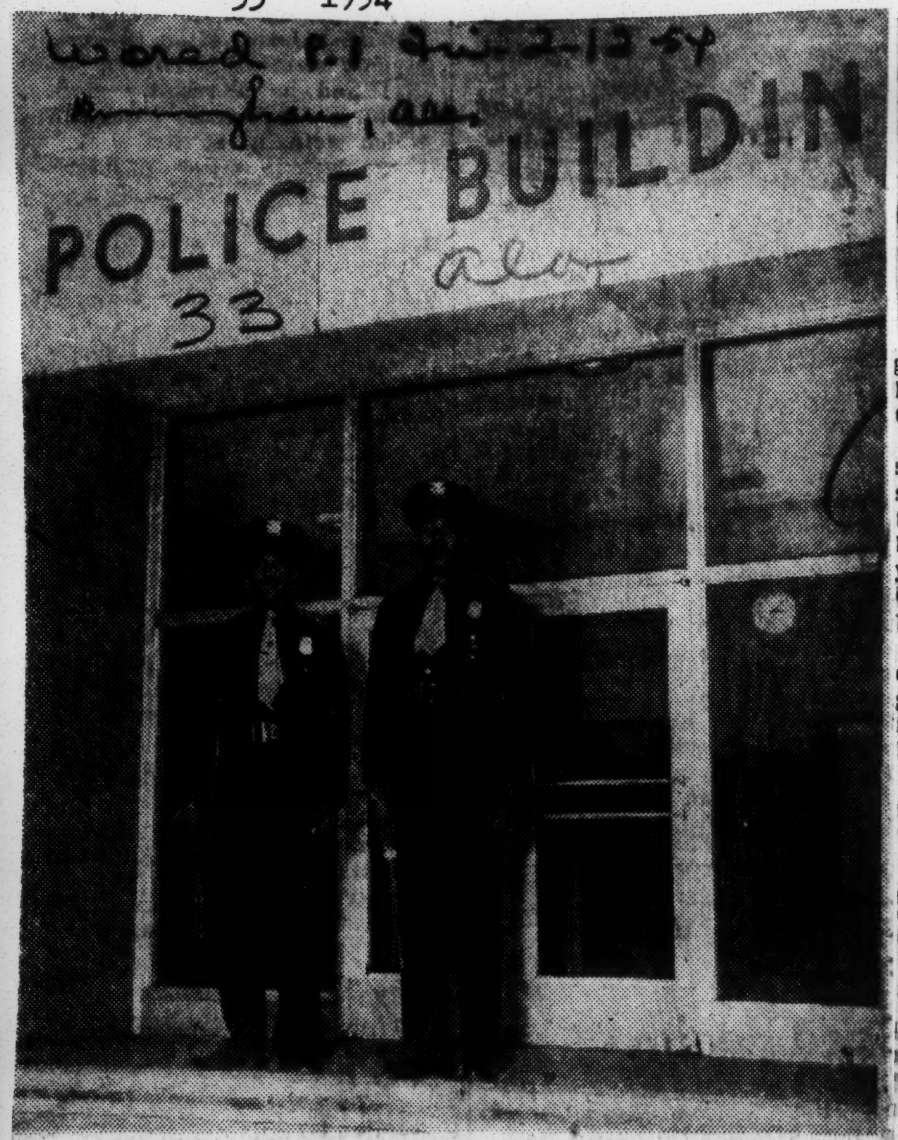
In the South, Negro policemen represent new symbols of civic advancement. For law enforcement itself tends to reflect government that is in a democracy.

Five Alabama cities are among the 126 Southern cities using Negro persons on their police force. Unfortunately, the City of Birmingham, the "Magic City" is not among this number. It is Alabama's largest city and among the important consumer market cities of the South. No other Southern city of the influence, prestige and size of Birmingham is without Negro policemen.

In many ways, the City of Montgomery, is taking the lead in Alabama in the area of sound civic progress. It recently placed three Negro women on its police force to bring its number of Negro law enforcement officers up to seven. It is the first Alabama city to employ Negro women for school traffic purposes. Some 33 Southern cities are now using 117 Negro policewomen.

Much of the credit for the new directions of civic progress in Montgomery must go to Mr. Dave Birmingham, Commissioner of Public Affairs. It has been under his creative civic leadership that this progress is noted. Of course, he naturally must have had the cooperation of the other members of the Montgomery City Commission. Good leadership inspires cooperation.

Let us applaud progress wherever it is made and no matter who makes it. Let us cheer Montgomery on, hoping that one day our city of Birmingham will catch the spirit.



OFFICERS WILLIAM O. POWELL & WALTER P. JACKSON

ONE A TALLADEGA GRAD—Shown above in front of police headquarters building are Patrolmen William O. Powell (left) and Walter Perryman Jackson, who were recently added to the Mobile Police Department. Both took the civil service examination for their appointment as police officers. Powell, a 1940 graduate of Talladega College, made the highest grade among the five officers taking the examination. He is the father of two sons. Jackson's grandfather held a job with the Mobile Police Department for 27 years.

Two Negroes Appointed To Mobile, Ala. Police Force

BY MARCEL HOPSON

MOBILE, Ala.—(S N S) —"This has been my desire from childhood. The chance came and I got it."

"I am most happy to be identified with the Mobile Police department. Not only do I see this appointment as an achievement for myself but a great achievement for all of the people in this area."

These history-making statements respectively came from Officers Walter Perryman Jackson and William O. Powell Sr., who, earlier this month, became the first two members of the Negro group to become members of the Mobile Police department in the history of the gulf city.

ONE HAD HIGHEST GRADE

Jackson and Powell took the civil service examination for appointment as police officers for the City of Mobile. Officer Powell made the highest grade of the five officers taking the examination.

"The members of the City Commission, therefore, appointed these officers (Jackson and Powell) because they were on the list which was eligible for appointment," declared Police Commissioner Joseph N. Langan.

The two uniformed patrolmen began their work on February 1.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF GRANDFATHER

Officer Jackson's childhood desire to become a policeman was inspired by the fact that his grandfather held a job with the Mobile Police department for about 27 years, it was learned.

OUTSTANDING BACKGROUND IN SOCIAL WORK

Officer Powell enters his new employment with a wealth of background experience and knowledge in serving people of all walks of life.

After earning his Master's degree in Social Work at Atlanta University School of Social Work in 1942, he served one and one half years as executive secretary and director of the YMCA-Service Men's Club in Chattanooga, Tenn. Moving to Mobile in 1944 as executive secretary of the Dearborn Street Branch YMCA, he headed this organization for approximately six years, during which time the assets of the organization grew from virtually nothing to some $80,000.

He was promoted to position of associate secretary of the YMCA's Southern Area Council in 1949, and in 1951, he was assigned director of YMCA Work for Negro citizens covering 32 principal cities and embracing eight Southern states.

Officer Powell, born October 20, 1916 in Andalusia, Covington County, Alabama, attended the public school at Andalusia and completed his high school work at Talladega in 1936. He was awarded the A. B. degree from Talladega College in 1940.

He is happily married. The Powells have two sons and presently reside at 1313 Basil Street, Mobile. He is a member of Rho Alpha Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Besides operating his dry cleaning business which he entered in 1951, Officer Powell worked at the Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile.

OVERSEAS NAVY VETERAN

Officer Jackson, the younger of the two new policemen, was born December 15, 1924, in Mobile, and completed seven years study at the Emmerson School there.

He served for two and one-half years in the United States Navy, putting two years in overseas duty. He was honorably discharged April 2, 1946.

He attended related study at Dunbar High School in Mobile and completed a course as body and fender repairman under the G. I. Bill of Rights. He was also an employe at Brookley Air Force Base.

BIRMINGHAM LAGS: MONTGOMERY AND TUSCALOOSA READY

While a move to ask the Birmingham City Commission to hire Negro policemen was voted down for last Monday morning's commission meeting, the cities of Montgomery and Tuscaloosa announced that they were taking steps to hire Negro policemen.

In Montgomery, Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham said that Negro policemen will be hired in that city within 90 days.

Tuscaloosa Public Safety Commissioner J. F. Livingston, in a statement, February 6, announced that the City Commission has reaffirmed its intention of adding two Negro policemen to the force and such a resolution is now before the Civil Service Commission.

Meanwhile an organized Citizens Group in Birmingham voted unanimously, February 8, to ask the City Commission to add a Special Service Division to the Police Department to investigate cases pertaining to juveniles and offenses against women.

In conjunction with the proposal, the grou pasked that two white and two Negro women special investigators be concluded on the Special Service Division staff; that the persons who are appointed be carefully selected and given special training in understanding the emotional needs of the individuals.

William Mitch, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, counselled the group:

"Birmingham should wake up and face its racial problems of an intelligent manner as has other cities that are using Negro policemen."

Colonel Paul L. Singer, director of police, told the group he approves the Special Service Division, and thought it a wonderful thing, but could not give them any encouragement otherwise.

NOW FOUR ALABAMA CITIES

The employment of Officers Jackson and Powell to the Mobile Police department brings to four the number of cities of Alabama with Negro policemen—all Negro town Hopson City near Anniston; Dothan, and Talladega (a week-end arrangement) being the other three cities.

Some 38 Southern cities now employ Negro law enforcement officers.

Powell and Jackson will patrol the predominantly Negro district. Mobile recently stripped away the racial restrictions around civil service tests.

Commissioners Okay Proposal On Trial Basis

Officers To Patrol, Arrest Only Members Of Their Own Race

By BOB INGRAM

In a precedent shattering action, Mayor W. A. Gayle disclosed yesterday the city plans to employ four Negro policemen within the next few days.

The decision to hire the Negro officers, of historical significance to Montgomery, came after the City Commission unanimously passed a resolution yesterday calling for an increase in the city's operating budget of the year.

Part of this additional revenue will be used in hiring the additional policemen.

"I would like to emphasize," Mayor Gayle said, "that the colored policemen will be screened very carefully by the City Commission. They will be hired on a trial basis."

In Negro Sections

"The Negro officers will be used only in the Negro sections of Montgomery," Gayle continued, "and will arrest colored people. White people will be arrested by colored police only under the most extreme, emergency circumstances."

The mayor said he and his fellow commissioners had studied the problem thoroughly before reaching a decision. He said they found other cities in the South had experienced no difficulty in hiring Negro police.

"I am asking the people of Montgomery, both white and colored, to cooperate with us in this undertaking," Gayle concluded.

Plans For Training

The decision to hire the Negro officers did not catch the Police De-

partment off guard. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said he had already completed plans for the training and use of the four additional men.

"I have already arranged a building where the men will be trained," Ruppenthal said. "They will be given the identical training which is required for all new policemen."

The uniformed Negro officers will work in pairs in patrol cars and will be assigned beats in the Negro sections of the city, Ruppenthal said.

"The Negro officers will work at night, probably from 7 p.m. until 3 a.m., although these plans I have worked out will have to be approved by the City Commission," Ruppenthal said.

Chief's Plans Okay

However, last night Mayor Gayle made it clear Ruppenthal's plans would be acceptable to the commission. "It's his department, and I'm sure the plans he has worked out will be acceptable to us," Gayle declared.

Ruppenthal said the Negro men will be in cars equipped with radios and will be in constant communication with their fellow white officers.

"This way, Negro police will be able to call for assistance should cases arise where white people are involved," the chief said.

Additional Protection

Ruppenthal explained the hiring of the four men will provide additional protection of the city. The Negro officers are not replacing any white policemen, but are merely additions to the force, thus allowing white officers who have previously worked the Negro sections of town to be used elsewhere.

Actually, the hiring of the Negro officers is only one of five undertakings which will be made possible as a result of the budget increase.

Mayor Gayle pointed out with the additional revenue the city would be able to complete four other important undertakings. They are: the completion of the Sixth Street project in North Montgomery; the setting up and operation of the dog control program in compliance with the recently-passed dog ordinance; the construction of a field house at Highland Gardens, and construction of a lighted athletic field at Floyd School.

The Sixth Street project calls for the opening of a through street from Parallel Street to North Court, an approximate distance of three-fourths of a mile. The opening of this street will enable truck traffic to travel east toward Chisholm without driving through the downtown business section.

The field house at Highland Gardens will provide dressing rooms and rest rooms for the children who play in the park. Recommended by the Park and Recreations Board, the construction of the field house will give that section of Montgomery an up-to-date park.

Completion Of Field

The completion of a lighted athletic field at Floyd School will bring to a conclusion a determined drive on the part of the City Commission to give every section of the city such facilities.

All of these projects were made possible through the increase of the city budget. Actually the budget was increased only $11,400, but other revenue has been made available through savings in other departments of the city.

The increase in the budget resulted from a rise in revenue coming in from real and personal property taxes. This is a direct result of Montgomery's current building boom.

"Good management on the part of department heads has resulted in this saving," Mayor Gayle said, "and we intend to put this extra money to good use." The budget was officialy increased from $4,411,060 to $4,422,460

The approval of the budget increase, with its added ramifications, overshadowed the other items of business transacted at the commission meeting.

Request Approved

The commission approved a request by the State Highway Department for blanket authority to close any streets during the widening of Fairview Avenue. The approval was given with one exception—the Highway Department canont simultaneously close Cleveland, Oak and South Court Streets.

First In Montgomery's History

Four Negro Policemen Being Hired By May 1

The city budget has been reshuffled to permit employing four Negro policemen this month.

Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham announced yesterday that four colored patrolmen will be on beats in colored districts by May 1. More are to be employed when the new budget is adopted in October.

"This should make for great improvement in law enforcement and increases respect for the law," Mr. Birmingham said in making the announcement. "They will patrol Negro areas only and will not have power to arrest a white man," he said.

The commissioner had said earlier the city planed to employ six colored policemen this month —the first ever to be hired by the city of Montgomery. Limited funds, however, cut the number to four.

Nearly 30 Negroes have applied for jobs. Nine passed the merit system exam, the same required of white officers. From these nine the four will be chosen. They will undergo extensive training at police headquarters. For the first few days on the beats, they will be accompanied by white policemen who will provide on-the-job training.

• • •

WHEN A COLORED officer feels he must arrest a white man, he will be instructed to call headquarters. A white officer will be sent to make the arrest, Police Chief G. P. Ruppenthal said.

After checking with many of the 87 Southern cities that now employ Negro law officers, Birmingham and Ruppenthal decided to try the system here in an effort to curtail the unusual high crime rate in Negro sections. Both men appear optimistic about the outcome.

Negro officers will wear the same uniform and draw the same salary as white officers.

In other police department news, the commissioner said that all 155 members of the department, including the chief, are taking training and refresher work this month at a special school being held at Gunter AFB.

Last week the traffic division attended. This week and next is being given over to patrolmen. The fourth and final week detectives will attend. The purpose of the school is to stress the "great responsibilities" of being law enforcement officers, as well as to teach better methods, Birmingham said.

Negro Police For Montgomery

Montgomery's Mayor W. A. Gayle announces that his city will employ four Negro policemen to patrol Negro areas "within the next few days."

The Montgomery City Commission reached the decision to use Negroes on the force after studying results in other Southern cities.

Birmingham is the only city of 250,000 or more in the South which does not have Negroes on its force. It is trailing many Alabama cities in this respect. Anniston, Dothan and Talladega have been using Negro policemen for some time. Mobile has changed its civil service regulations to permit employment of Negro officers.

Montgomery, Ala. Will Get Negro Police Soon

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Four Negro city policemen will be hired here in a few days, Mayor W. A. Gayle announced Thursday.

The decision to hire colored officers came after the City Commission unanimously passed a resolution Wednesday calling for an increase in the city's operating budget of the year. Part of this additional revenue will be used in hiring the additional policemen.

STUDIED PROBLEM

Mayor Gale explained that he and his fellow commissioners had studied the problem thoroughly before reaching a decision. He said they found most cities in the South had experienced no difficulty in hiring Negro police.

"I am asking the people of Montgomery, both white and colored, to cooperate with us in this undertaking," Mayor Gayle stated.

"I would like to emphasize that the colored policeman will be screened very carefully by the City Commission. They will be hired on a trial basis.

"The Negro officers will be used only in the Negro sections of Montgomery, and will arrest colored people. White people will be arrested by colored police only under the most extreme, emergency circumstances," Mayor Gayle continued.

TO TRAIN OFFICERS

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said he already completed plans for the training and use of the four additional men.

"I have already arranged a building where the men will be trained," Chief Ruppenthal said. "They will be given the identical training which is required for all new policemen."

"These officers will work at night, probably from 7 p. m. until 3 a. m., although these plans I have worked out will have to be approved by the City Commission," he said.

In An Effort To Stop 'Blood-Letting'

Six Negro Policemen To Be Placed On City Force Within Three Months

Negro districts of the city will be patrolled by Negro policemen within the next three months, Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham told the Examiner this week.

This new practice is being adopted by the police department in an effort to curb the "extremely high" Negro crime incidence here.

Initially, six Negroes are to be hired. Eventually the police department plans to put about a dozen on the force.

"These Negro policemen," Birmingham emphasized, "are to patrol Negro districts only and will not have the authority to arrest a white man. If an occasion arises wherein a colored policeman feels he must arrest a white man, he will be instructed to radio or call headquarters and a white officer will come to make the arrest."

ACCORDING to Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, Negroes selected for the jobs will be given extensive training at police headquarters before being put on a beat. And for the first few days out, they will be accompanied by supervisors who will provide on-the-job training.

The Negroes are to wear the same uniform and receive the same salary as white policemen. A rookie begins at $200 a month.

Personnel Director Wade Moss said his office could supply the new policemen on a month's notice. Applicants, 28 to 40 years old, will be required to take a written examination.

Hiring the new policemen will not increase the police department's payroll Negroes will be added to the department as vacancies occur. At present there are two vacancies and Mr. Birmingham expects to have about four other vacancies in the next three months through normal personnel turnover.

MR. BIRMINGHAM said he and Chief Ruppenthal were sold on the idea of hiring Negroes after having written police chiefs in a dozen leading southern cities for their opinion. "Every city we checked gave favorable reports," the chief said, "and we believe this is the one sure way to curtail crime in Negro areas."

Eighty-seven Southern cities are now employing Negro law officers. Montgomery will be the fourth Alabama city to adopt the practice.

Two Negro Policemen Employed By Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 22 (AP)—William O. Powell and Walter P. Jackson were hired today to become the first full-time Negro policemen in the city's history.

They will go on the city payroll Feb. 1. After a training period they will be assigned to law enforcement duties in the Davis Avenue Negro section of the city.

Mobile Hires First Negro Policemen

MOBILE, Jan. 22 (AP)—The City of Mobile hired its first two Negro policemen today.

The new patrolmen, William O. Powell and Walter P. Jackson, will be assigned to law enforcement duties in areas occupied predominantly by Negroes.

They were among five new patrolmen appointed by the City Commission.

Powell and Jackson were on a list of personnel certified by the Mobile County Personnel Board for appointment under the county's civil service system.

The personnel board recently opened its examinations for patrolmen and other county jobs to Negroes as well as whites. Previously all examinations were restricted to whites.

Mobile Employs Two Policemen

MOBILE, Ala. — Mobile became the first large city in Alabama to employ Negro police officers when William O. Powell and Walter P. Jackson were assigned to patrol duty in the Davis area last Monday.

Police Chief [illegible] McFadyen said the city had intended to appoint seven Negro policemen to begin work last week, but that Powell and Jackson were the only two persons to qualify. About 16 Negroes took the exam.

Negro Policemen For Mobile

Another Alabama city has stepped out in front of Birmingham. Congratulations to the City of Mobile for adding two Negro patrolmen to its police force. Patrolmen William O. Powell and Walter P. Jackson were scheduled to begin duty yesterday.

Lack of money cannot be used as a valid reason for Birmingham's failure to add Negro policemen. In Montgomery without the creation of new funds a plan was worked out to place Negro officers on the force. It is simply to fill new vacancies with Negro officers until the number to be hired has been reached.

Some 88 Southern cities have Negro police officers. Birmingham is the South's only major city without them.

One thing, our authentic leadership has not gone to bat for Negro police officers as they should, it seems to us. The Birmingham Interracial Committee is on record advocating their employment. The Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council has shown an interest in seeing employment of Negro policemen.

Birmingham must still play catch-up. It should be the other way as the state's biggest, most powerful, and most important city.

Mobile Gets Two Negro Policemen, Montgomery Next

MOBILE, Ala.—Mobile has become Alabama's first major city to add Negro policemen to its force.

Two uniform patrolmen—William O. Powell and Walter P. Jackson—began work Monday, Feb. 1.

This brings to four the number of cities in Alabama with Negro policemen—all-Negro town Hopson City, Dothan, and Talladega (a week-end arrangement) being the other three cities.

Some Southern cities now employ Negro law enforcement officers.

Powell and Jackson were among the five police officers hired who successfully passed a civil service test. They will patrol the predominantly Negro district. Mobile recently stripped away the racial restrictions around civil service tests.

In Montgomery, Ala., Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham has said that Negro policemen will be hired in that city within ninety days.

In Birmingham, a citizens interracial committee organized to help combat juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and related problems recommended the employment of two Negro and two white women police officers or investigators.

However, the city officials have made no recent statement with reference to putting on Negro policemen. The Birmingham Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council for Social Forces has repeatedly urged that Negro policemen be placed on the law enforcement staff.

Two Negro Policemen Seen For Tuscaloosa

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.— (SNS)— The Alabama Citizen, Black Belt weekly, said here last week that the Tuscaloosa "City Commission has reaffirmed its intention of adding two Negro policemen to the force."

The citizen added that such a resolution is now before the civic Service Commission, Public Safety Commissioner J. F. Livington states.

Added the Citizen: "As first prescribed, these officers will have their headquarters at the Community Center. A section of the Gulf State Swimming Pool bath house has been designated for this purpose."

Mobile on February 1 placed Negro policemen on its force. Montgomery is expected to have at least six by the end of April.

Negro Policemen For Tuscaloosa

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. Feb. 15,—(Special) — The Alabama Citizen Black Belt Weekly, said here last week that the Tuscaloosa "City Commission has reaffirmed its intention of adding two Negro policemen to the force."

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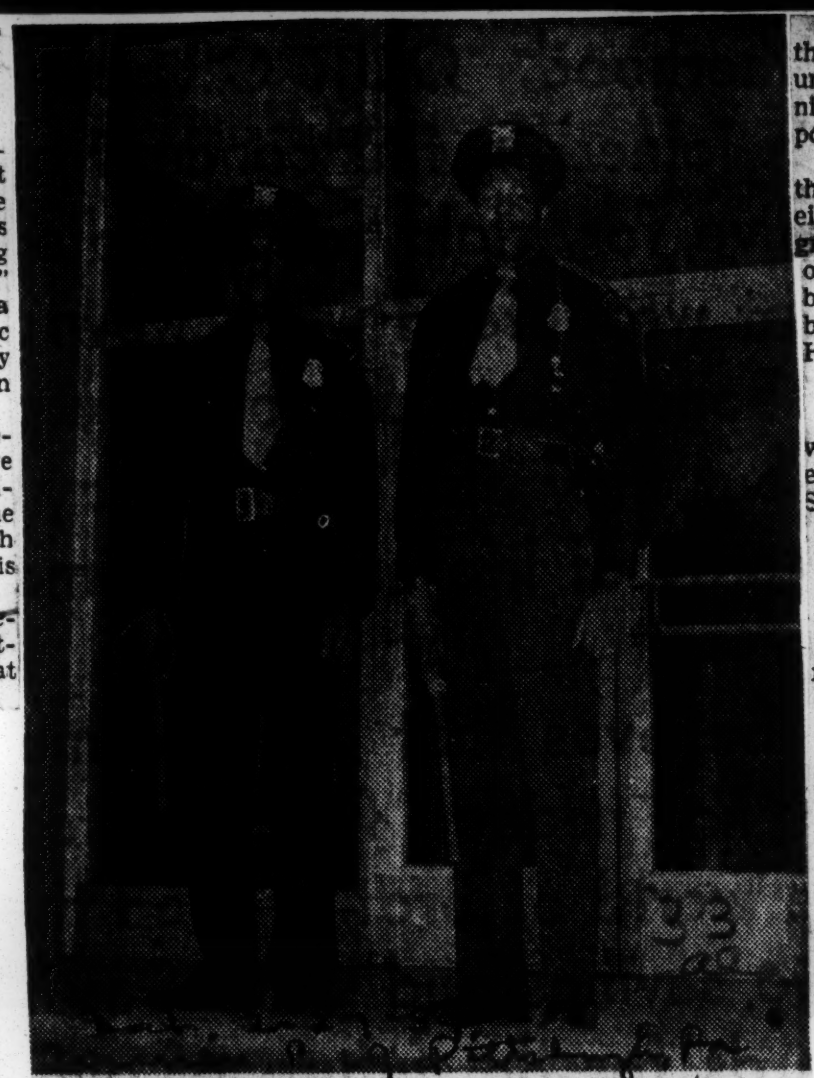


MOBILE POLICEMEN—Patrolmen W. O. Powell, left, and Walter Jackson are shown on the steps of Mobile's (Ala.) beautiful police building. They were the first Negro officers hired after the racial restriction clause was lifted from the examination.

Except Birmingham

Alabama Cities Add Negro Police

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since September, 1953, twelve different cities in the South have added a total of twenty-three law enforcement officers.

Among the latest cities to join the growing number of Dixie cities with Negro policemen, is Mobile, Ala. Two other cities—Montgomery and Tuscaloosa—are expected to add them this year.

Birmingham is the South's only major city which is lagging in this respect.

It is Alabama's first city in size, resources, prestige and power. Nearly half of its population is of the Negro group. Yet it lags behind Dothan, Hobson City, Talladega and Mobile with respect to giving Negro citizens a hand in its protection.

* * *

RECORDS RELEASED by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, shows that there are 121 Southern towns employing Negro policemen and twenty counties using Negro deputy sheriffs.

In these cities and counties there are a total of 554 Negro uniformed policemen, eighty-nine plainclothesmen and 102 policemen.

Some media have been using the incorrect figure of "eighty-eight Southern cities with Negro policemen." This was short of the actual number as listed by SRC. These figures have been gathered by Miss Anna Holden, SRC research assistant.

HERE IS the list of cities which have placed Negro law enforcement officers since the September, 1953, SRC survey:

Mobile, Ala., two uniformed policemen; Belle Glade, Fla., two uniformed policemen; Athens, Ga., four policewomen school); Dalton, Ga., two uniformed policemen; Griffin, Ga., one policewoman (school); Rock Mart, Ga., one uniformed policeman; Thomasville, Ga., three policewomen (school); St. Landry Parish, La., one deputy sheriff; Shawnee, Okla., one uniformed policeman; Manning, S. C., one uniformed policeman; Spartanburg, S. C., four policewomen, and Bexar County, Tex., one deputy sheriff.

April 1 Is Date Set For Employing Negro Policemen

April 1 is the present target date for hiring Negro policemen in Montgomery.

Police Commissoiner Dave Birmingham said this week that the city budget will be readjusted April 1, that being the midway point of the fiscal year. When that readjustment is made, he expects to shift the surplus monies to the personnel department to be used for Negro policemen's salaries.

Birmingham is making plans to initially hire five colored patrolmen. It will be the first time Montgomery has ever employed Negroes on its police force.

Applicants will be required to pass the same merit system examination given white policemen, will wear the same uniform and be paid at the same rate. Their power to arrest, however, will be limited to Negroes, Birmingham said.

The decision to put colored lawmen on the city force was made in an effort to curb the high crime rate in Negro areas.

Negro Police For Montgomery

The final decision to hire Negro policemen for Montgomery is wise. It should have been done years ago. There is nothing but good, sound municipal practice in the move, as proven by the findings in upwards of 90 Southern cities already employing Negro police.

For some time many people have fallen back on the argument that, since most of the city's crimes occur among the Negro population, what is obviously needed is more respect for the law, not less. To replace white police in Negro areas lessen the respect and consequently increase the crime rate, the argument went.

The error in this kind of thinking is that *respect* is confused with *fear*. It may be true that Negroes fear a white cop more than they would a Negro. But that is just the point. Citizens, be they white or black, are more inclined to obey the law when they believe the law and the men enforcing it are just. Fear and resentment breed lawlessness.

It cannot be questioned that in years past here, as elsewhere, local police have needlessly bullied Negroes on occasions. Apparently, this situation has improved somewhat in recent years. But still there is the natural resentment by Negro citizens that the guardian of the law in their community is not one of them, but an outsider. Perhaps much of this resentment was uncalled for. Perhaps many Negroes were overly sensitive about being "dominated" by white cops.

But whatever the reason for it, there is a distinct point of friction where the white community of Montgomery extends its police force into the Negro community. In a city which prides itself, as Montgomery does, in the good relations between the races, it is surprising that this should have been tolerated as long as it was.

The findings in other Southern cities give every reason to expect that the employment of Negroes in Negro sections will be reflected in a lowered crime rate. There is no way of knowing how much trouble might have been avoided in the past if the plan had been put in effect long ago.

DETECTIVE — Sgt. A. J. Miller of Nassau visited Miami recently following the completion of an advanced course at Scotland Yard in London. The sergeant, a member of the Nassau Criminal Investigation Division, received a grade of 87.8, and received special commendations for his exceptional work from the commissioner of police and acting governor of Nassau. —Adams Photo.

33 1954

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Firemen Try Barring NAACP Lawyers From Integration Hearing

33 Calif

Los Angeles, Cal.—The weight of 600 brawny City firemen, planted against the door of the Fire Commission hearing room October 8, barred lawyers for the NAACP from the hearing for more than a half an hour, and turned the Los Angeles Fire Commission Building into a seething cauldron of racial tension.

Comments were heard on all sides in the chamber of "It can happen here," just as "it's" shameful racial outbreaks, had been happening in Baltimore, Md. and other Dixie cities all week as valiant Negro school children pressed forward in their determination to exercise their constitutional right to enjoy integrated public education.

The disturbance took place at 9 a.m. as NAACP attorneys Edward

Sought Admittance

Carter Maddox, Herbert Simmons, Thomas G. Neusom, Ca. Earles, and Jack Tenner presented themselves for admission to the chamber where Maddox planned to read a statement, calling for immediate transfer of firemen from jim crow stations 14 and 30 to other stations about the city, and the transfer of white firemen to the two all-Negro stations.

But for the firemen's lack of imagination in admitting a white lawyer, who was not recognized as a co-counsel for the NAACP, the NAACP lawyers would never have been admitted at all.

Hero of the skirmish was Tenner, who after gaining admission, told the Fire Commission of the barricade against his fellow attorneys.

In an ironic twist to the incident, the Commission instructed Fire Chief John Alderson, who has stubbornly refused to integrate the Department, to go out and escort the Negro lawyers in. Alderson did.

Pushed Back

The attorneys said that every time they tried to push their way to the door, they were pushed back; but that a way was cleared for white people to enter the chamber.

The incident called out not only the Police Department to quell the riot, but the Fire Prevention Bureau, which had to call to the attention of the Alderson forces that they were violating their own law in blocking the passageway.

With this warning and the arrival of police, the disturbance was put down.

While there may have been individual policemen in the mob, police spokesmen emphasied that the Alderson forces have no supporters in the Police Department officially.

Policemen present, even plain clothesmen, were on duty, called to

L. A. Firemen Bar Lawyers

See Front Page

keep the peace, officials stated.

After gaining entry to the hearing room, the NAACP attorneys heard a motion by Richard Yeaman, Poulson-appointed president of the board, calling for an immediate transfer by Chief Alderson of such Negro personnel from 14 and 30 as was necessary to desegregate it. The motion failed for want of a second.

A second motion, to abandon the public hearings on the issue, was voted.

Their action interpreted as unsympathetic to the cause of racial integration and in support of Alderson, and a complete route of Mayor Poulson's instructions to integrate the department, the Commissioners were given by Mayor Poulson until Nov. 1 to comply, or be fired.

Fire Chief Agrees to 'Gradual' Integration

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 5

LOS ANGELES—At long last Fire Chief John S. Alderson notified the Fire Commission on Friday that he will carry out its orders to integrate colored and white firemen—but he will do it "gradually."

Alderson informed the commission:

"By your order to integrate Negroes and whites in the department, you have placed me in a responsible position, but you must stipulate that this is to be a gradual process.

"The first consideration is the welfare of the people of Los Angeles. Secondly, the welfare of the Fire Department as a unit of city government," Alderson declared.

The chief said it would take about "thirty days" to get the program of integration started.

33 1954

CALIFORNIA

Police Commissioner Makes Appointments

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—Greasping the opportunity to place two members of the race in positions where they could be of aid to minority groups, Herbert A. Greenwood, only Negro member of the Los Angeles Police commission, last week appointed George Bryant, insurance broker and Erskine Ragland, able young attorney, as housing examiners.

They will serve to December 1955, after which they may be reappointed.

Both men are outstanding citizens, successful in their professions and well able to fulfill their important duties. Bryant is active able in religious circles, having placed a spiritual singing choir, the Crusaders, on the air. Greenwood was appointed to the police commission when Dr. J. A. Somerville resigned last year.

Vote To Force Chief To Integrate Fire Department

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 11-3-54

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— Three of this city's fire commissioners voted last week to compel fire chief John Alderson to end segregation in the city's fire department or fire him if he refuses.

Another commissioner, C. F. Joselyn, voted against the mayor's order while a fifth, Robert F. Day, was out of town.

Howard Yesman, commission president; W. H. Loller, vice president and Milton J. Brock were the three voting to expedite Mayor Norris Poulson's order.

ALL STATIONS

Mayor Poulson had ordered the commissioners to make the adamant fire chief integrate Negroes into all stations in the city or resign.

Alderson has successfully evaded for two months, orders by the commissioner and the mayor to integrate the stations.

The NAACP launched the fight to compel the city to integrate Negro firemen, now housed primarily in two stations within the confines of predominantly Negro sections of Los Angeles.

L. A. Mayor Hands Down Anti-Jim Crow Edict To Fire Department

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP) Mayor Norris Poulson handed down an edict to the city fire commissioner telling him in no uncertain terms that assignments to fire stations in the city must be made without reference to race.

There are 81 Negro firemen out of a total of some 2,600 on the city's payroll. Seventy-five stationed at two stations within the confines of the Negro sections. All the personnel at the two stations are Negroes.

The mayor has asked the fire commission to remedy the situation through "administrative decision."

Die-Hards Start Recall Move

Integrate, Mayor Tells Fire, Police Departments

Journal & Guide p. 1 Sat. 10-6-54

LOS ANGELES—(INS)—A group of Los Angeles police and firemen is threatening to launch a recall campaign against Mayor Norris Poulson if he persists in his demand that segregation of Negro members of the fire department be halted immediately.

The threat was hurled at the mayor Thursday after he gave members of the fire commission until the first of next month to integrate Negro firemen with the rest of the department.

THE MAYOR declared that unless "this serious problem" was solved by the first of the month, "in conformance with the laws of this land," he would "ask the City Council to approve the removal of any commissioner or commissioners who are blocking an orderly conclusion of this matter."

The city has about 70 Negro firemen. All except about five of them are assigned to two stations in the city's main Negro district.

THE COMMISSION met Thursday to consider a demand by Poulson that it issue a definite order to Fire Chief John Alderson that he integrate the Negroes and that it fire him if he refused to carry out the order.

While some 400 off-duty white firemen cheered, the commission stalled on the issue, taking no definite action.

THE THREAT to try to recall the mayor was contained in a letter issued by a police and fire department "recall committee."

It accused Poulson of trying to "disgrace and humiliate" Alderson and warned:

"If there is any further interference from Mayor Poulson, we shall be forced to start immediate recall proceedings."

Jim Crow Bows

Order L. A. Fire Dept. Integrated

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 11-6-54

LOS ANGELES—The death knell of old jim crow in the Los Angeles Fire Department was finally sounded last Friday after the Board of Commissioners voted to outlaw segregated practices.

It was a magnificent victory for Mayor Poulson and the NAACP when the commission, by a 3-1 vote, ordered Fire Chief John Alderson to proceed with gradual integration of firemen throughout the entire department.

THE ONE DISSENTING vote came from a commissioner who opposed it because he claimed it had been agreed not to vote on this controversial issue until all five members of the commission were present. One commissioner was out of town.

The failure, however, to include a date to start integration, in the opinions of NAACP Attys. Herbert Simmons Jr. and Edward Maddox, is "fraught with danger, which is compounded by placing the administration of the order in the hands of Fire Chief Alderson, whose arrogance and bigotry have stamped him as an unfit administrator."

Transfer two Negro fire fighters to white stations

Integration of the Los Angeles Fire Department has begun.

Two veteran Negro firemen, solemnly aware of the responsibility which has been placed upon them, but confident that things will go smoothly, and a "year from now you won't know what the shooting was all about", commenced to work this week in previously all-white fire houses in San Fernando.

The news was a close-guarded 'scoop', given the Tribune in confidence by a white fireman sympathetic to integration Tuesday morning.

It was confirmed by Captain Conlin, of the Fire Dept.'s public relations office. However, the executive said he had "no official information" on it, but had merely heard it "by the grapevine".

He advised the Tribune to wait until Thursday morning and the Fire Commission meeting when a formal announcement will be made.

The Tribune deadline had been moved up, however, because of the New Year holiday; and it could not wait, but had to go to press with the information, no matter how sketchy.

Although they were reluctant to talk without official permission, both John T. Rhetta, 17-year-veteran, and George Winchester, who has been some 10 years with the department, confirmed the fact that they had been transferred.

They were assigned to Engine 78 in Coldwater Canyon. Rhetta was transferred Wednesday from the all-Negro unit, No. 30 at 14th and Central; Winchester Thursday from Engine No. 14 at 34th and Central.

Not even the members of Rhetta's family knew of the transfer. His mother, Mrs. Elmyra Rhetta, of 345 W. 66th st., a well-spoken woman with four living children who was once active in civil rights matters, regretted that her son would have to travel so far to go to work; but thought he would do his best to make the integration step a successful one.

Both men were obviously chosen for their balance and inteligence. In addition, Rhetta is something of a philosopher.

Even a provincial issue like integrating the Los Angeles Fire Dept., he sees as part of the "worldwide" struggle of depressed people for recognition of their basic human-ness.

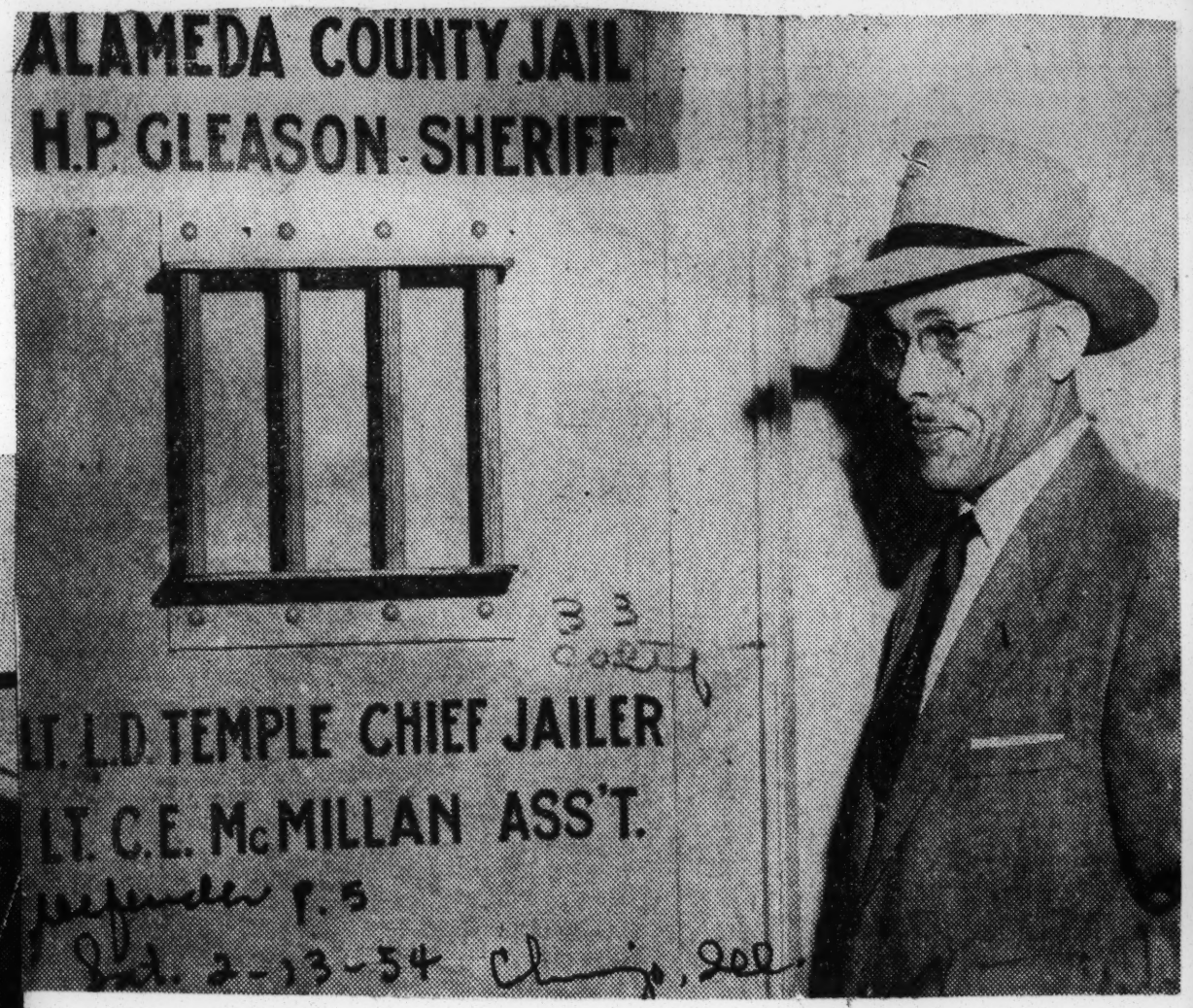
He said the world is "at a crossroads", and each has to do what he can to demonstrate that people can "live together". Rhetta said he would apply his best efforts to what he is called upon to do.

Winchester felt confident of the ultimate outcome of integration.

Rhetta was reared in Los Angeles and educated at Jefferson high and Los Angeles junior college. The family comes from Alabama.

He has a grown daughter, and one grandson of whom he is very proud. He lives on the Westside and his hobbies are chess and construction. He plays the former at the stationhouse, where several of his working mates are devotees, and he has built a house by himself at the rear of his home.

He will miss his working buddies at 14th and Central, he said. "It's like a marriage, you know", he said, describing the intimacy of the men's lives when on duty.



LANIER D. TEMPLE (top photo) lieutenant of of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department in Oakland, Calif., succeeds retired Capt. William D. Terry as chief of the jail division. First Negro to hold this position, Temple began with the department in 1931 and has civil service positions of jailer, senior deputy, detective and lieutenant. His new appointment was effective in January of this year. In the lower photo Temple checks incoming reports with on-duty deputies Lowell H. Keck (left) and Eugene Saper.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY TAKES OATH.—Dion Holm (left), San Francisco city attorney, administers the oath of office to his newly appointed deputy city attorney, Raymond J. Reynolds, (center) in the presence of an outstanding community leader, Dr. William McKinley Thomas, a practicing physician in San Francisco and chairman of the board of the Trans-Bay Federal Savings and Loan association. Reynolds is a native of Topeka, Kas., a graduate of Washburn college and of the Washburn law school in Topeka. He is former president of the San Francisco branch of the NAACP, a member of the law firm of Adams and Reynolds and is an outstanding church and civic leader in the Bay area. He is married to Mrs. Diantha Reynolds, a school teacher, also formerly of Topeka, Kas. They have a daughter, Patricia. Dr. Thomas is formerly of Leavenworth, Kas.

Negro Firemen Serve In Two All-Race Outfits

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—Howard J. Callanan, president of the Fire Commission and final witness before Superior Court Commissioner Clinton Redda, testified that there is racial segregation, but not discrimination in the Los Angeles Fire Department.

He stated that the segregation policy meets his approval because "it works for the best interests of the city."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to end the jimcrow set up whereby about 80 Negro firemen serve in two all Negro fire stations. Under these conditions, they have little chance for promotion.

Callanan insisted that the practice is not discrimination "because the two stations in question have better than average buildings and facilities."

He further claimed the commission had received 1,700 letters from white firemen protesting the end of segregation and threatening to resign if such action was taken by the commission.

Callanan was asked if the letters were solicited by an assistant to Fire Chief John H. Alderson. The fire board president (Callanan) answered he "had no knowledge of that" and though he didn't think such a procedure proper, he added, "I see no objection to it."

In an earlier part of the hearing, Fire Chief John Alderson testified that the assignment of Negro personnel to all-Negro stations was no accident. Last month, Alderson testified the segregation policy has his complete approval.

The NAACP plans to continue the fight to end the present segregation policy.

Spokesmen of the NAACP say they will seek a conference with Mayor Norris Poulson who met with the commission last Jan. 7 and asked that the fire commission put an end to jimcrow "in the next six months."

(Under questioning Callanan admitted the matter had been shelved).

The next step planned by the NAACP is to ask the City Attorney to rule on the legal aspect of the fire department's policies.

If these measures fail, the NAACP plans court action.

The attorneys in the hearing held last week were Attys. Herbert Simmons and Edward Maddox.

L. A. Official Upholds Bias

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Los Angeles Fire Department Head Holds to Jim Crow

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Race Bias Test Asked In Fire Appointments

The Federation of Civic Associations last night urged the District Commissioners to reject any candidate for executive or administrative position in the Fire Department who has indicated racial bias.

The Federation also urged cooperation of its member associations with all other civic and citizens' groups to prepare for eventual integration of the present civic and citizens' associations.

Approval of actions by the District Commissioners, the Police Department and School Supt. Hobart M. Corning during the recent school disturbances was voted on motions by George Butler, vice president.

Support of a National Capital Housing Authority project adjacent to Area B in Southwest was urged, and a committee appointed to appear at a hearing on the project.

The group indorsed the guidance program of the Washington Urban League after hearing Lisle Carter of the league tell of opportunities for Negroes in engineering, electronics and other specialized occupations.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president, conducted the meeting in the board room of the District Building.

Union Firemen Vote to Appeal Integration

Seek Delay for Consultation With D. C. Committees

About 600 of the city's firemen, said to represent some two-thirds of their union, have voted unanimously to appeal to the House and Senate District Committees to stop the Commissioners' order authorizing racial integration of the department.

At a meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, 419 Seventh street N.W., dayside firemen last night passed a resolution which also called for organization of a committee to study ways and means of stopping the measure from altogether becoming effective. Earlier in the day, nightside firemen had also voted unanimously along these lines. It was decided that legal counsel will be employed in seeking a solution amenable to the firemen.

They are among the city from the District who belong to Local 36, International Association of Fire Fighters, according to Capt. George E. Tacey,, president of the local. Total membership of the department is about 1,050, of which 110 men are colored.

Lower Morale Seen.

The officer who presided at the meeting, which was closed to the press, said at its conclusion that "we have one of the most efficient fire departments in the country, and to integrate would lower morale with resulting loss of efficiency."

The resolution, read at both meetings, said Local 36 goes on record as opposing the Commissioners' order of August 19 calling for integration of white and Negro firemen.

It urged the Commissioners and Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton to stay the order until the return to the city of the members of the House and Senate District Committees. This was so "that all concerned may benefit of the wise counsel of these congressional members, who under the usual course of events share the responsibility of governing the District of Columbia."

This means, in effect, according to Capt. Tracy and Lt. Alvin E. Davis, the union's legislative representative, that the opposition is being deferred until January, 1955, when Congress returns.

Committee Named.

The union's Committee on Segregation has been selected by the group "to engage local counsel for the purpose of assisting in carrying out their duties."

The association, the resolution said, also "shall use every facility at hand, including among others, newspaper advertising, for the purpose of setting aside this order for integration of white and Negro fire-fighters."

The committee is composed of the following: W. H. Stuart, F. H. Williamson, H. I. Dove, S. G. Thomas, E. R. Brandt, W. I. Wagener, P. B. Grisso and H. A. Lang; also Capt. Tacey, Lt. Davis and D. J. Devine.

The meeting last night was told that, if the integration order is carried out before Congress returns, another meeting of the local will be held.

Chief Sutton is under the Commissioners' orders to end segregation by October 30 and to report on the steps being taken to execute the order. The Commissioners acted in line with President Eisenhower's policy of banning racial discrimination here.

CAPITAL'S FIREMEN FIGHT END OF BIAS

Association Takes Full-Page Ad; Sees Lower Efficiency in Forced Integration

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The uneventful start of racial integration yesterday in this city's public schools is not being duplicated by the District of Columbia Fire Department, now under orders to end segregation practices.

Firemen were exempted when the District Commissioners, in November, 1953, ordered nondiscrimination in city government. Last month, however, the exemption was canceled by the commissioners.

The Firemen's Association, which yesterday sent its Segregation Committee to Commissioner Samuel Spencer to protest the cancellation, today placed a full-page advertisement in The Washington Star to make its protest public.

Addressed as "An Open Letter to President Eisenhower and the District of Columbia Commissioners," the advertisement had for its main slogan "Let's Not Discriminate in the Name of Non-Discrimination."

"Firemen don't just work together; they sleep, eat, live together as no other District Government workers do," the advertisement said.

Blow to Morale Seen

"There is no discrimination in the Fire Department in so far as appointments, working conditions, promotion and retirement are concerned. Forced integration of men who have to live together as wel as work together can serve no purpose other than lowering morale and efficiency."

Capt. G. E. Tacey, who signed the "open letter" as president of the Firemen's Association, said following its publication that the association of 870 members had voted to pay for the advertisement, which had been worded by its segregation committee. He said the department numbered 1050, of which 110 are Negro.

Captain Tacey said that the committee had been accompanied to Commissioner Snepcer's office by Col. Frank Collins, vice president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, which earlier had sought to stop public school integration by injunction. The president of the Firemen's Association added that his group might seek a restraining order as its next step.

Eugene Davidson, president of the local group of the National Association of Advancement of Colored People, sent Commissioner Spencer a telegram urging him to "stand firm" integration order for firemen.

Union and Firemen Differ on Success of Racial Integration

A Fire Department spokesman yesterday said integration at firehouses is progressing satisfactorily, but a spokesman for the AFL Firefighters' Association said the plan is "not working."

Fire Capt. Charles Wolz told members of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, an anti-discrimination group, there have been no incidents since 14 Negro firemen were shifted to formerly all-white fire companies last week.

He said some of the firemen were probaly getting the "silent treatment" but predicted that the men would be absorbed into the companies when the "first hot fire" is fought.

But Fire Sergt. William H. Steuart, chairman of the Segregation Committee of Local 36 of the AFL union, said "integration is not working in the companies concerned.

". . . There is an apparent tension in the companies involved and the men appear to be passively resisting the integration," he said. He added that no "incidents" have occurred.

The Government Contracts Committee adopted a resolution directed to the national AFL in which it declared that Local 36 had been "less than helpful" in the implementation of the District Commissioners' order to end segregation in the Fire Department.

Fire Dept. Bias Curb in D. C. Hailed

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A resolution commending the District of Columbia commissioners on their progress in racial integration of the Fire Department here was adopted today by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The committee acted after hearing from Capt. Charles Waltz, of the District Fire Department, an explanation of his department's position on desegregation, which was ordered by the D. C. commissioners Sept. 17. Since then, he said, fourteen surplus Negro firemen have been transferred from all-Negro stations to white stations throughout the city.

So far, he reported, no incidents have resulted from these transfers, despite objections expressed by Fire Fighters Union Local 36, an A. F. L. affiliate. Taking note that the local had been "somewhat less than helpful" in carrying out the orders of the D. C. commissioners, the President's committee directed that the attention of the national Firemen's Union be called to the local's attitude.

Advisers to President

The resolution adopted by the committee, which is an advisory aid to the President and has been concerned with the ending of segregation in the capital as part of his general policy of bringing an end to segregation throughout the country, was introduced by Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, chairman of the board of the New York Herald Tribune, a member of the group.

The resolution said "That the committee was gratified and congratulated the commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Fire Department on the signal measure they have taken in integrating the fire department in order to carry out the ending of segregation in the nation's capital."

Transit Setup Topic

At today's meeting, which was presided over by vice-chairman J. Ernest Wilkens, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in the absence of the chairman, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, the committee also heard from officials of the district Public Utilities Commission on its integration negotiations with the Capital Transit Co. of Washington.

The commission chairman, Robert E. McLaughlin, and Commissioner Robert M. Weston were unhappy with the attitude so far shown by the company. In July, they told the committee, a memorandum of understanding was reached between the company and the Public Utilities Commission in which the company undertook, in return for being allowed to pay a dividend and other things, to take steps to bring about the integration of its motormen. The commissioners had thus far had two meetings with the company and held a third this afternoon with regard to this integration, but so far no agreement has been reached.

33 1954

D.C.

Integration orderly, says Fire Dept. head

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-6-54

WASHINGTON

Fire Chief Millard Sutton predicted a smooth and orderly future for integration in the D.C. Fire Department this week "if the gentlemen just leave us alone."

P. 12

Chief Sutton's statement followed a report to the D.C. Commissioners in which he said that no incidents had marred the first month during which white and colored firemen have been assigned to the same stations.

ASKED ABOUT reports of silent treatment reportedly accorded colored firemen assigned to previously all white companies, Chief Sutton said that no official reports had been received.

Until we receive such reports, he said, no action is contemplated by the department. I am sure that we will make out all right if the gentlemen just leave us alone and keep us out of the papers.

— o O o —

SEGREGATION in the D. C. Fire Department was ordered ended by the Commissioners in a directive handed down on August 30.

Despite the opposition of individual white firemen and Local 36 of the AFL International Fire Fighters Association, 18 colored firemen from previously all colored stations were assigned to other houses.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer, president of the D. C. Board of Commissioners, said that Chief Sutton's report indicated a belief that the Department would be better off in the future because of the new policy.

For Outstanding Service

Fireman Bonds Got His Man, This Time as Policeman

Evening Star P. A-18

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 12-14-54

For Fire Department Pvt. Maceo Bonds, 37, valor is no new virtue.

In February, 1951, he was credited with pulling a woman out of a fire in the first block of Sixteenth street S.E.

In August, 1953, a different kind of emergency arose. In the 2000 block of Thirteenth street N.W., he noticed a man break the front left window of a car and, after spending a few minutes in the car, walk away.

The fireman, becoming a policeman for the moment, decided to follow. A short distance away, at Twelfth and U streets N.W., the man broke into another auotomobile and this time removed some golf balls and a pair of scissors.

MACEO BONDS.

Pvt. Bonds lost no time notifying policemen passing in a cruiser, and they made a quick arrest.

Further investigation proved the suspect also had broken into a third car and taken from it a registration card belonging to the owner.

The card and the stolen articles proved sufficient evidence for the successful prosecution of Earl Simpkins, 27, colored, of the first block of S street N.W. He was tried and convicted of all three counts.

Capt. Noble O. Teates, Pvt. Bonds' superior officer in Engine Company 7, recommended an award for the fireman as a result of his good police work. He was one of those whose names were placed in nomination for awards.

Another who nominated him was Battalion Chief G. L. Darling, chairman of the Board of Awards.

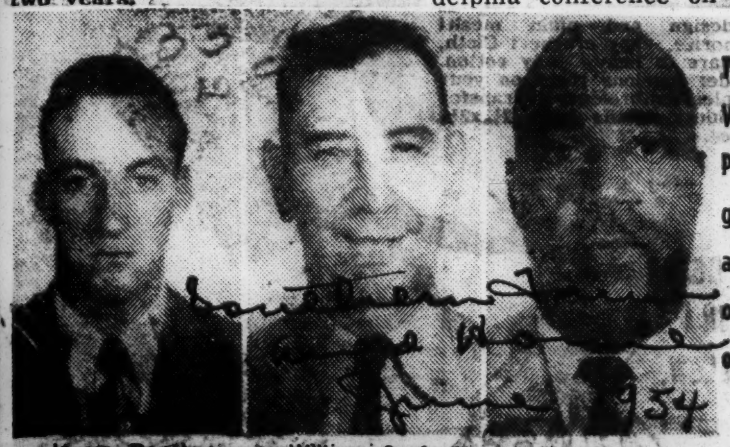
D. C. Firemen Protest Integration Order

WASHINGTON — Announcement by District Commissioner Samuel Spencer that the D. C. Fire department will be integrated within a matter of months touched off a new series of violent protests from white firemen and threats to enlist the support of Southern congressmen to back the pattern of segregation.

Local 36 of the International Association of Fire fighters said that it would use the same tactics to block integration.

However, Fire Chief Millard Sutton commented, "If that's what he (Spencer) wants, of course they can tell us what to do."

Two months ago, the Commissioners ordered an end to racial discrimination in the Capital, but exempted the fire department from the order. The original proposal to integrate was scuttled on Capitol hill. The matter has been hanging fire for more than two years.



James Donohue William Sanford Herman Payne

Three heroic Washington Policemen given awards at a luncheon of the Board of Trade.

Preventive Work Stressed

Race Relations Guide Issued to D. C. Police

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

The District's entire police force yesterday was charged with the responsibility of undertaking "preventive police work in the field of race relations."

In issuing "A Guide to Understanding Race and Human Relations" for use of all the city's men in blue, Police Chief Robert J. Murray declared in the foreword to it:

"In order to achieve professional standards for police work in the field of human relations, science and fact must replace the mixture of prejudice, myth and folk-lore which in many minds are used as guides in dealing with problems of human relations."

Copies for All

To this end, the manual will be distributed to all police commanding officers. They have been ordered to read portions of its contents at each roll call until the material is covered. Pocket-size copies will be distributed to each officer and they are "expected to thoroughly familiarize" themselves with its contents.

Chief Murray pointed out that when he attended a Philadelphia conference on human relations in April, he found that 23 chiefs of police have issued similar handbooks on race relations. He believed the District force could become more aware of everyday community problems through issuance of the booklet.

Because the police "are bound to deal with true and unbiased facts," the manual sets forth in detail our civil liberties as guaranteed by our Bill of Rights, the thirteenth and fourteenth Amendments and the equal rights statute.

It quotes in full FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's letter of September, 1952, to all law enforcement officials, who were told the quickest way they could bring public disrepute upon themselves was to be found guilty of a violation of civil rights.

And it contains in its entirety, the District Commissioners' policy order regarding the abolition of discrimination in the District government.

From these facts, Chief Murray finds "the police duty is not discharged merely by meeting violence with violence during a riot."

Preventive Work

"The best opportunity for the police to escape serious criticism is for them to undertake preventive police work in the field of race relations.

"Due to their constant contacts with all neighborhoods of a city, the police are in an ideal position to maintain constant vigilance over troubled areas and to assume the responsibility for making basic causes of unrest known to their commanding officers, through the proper channels, who will forward the information to agencies or groups that can eliminate or reduce them."

Practical police methods to be emphasized in race and human relations are listed, and include "absolute impartiality." This was spelled out to mean:

"Enforcement of the law against all violators without regard to race, color or religion; a human approach, regarding every individual as different from every other, and treating every person as an individual; avoid use of insulting terms and names; the same kind of enforcement in a minority group district as any where else in the city."

Facts on Minorities

The police officer also is told to recognize the problem and scope of human relations, develop a professional attitude, know the basic facts about minority groups and existing laws in this field. He also is told to recognize the factors underlying mob and crowd behavior and to promote techniques on handling incidents through the observation and reporting of symptoms of trouble and the development of a public relations policy.

The manual states further that police personnel should be distributed with consideration of local group tensions and police policy regarding the handling of individual members of such groups should be enforced with the aim of promoting harmony.

In stating that individual police officers must subordinate personal sentiments in a truly professional spirit, the manual cautions that "unwarranted police conduct which aggravates tension will only be minimized if each individual police officer has a complete sense of personal and social responsibility."

If a police officer gives any citizen the impression some groups can be attacked without fear of punishment, such an attitude "is obviously a serious menace to the public peace and to the prestige and effective ness of the police force itself," the handbook says.

Negro Transfers Begun

D. C. Fire Department Ordered Integrated

By Grace Bassett
Staff Reporter

The District Commissioners yesterday ordered racial segregation in the Fire Department ended Wednesday.

The first step will be to transfer 18 men out of the five overstaffed Negro houses into understaffed companies, according to Chief Millard H. Sutton. The city heads extended their general antidiscrimination order of last November to include the firefighting division, only group of city employes not previously ordered integrated.

Chief Sutton today will direct his men to assigned duties regardless of race or color. Firemen will be reminded that they may apply for transfer from present assignments to any fire company.

The order met immediate opposition from Capt. George R. Tacey, head of the Firemen's Association, Local 36, AFL, composed of from 80 to 90 percent of the total 1075 local firemen.

Tacey said he would call a meeting of the union tonight in the Odd Fellows Temple, 419 7th st. nw., to poll the union on record in "unalterable opposition" to integration.

Union members two years ago took a similar Commissioners' order to Capitol Hill where it was killed. Tacey said the men probably would protest formally. He planned to get in touch with the Federation of Citizens' Associations, which intends to try to block school integration this fall in court, to see if similar action may be taken against fire officials.

There are a total of 108 Negro firemen.

The shift contemplates moving six overquota Negroes from Engine 4, 931 R st. nw.; three from Engine 27, 4200 Minn. ave. ne.; four from Engine 13, 942 G st. sw.; three from Engine 7, and two from Truck 10, both at 347 K st. sw.

Companies usually low in personnel such a Engine 29, 4700 MacArthur boulevard nw.; Engine 26, 1340 Brent road ne., and Engine 25 and Truck 8, 3200 Nichols ave. se., presumably would be chosen to receive the overflow, officers surmised.

Chief Sutton said he would interview personally all prospective transferees. He will be assisted by Capt. C. C. Woltz and Lieut. A. O. Reader, who attended a six-week human relations course at Catholic University this summer in preparation for the long-expected integration order.

Men in understaffed companies also are expected to be called in for talks about mixed living.

Chief Sutton was asked to report back to the Commissioners by November 1 on antidiscrimination progress.

The chief admitted the order was bound to create a reaction, but predicted the transfer would result in a smoothly running department within months.

Prior to 1918, the department was integrated. In 1919, the first Negro company, No. 4, was set up, followed by No. 27 in 1945, No. 7 and No. 10 Truck in 1949 and No. 13 in 1950.

After initial transfers, the Commissioners plan to place new firemen from Civil Service lists wherever vacancies occur. Commissioners did not contemplate that Negro officers would be placed over white firemen, it was stated.

Chief Sutton was understood originally to have urged overnight and near-equal mingling of white and Negro firemen throughout the city. Commissioner Samuel Spencer said the city had rejected any "violent" turnover in favor of a gradual and in a sense voluntary integration.

300 Firemen Vote to Ask Delay in D.C. Integration

Night Shift Seeks 60-Day Wait; Move Subject to Day Side Approval

By S. L. Fishbein
Staff Reporter

Some 300 night shift firemen yesterday voted unanimously to ask the District Government to delay Fire Department integration for 60 days.

The firemen, members of Local 36, AFL Firemen's Association, also voted to name a special committee to carry their demands to Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton.

Sutton was ordered by the District Commissioners on August 31 to end segregation in the department and to report 60 days later on the steps taken to carry out the order.

The Commissioners acted in line with their general anti-discrimination order of last November and with President Eisenhower's avowed policy of removing racial bars in the Nation's capital.

Sutton favored the integration move as a means of relieving a situation whereby the five all-Negro fire companies are overstaffed while a number of white companies are undermanned.

The firemen's union has continuously opposed integration and defeated a previous Commissioners' order two years ago with help from Capitol Hill. Congress, however, is not in session at present.

Engineer Commissioner Louis W. Prentiss yesterday said any decision on the request for a 60-day delay would have to be made by a meeting of all three Commissioners.

Capt. George A. Tacey, head of Local 36, announced after yesterday's meeting that the firemen present were unanimously opposed to integration.

Tacey did not reveal the contents of the resolution but details were learned from firemen present. Action taken at the meeting is subject to approval by day shift firemen.

The firemen at the meeting in IOOF hall voted to take their case to the public in paid newspaper advertisements.

There was some discussion of demands for a 40-hour week. Under the current 48-hour week firemen eat and sleep at the fire house and much of the opposition to integration stems from the necessity for close personal relationships under this setup.

Fire Company Integration Starts Today

14 Negroes Due To Be Transferred To White Divisions

The District Fire Department will put its racial integration program into actual effect at 6 p.m. today with the transfer of 14 Negro "surplus" privates into seven understaffed white fire-fighting companies.

Two additional Negro privates are being shifted to the administrative division. Another pair, who had been declared "surplus," were deleted from that category and assigned to a fuel truck stationed in the company to which they have been assigned for some time.

The transfers, a long time in the making, are, in officials' eyes, expected to be made without incident.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer, president of the Board of District Commissioners who is directly in charge of Fire Department matters, took this view:

"I feel confident that these transfers will work out satisfactorily. In the long run the new racial integration policy in the department will, I believe, work out to the advantage of the Fire Department and the citizens of the District of Columbia alike."

Sutton Echoes Views.

Fire Chief Willard H. Sutton voiced the same sentiments.

"I am sure," he said, "that it will be a success, that there will be no difficulty."

Top officials of the firemen's union—Local 36, International Fire Fighters' Association of America—could not be reached for comment. The union has consistently opposed abandonment of the segregation policy, which has prevailed in the department since World War I.

Stations Affected.

The fire fighters involved heretofore have been in all-Negro companies for years, except that, in most cases, they have had white commanding officers. Their transfers, in pairs, are to these outfits:

Truck No. 15, Brentwood road and Rhode Island avenue N.E.

Engine No. 5, Dent place and Wisconsin avenue N.W.

Truck No. 16, Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-eighth street S.E.

Engine No. 24, Georgia avenue and Rock Creek Church road N.W.

Truck No. 14, Connecticut avenue and Porter street N.W.

Truck No. 3, Thirteenth and K streets N.W.

Truck No. 1, New Jersey avenue and E street N.W.

The administration division to which two Negroes are being assigned, actually has had integration for years.

Sharing Quarters Big Issue.

The fire-fighting units have proven the balky element in the integration picture. Their complaint, as expressed frequently by the firemen's union, is against white and colored fire-fighters sharing quarters in the fire houses.

Firemen's tours-of-duty alternately cover 10 to 14 hours daily in weekly changeovers. This means using the same sleeping quarters and sharing eating and other facilities.

A fact not often mentioned is that, before World War I, such living conditions actually prevailed in the fire companies here, one veteran Fire Department official pointed out.

Men Carefully Screened.

In selecting the Negro firemen involved in the big shift, a careful screening process was applied. The men finally chosen, according to Chief Sutton, "are all intelligent and have made fine records as members of this department.

"They will be useful fire-fighters in their new stations," the chief added. "And what we are interested in is a good fire-fighting organization like we have had for many years."

Department officials were inclined to doubt that more than a handful of white firemen would resign in protest against the integration move.

"After all," one spokesman said, "in the last examinations for jobs (August) 500 applicants took the test." "This was the biggest number since the 1930's.

Those Reassigned.

The reassignments are:

Milton C. Early, 29, of 4669 Benning road S.E., two years on the force, and James I. Lipscomb, 25, of 810 Gallatin street N.W., three years, both to Truck No. 15.

Paul A. Galloway, 30, of 1452 Savannah street S.E., five years, and Ivan R. Elmore, 30, of 2413 Seventeenth place S.E., both to Engine No. 5.

Oliver D. Davenport, 26, of 2415 Shannon place S.E., two years, from Engine No. 7, and Joseph L. Smith, 31, of 1509 Fifty-second avenue N.W., four years, both to Truck No. 16.

Samuel W. Jefferson, 31, of 845 Twenty-first street N.E., four years, and James N. Ross, 37, of 1800 Rhode Island avenue N.E., four years, both to Engine No. 24.

William E. Davis, 39, of 2128 Eighteenth street N.W., nine years, and Calvin Watson, 26, of 467 Adams street N.W., two years, both to Truck No. 14.

Algie R. Lewis, 33, of 733 Sixth street S.E., four years, and Norbert M. King, 36, of 3818 Hayes street N.E., seven years, both to Truck No. 3.

William B. Tompkins, 33, of 2001 Savannah street S.E., five years, and Oscar E. Lyles, 31, of 4454 E street S.E., both to Truck No. 1.

Charles G. Fagans, 38, of 758 Fairmont street N.W., 11 years, and Edgar P. Lee, 42, of 3543 Eleventh street N.W., 12 years, both to the administrative division.

Integration of Firemen

There has currently been an expression of opinion on the part of the overwhelming majority of the group of men who are dedicated to the protection of life and property in the District of Columbia. This expression of honest preference appears to be at variance with the modish approach of the day, wherein all practical factors are out the window in a campaign of hysteria which draws its license by leaning upon the very respectable desire to improve the lot of our colored citizens. The firefighters of the District of Columbia are by no means inclined to disparage the attempt honestly to improve the status of all citizens under the rights guaranteed by the customs, traditions and legal provisions of this great Nation.

The choice of a highly trained emergency service for a showcase experiment in turnabout racial relations is an unfortunate one to say the least. Pressure groups, operating in an understandably strategic manner, might do well to examine the facts of Fire Department operation before pulling out all the well-worn stops and hackneyed expressions that have long since outlived their dramatic usefulness in the light of the rush to make definite concessions to the colored race in the City of Washington.

There is no discrimination in the Fire Department on any level that denies the rights and privileges enjoyed by white firefighters to their colored colleagues. Appointments are made without recourse to racial lines; promotions are open to all on a competitive basis and working conditions are on an identical basis. There is no friction between the men on the basis of color, and the interjection of anything approaching tension along these lines has been the work of tub-thumpers who have nominated the department as "target for today" in their attempt to impose a particular philosophy of life which carries definite political implications.

The great majority of promotions to officer rank have been accomplished by colored aspirants in a manner that has not been enjoyed by their white counterparts, and this very privilege was a definite component factor based on a segregated department operation. Should the system face abolishment, it would naturally follow that the solid basis for the promotion of colored officers regardless of eligibility might face total extinction and a definite case in point be made for the retraction of such steps.

The proposal that an arbitrary directive be applied to allow the fortunate firefighters of both races immediately to junk the natural antecedents that have provided for efficient fire service and racial harmony what interests stand ready to reap the nebulous benefits of a drastic upheaval that holds no promise for the Fire Department of the District of Columbia?

CAPT. G. E. TACEY,
Pres., Local 36,
Firemen's Association.
Washington.

Disruption of necessary precision teamwork in fire companies, and the subsequent scattering of colored units, would be the inevitable result of the arbitrary amalgamation of the men of the Fire Department in a dubious effort to effect social reform as opposed to emergency service of the highest order. In this connection it might be well to pose this pertinent question: Just social customs.

The men of the Fire Department have no quarrel with their colored co-workers, and it is extremely suspect that the Negro firefighters could honestly sponsor the proposed program of forced integration with anything approaching sincerity. Firefighters of both races have been performing their duties, side by side, in a most effective manner for "Lo, these many years."

is at once audacious and somewhat silly. The natural inclination of the Negro has been to form social and recreational groups composed of members of the colored race, thereby exhibiting the very same tendency that has prompted similar groupings of white and other racial strains—not one race against another, but, to each his own, to facilitate the sharing of common interests and

Text of Racial Relations Pamphlet Issued by D. C. Police Chief Murray

Text of a pamphlet on racial relations issued by Police Chief Robert V. Murray for the guidance of the Metropolitan Police Department.

P.22 M.

Foreward

This pamphlet offers members of the Department concrete, practical, and accurate information on the racial aspects of human relations. It is not intended to provide policemen with ready made answers to all their problems in this field, but merely to create a guide for their thinking and information.

Police officers are conscious of their responsibility to the public. The public has every right to expect that the Police Department, as well as other branches of civil government, will seek to operate as efficiently as possible, and to assume that law enforcement personnel are equally anxious to raise their performance to a high professional level. In order to achieve professional standards for police work in the field of human relations, science and fact must replace the mixture of prejudice, myth, and folk-lore which in many minds are used as guides in dealing with problems of human relations.

Therefore, this pamphlet has been prepared for study and reference. Every member of the Department is expected to thoroughly familiarize himself with the contents, problems, and suggested procedures developed herein.

UNDERSTANDING RACE AND HUMAN RELATIONS

The contacts between the various races and nationalities have been multiplied a thousand-fold in the world of today. We live in a world in which the boundaries of racial and nationality groups are constantly changing. In the year 1880, the major racial and nationality groups were separated by oceans and continents; today, they intermingle and are separated only by a few blocks or houses in a city street. When this nation was founded, it was proper to say that racial and political frontiers were one and the same. However, in our day the racial frontiers of the world are within nations rather than between nations. They are in the streetcars and buses; the beaches along the waterfront; the parks where the different nationalities and races meet in seeking recreation; in restaurants and movie theaters; as fellow employees in government and in large industrial concerns where men and women of different color, religion, and even language work together. Industrial changes of the past 150 years have brought men together in the factories and shops of our urban centers from every corner of the globe and from every racial and religious origin. The expansion and growth of America has necessitated a vast migration of North and South Europeans, of colored races from Africa and the Orient. They have been brought together out of separate cultures and isolated worlds into a relationship which has necessitated the interpreting of their strangness and difference to each other.

POLICE BEAR BRUNT OF RACE RELATION RESPONSIBILITY

This situation is of unquestioned seriousness to each and every member of American society. However, it is of even greater significance for those individuals and authorities with whom the whole community has lodged the responsibility for maintaining order and protecting rights and liberties. Not only are they charged with securing the community against riotous outbreaks, but they are the ultimate guarantors of our individual liberties. This thrusts upon the police authorities the need for an extraordinary exercise of caution and judgment in order that their actions will not prove to be a source of further aggravation and hostility. Unwarranted police conduct which aggravates tension will only be minimized if each individual police officer has a complete sense of personal and social responsibility. This must be associated with an understanding as to the possible consequences of employing varied and alternative measures.

POLICE OFFICER STANDS AS A SYMBOL OF IMPARTIAL AUTHORITY

The role of the police officer in these explosive situations is admittedly a difficult one. On one hand, as a person, he is a product of the same social experiences to which all of us are exposed. It is possible, therefore, that he has absorbed some of the prejudices toward minority groups. As a person, he would be almost superhuman if he were not in some degree influenced by these prejudices. However, it must be stressed that, as an officer of the law, and as a member of the police profession, he stands as the symbol of the impartial authority of society. There rests with him the task of peacefully mediating the antagonisms and conflicts between various segments of the community.

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PRIVATE NOTIONS AND DISCHARGE OF DUTY

The police officer is confronted with a most difficult task in the fulfillment of his high purpose. He must bring under control his personal sentiments and prejudices and subordinate them in a truly professional spirit. In this manner, and only in this manner, will he be able to treat fairly and impartially with the contenders in any dispute. The private views of an individual policeman may be of such a nature as to make questionable his capacity for fairness and impartiality. He must refrain from expressing private notions in discharging the duties of his office. This entails a capacity to distinguish between his own rights as a private citizen and his responsibilities as a police officer.

Post and Times Herald

NEEDS TO DEVELOP SENSE OF PROFESSIONALISM

In order that the police officer can function in a role that lies outside the area of his personal prejudices, it is necessary to develop in him a real sense of professionalism. Just as in medicine, law, and the teaching professions, his is a high "calling." It is not merely another occupation distinguished only by a uniform and the size of the wage or salary. Policing is increasingly recognized as requiring a high degree of technical knowledge and skill. This, however, is only one mark of a profession. There is the distinguishing emphasis upon public duty and service to the community. The time has long passed in enlightened police circles when a man became an officer of the law by merely donning a uniform and flashing a badge. Training, dedication, and understanding are the cornerstones of modern police science. The police officer must become increasingly aware of the role he plays as a symbol of society's authority—aware that only by examining the relation of his personal sentiments and feelings to his public duties can he achieve true impartiality and neutrality. This is an educational problem in its own right, and it is equal in importance to the acquisition of new information as to the technicalities of crime detection.

Washington Post 5-24

RESPECT FOR THE AUTHORITY OF SOCIETY

The average citizen's respect for the authority of society is dependent upon the degree to which that authority is impartially exercised. This is especially true of the members of the minority groups, who may have little reason to respect law if it is apparent that they do not receive equal protection from the authorities who are administering it. The impartial enforcement of the law builds necessary respect for the authority of society. Only by commanding such respect can a police officer begin to cope successfully with the various conflicts which may arise between social groups.

AS POLICE WE ARE BOUND TO DEAL WITH TRUE AND UNBIASED FACTS

The reasonable man is distinguished by his preference for truth and fact. We, as competent police officers, share this preference. Furthermore, it is of fundamental importance that the impartial exercise of authority is uncompromised by racial beliefs which are unsupported by the verified facts.

LAWS REGARDING CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Human Rights Programs are based upon law, much of which dates from the beginning of this Nation. These laws are quite specific and are not simply broadly stated principles.

There are two kinds:

1. Our Civil Liberties granted by the Bill of Rights, amendments to the Constitution and Supreme Court decision. In general, these liberties are legal protection of the individual against arbitrary action by the government. Freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion go into this section.

2. Our Civil Rights or protection of the individual against arbitrary action of other individuals. In this classification, we think of the Equal Rights Statute, Educational Opportunity, and the like.

FEDERAL LAWS

The Declaration of Independence upon which this country was founded states:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident. That all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. To secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The guarantee of Civil Rights is contained in the following amendments to our Constitution:

The 13th Amendment: Abolished Slavery.

The 14th Amendment: States that no State shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens, the State cannot deprive anyone of Life, Liberty or Property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Title 18, Section 241: Any two or more citizens who conspire to interfere with a citizen in exercise of rights guaranteed by the Constitution is guilty of a felony which carries a maximum penalty of $5,000.00 fine or ten years in a Federal penal institution.

Title 18, Section 242: This section provides that any person under color of law who commits either of two offenses violates this Statute:

1. Denies rights and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution.

2. Subjects person because of alienage, color or race to different punishment.

POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS

The absorption of racial and national groups has been accompanied by conflicts during the development of the country. The great movements of population during the war and new environments for minority groups which resulted from these migrations brought to many communities tense situations and some actual clashes between members of different racial, religious, or national groups. Competition for job opportunities, housing, educational opportunity, and recreation led to natural antagonism.

Texts of Hoover Letter, Spencer Order in Full

Murray included in the pamphlet the full text of a letter on Civil Rights written by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and forwarded to all law enforcement officials on September 1, 1952. Hoover urged complete protection by all policemen of Civil Rights and stressed that members of law enforcement bodies take the initiative in correcting defects.

The pamphlet also included the complete text of a policy order on non-discrimination issued by District Commissioner Samuel Spencer on November 25, 1953. It ordered immediate integration in all District departments and agencies with a few exceptions. Integration applied to employment and advancement and use of all public facilities.

In some instances these antagonisms were and are encouraged by professional agitators who found a fertile field for subversive infiltration. So, in recent years particularly, a special problem of the police has been their necessary concern with those actual or potential conflicts arising out of minority group relationships.

The primary responsibility of the police is to maintain the peace; consequently they cannot avoid censure when large-scale disorders occur. Moreover, the police duty is not discharged merely by meeting violence with violence during a riot. The best opportunity for the police to escape serious criticism is for them to undertake **preventive** police work in the field of race relations. Due to their constant contacts with all neighborhoods of a city, the police are in an ideal position to maintain constant vigilance over troubled areas and to assume the responsibility for making basic causes of unrest known to their Commanding Officers, through the proper channels, who will forward the information to agencies or groups that can eliminate or reduce them.

Sound police administration is necessary to prevent violent outbreaks between different groups. Recruitment, training, organization, and distribution of personnel all need to be considered in terms of the particular local group tensions and trouble areas. Sound police policy regarding the handling of individual members of such groups also needs to be clearly established and enforced to make certain the police activities will promote harmony and not add to whatever discord may already be present.

The Police Department of any city is in fact a tremendous force for molding public opinion. The activities and attitudes of individual policemen can influence citizens to respect the rights of others or can give them the impression that they can attack some groups without fear of punishment. The latter attitude is obviously a serious menace to the public peace and to the prestige and effectiveness of the police force itself. If all policemen understand these facts, as well as the causes of friction between different groups, and comprehend the correct method of action in various situations involving members of such groups, every man in the department can become a positive force in developing a public attitude favorable to efficient police handling of any disturbance between groups.

SUMMATION

In summing up the material contained in this pamphlet, we must realize that our greatest opportunity for solving the problems involved, lies in the preventive field. The practical police methods that we need to emphasize in race and human relations, therefore, are as follows:

1. Recognition of the problem and scope of human relations.

2. Need for development of a professional attitude and professional knowledge on the part of police officers.

3 Absolute impartiality.

a. Enforcement of the law against all violators without regard to race, color, or religion.

b. A "human" approach, regarding every individual as different from every other, and treating every person as an individual.

c. Avoid the use of insulting terms and names.

d. The same kind of enforcement in a minority group district as anywhere else in the city.

4. Knowledge of basic facts about minority groups.

5. Thorough knowledge of existing laws in this field.

6. Factors underlying mob and crowd behavior.

7. Develop suggestions and techniques on how to handle incidents.

a. Observe and report symptoms of trouble.

b. Develop a public relations policy.

c. Investigate inflamatory publications or agitating groups which promote prejudice against other groups.

8. Rumors and their effects on human behavior.

a. Study suggested means of investigation and control of rumors.

Guide Seen Furthering Eisenhower Pledge

The District's race relations guide for policemen is considered another step in the execution of President Eisenhower's pledge to end discrimination in Washington.

The D. C. Commissioners earlier took steps to ban discrimination in municipal government hiring and promoting and to insist that government contractors do likewise. The Commissioners also have enforced long dormant bans on discrimination in restaurants.

At the same time, movie and theater operators have dropped racial bars on admission and many hotels have followed suit.

Date of Fire Department Integration Uncertain

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

No date has been set for racial integration of the Fire Department, Commissioner Samuel Spencer said last night. P. 29

The department, he said, "is not ready for it." Speaking on "Your Commissioners Report" on WMAL-TV, The Star television station, Mr. Spencer recalled he had previously said integration among firemen "may be a matter of months." That is still true, he said. Star 6-10-54

The subject came up as reporters followed up remarks of Commissioner Renah F. Camalier, who said the only welfare institutions in the city that will still have race segregation when the Children's Village at Laurel opens will be the Industrial Home Schools.

Municipal Segregation Nearly Ended

Post and Times Herald

Recent racial integration in the Fire Department marks the end of practically all segregation within the District Government, Commissioner Samuel Spencer said last night.

There are a few places of a minor nature where integration is not complete," Spencer noted in his appearance on WWDC's weekly radio program, "Report to the People."

The exceptions include, he said, the Lorton Reformatory, the Workhouse at Occoquan and the D. C. Village (formerly the Home for Aged and Infirm) at Blue Plains, where eating and sleeping segregation is maintained.

Aug-Amsterdam P. 32 Bassinger

'NEVER LOST A MAN' — Joseph E. Hodges receives congratulations from District Municipal Court Judge Andrew J. Howard Jr. in Washington, D.C., as he completes his 20th year as a United States deputy marshal. Mr. Hodges boasts that "I never lost a man and I always caught my man."

Special Officer

J. P. BASS

Former Los Angeles, Calif., police officer, is now special officer here in Jax. He is a well known Jaxon, and is doing an excellent job.

Negro Policemen For Pensacola

Pensacola, Florida is now among the 124 Southern cities employing Negro policemen. One June 25, this Florida city hired Joe Jordan, Jr., 26 and John McDaniels, 25. This brings to 560 the number of uniformed Negro police officers employed in Dixie cities.

In Montgomery recently, the chief of police praised the work of its Negro law enforcement officers. This is typical of the appraisal of the excellent work of Negro police men. Similar comment has come from city officials in Mobile in regard to the service of their Negro policemen.

Yet Birmingham, the largest city in Alabama, has not yet made a move toward the hiring of Negro police officers. This is rather strange in light of the boasting by some of our leaders about their contacts in City Hall. It hardly reflects the strength and influence of the Birmingham Interracial Committee which included securing of Negro law enforcement officers in Birmingham as one of the major features of its program.

What more can be done than now to bring about the employment of Negro policemen here is something which should concern all of us. We can hope that the time is not far off wher Birmingham will have Negro police officers like Dothan, Talladega, Montgomery, Hobson City and Montgomery.

Pensacola Takes On First Negro Policemen

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 25 (AP) —Pensacola hired two Negro policemen for its force today for the first time in its history.

The new additions, Joe Jordan Jr., 26, and John McDaniels, 25, were selected from civil service rolls. They will receive about three weeks training before going on duty.

Police Chief Crosby Hall said they would be assigned to work primarily in Negro sections of the city.

Negro Policemen Added To 12 Different Cities In South

Since September, 1953, twelve different cities in the South have added a total of 23 law enforcement officers.

Among the latest cities to join the growing number of Dixie cities with Negro policemen is Mobile, Ala. Two other cities—Montgomery and Tuscaloosa—are expected to add them this year.

Birmingham is the South's only major city which is lagging in this respect. It is Alabama's first city in size, resources, prestige and power. Nearly half of its population is of the Negro group. Yet it lags behind Dothan, Hopson City, Talladega and Mobile with respect to giving Negro citizens a hand in its protection.

Records released by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., shows that there are 121 Southern towns employing Negro policemen and 20 counties using Negro deputy sheriffs.

In these cities and counties there are a total of 554 Negro uniformed policemen, 89 plainclothesmen and 102 policemen.

Some media have been using the incorrect figure of "88 Southern cities with Negro policemen." This was 33 short of the actual number as listed by SRC. These figures have been gathered by Miss Anna Holden- SRC research assistant.

Here is the list of cities which have placed Negro law enforcement officers since Sept. 1953 SRC surveys:

Mobile, Ala., two uniformed policemen

Belle Glade, Fla., two uniformed policemen

Athens, Ga., four policewomen (school)

Dalton, Ga., two uniformed policemen

Griffin, Ga., one uniformed policewoman, (school)

Rockmart, Ga., one uniformed policeman

Thomasville, Ga., three policewomen (school)

St. Landry Parish, La., one deputy sheriff

Shawnee, Okla., one uniformed policeman

Manning, S. C., one uniformed policeman

Spartanburg, S. C., four policewomen (school)

Bexar County, Tex., one deputy sheriff.

545 Negro Cops Work In Dixie

ATLANTA — South Carolina leads the Southern states in the use of Negro police and firemen, according to the results of a recent poll just announced by the Southern Regional council.

The poll of 112 cities, towns and counties in 13 states revealed 545 uniformed Negro police, 87 plainclothesmen and 90 policewomen. They are used in predominantly Negro areas.

According to the poll, authorities in these areas are almost universally satisfied. They agree that the use of Negro police has cut crime and delinquency rates in Negro communities.

South Carolina with 19 communities employing Negro police, leads by proportion. Numerically the larger states of North Carolina and Florida lead. North Carolina has 23 cities, towns and counties using Negro cops. Florida has 22.

Alabama and Mississippi are the lowest states with only two each. The council points out the difference between South Carolina and Mississippi, the states where Negro and white populations are most nearly equal.

Increased Use Of Negro Police Officers In Southern States

(An Editorial)

IT IS TRULY encouraging to find that in 13 southern states a total of 112 cities and 18 counties now employ 545 uniformed Negro policemen, 87 plainsclothes officers, and 90 policewomen, and that no single official who has commented on their use was anything but highly laudatory.

By states, the number of cities and counties employing colored men or women, or both, in law enforcement, is as follows:

Alabama, two; Arkansas, four; Florida, 22; Georgia, six; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, five; Mississippi, two; North Carolina, 23; Oklahoma, eight; South Carolina, 18; Tennessee, six; Texas, 18; and Virginia, ten (seven cities and three counties).

The use of colored police officers is steadily growing in the South. Durham, N. C., has one police lieutenant who is a Negro. A summary of the typical comment from sheriffs and police chiefs reads like this: "A great help, very satisfactory, doing a splendid job, of great value, an asset to our city, thoroughly sold on use of Negroes."

Coupled with the figures we reported in these columns some months ago on the increasing use of Negroes in municipal fire departments, this is a picture of increased municipal employment of persons of our group that is quite encouraging.

Much greater opportunities need to be opened up, of course. There are too many cities and counties which still have not shown the progressive and realistic attitudes demonstrated by the 112 currently employing Negroes.

In other spheres of municipal and county employment, exclusive of teaching, the Negro is scandalously discriminated against, almost without exception throughout the entire Southland.

Negro Policemen In 122 Southern Cities, None In Birmingham

There are now 122 Southern cities with Negro policemen.

But Birmingham, Alabama is not listed among them. Mobile, Dothan, Hobson City and Talladega already have them. Montgomery is expected to employ eight or ten during the month.

Birmingham Police Director Paul L. Singer was scheduled this week to attend a meeting on interracial problems in Philadelphia, Pa. It is sponsored by the National Association of Intergroup Relations.

"A story in The Birmingham Post Herald March 20 said: "The stool pigeon bill for the Birmingham Police Department during February was $180.

"Officers paid the money to a half dozen informers. Average informer claim was $15, but some were larger-up to $25-and some were as low as $3."

Recently Waycross, Georgia added two Negro policemen.

33 1954

GEORGIA

Rape Alleged

Seek Ouster Of Savannah Negro Cops

SAVANNAH, Ga.—An assault charge against Policeman Virgil Demery involving two white women has brought forth a petition to dismiss all Negro policement from the Savannah force.

Patrolman Demery is alleged to have picked up the two women, young wives of carnival workers, at a Negro cafe and repeatedly drove them to his home.

The case was bound over to Superior Court charging the officer with assault with intent to rape one of the women and the city court on charges of assault and battery and pointing a pistol at them.

Race Cops for West Point

WEST POINT, Ga. — Employment [illegible] authorized in West Central Georgia border town last week.

Eleven New Negro Policemen Assigned

Eleven new Negro policemen Saturday were given regular assignments after finishing two months of recruit training, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins announced. The city now has 10 Negro men officers and 10 Negro police traffic women.

NEGRO COPS ASSIGNED JIM CROWED PRISONERS

Atlanta (ANP).—Negro policemen were assigned last week to guard colored prisoners in the city jail here. The prisoners occupy the fifth floor of the jail.

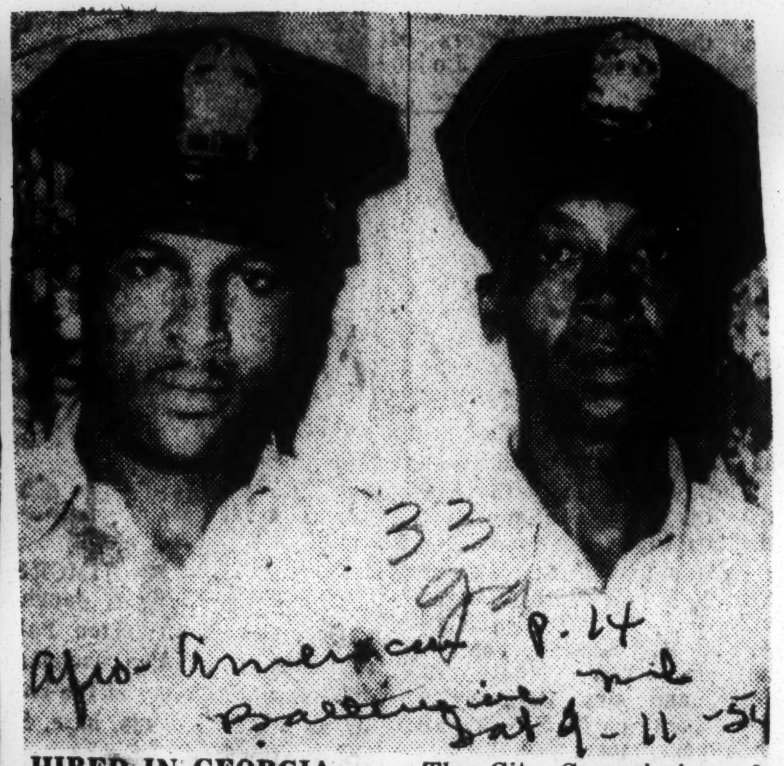
The move is the outgrowth of criticism leveled at the police department over treatment of the Negro prisoners. Herbert Jenkins, police chief, said colored officers probably would be better suited to handle the prisoners.

Georgia Town To Hire Negro Cops

THOMASVILLE, Ga. — City commission last week voted unanimously to employ two Negro policemen.

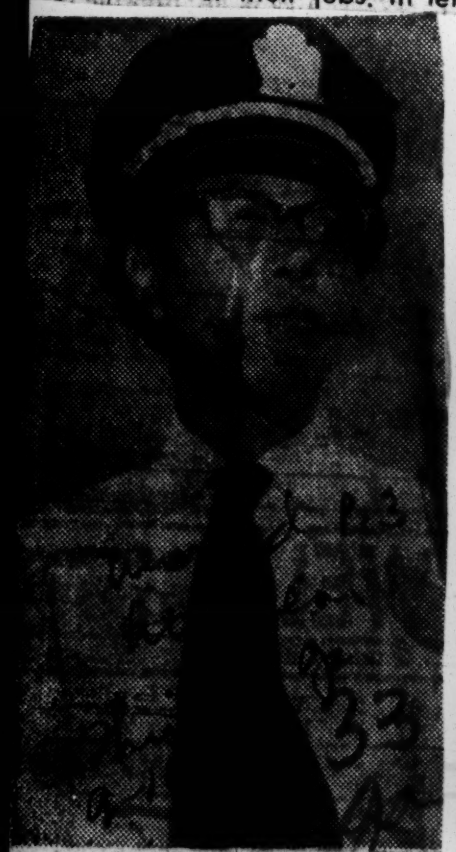
The action, which was the subject of much discussion, was initiated by Commissioner Dud Harvard.

BEGINS DUTY AS TURNKEY — Officer Willard Strickland becomes the first of the Negro policemen to assume duty as turnkey on the fifth floor of the city jail. A Negro patrolman will the job around the clock, Chief Jenkins said. All of the Negro officers on the force will serve on turnkey duty by rotation. — (Photo by Perry)



HIRED IN GEORGIA — The City Commission of Thomasville, Ga., appointed Augusta Flowers (left) and Willie Cook to the city's police force recently, setting a precedent for the town. The two were sworn in Sept. 1 in the presence of Mayor Heeth Vernedoe, City Manager L. B. Craig and Police Chief Noah Stegall. W. J. Varner, principal, Douglass High School, headed the committee which selected the two men. (Shaw Photo)

ROOKIE POLICEWOMEN — Two new Policewomen have been added to the force for duty at busy intersections in the neighborhood of Elementary schools. But like all rookies they must be trained for their jobs. In left photo, veteran officer Ernest Lyons instructs Mrs. Gladys Smith how to handle a situation at the Mitchell and Tatnall Streets area. In right photo, officer Clarence Perry gives Mrs. Anna Morgan some important information at the Nathan Forrest School. — (Perry's Photo)



MRS. ADDIE HOLT becomes the latest addition to Atlanta's contingent School Traffic Policewomen. Mrs. Holt, who resides at 186 Bower Circle, is stationed at the Thomas Slater School. — (Perry's Photo)

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 11-3-54

LATEST ADDITION to Atlanta's contingent of school traffic Policewomen is Mrs. Carrie C. Andrews of 1081 Fountain Drive. Mrs. Andrews began working the Hunter-Ashby Streets beat Monday. (PERRY'S PHOTO)

Let The Facts In The Case Come Out

Daily World Sun. 11-28-54

According to a news release the City Council of the City of Savannah has received a petition demanding the removal of all Negro policemen in that city, because a Negro police has been charged with "attempting to force his attention upon two white women." This petition was filed last Wednesday by a former white policeman and bore some two hundred and seventy-five signatures. The number of Negro police has been raised to twelve officers in Savannah and everywhere Negro policemen have served throughout the South, they have received excellent commendations of praise and otherwise notable citations.

Atlanta Ga.

Along with others, we are interested in the findings of facts in order that justice and truth might appertain.

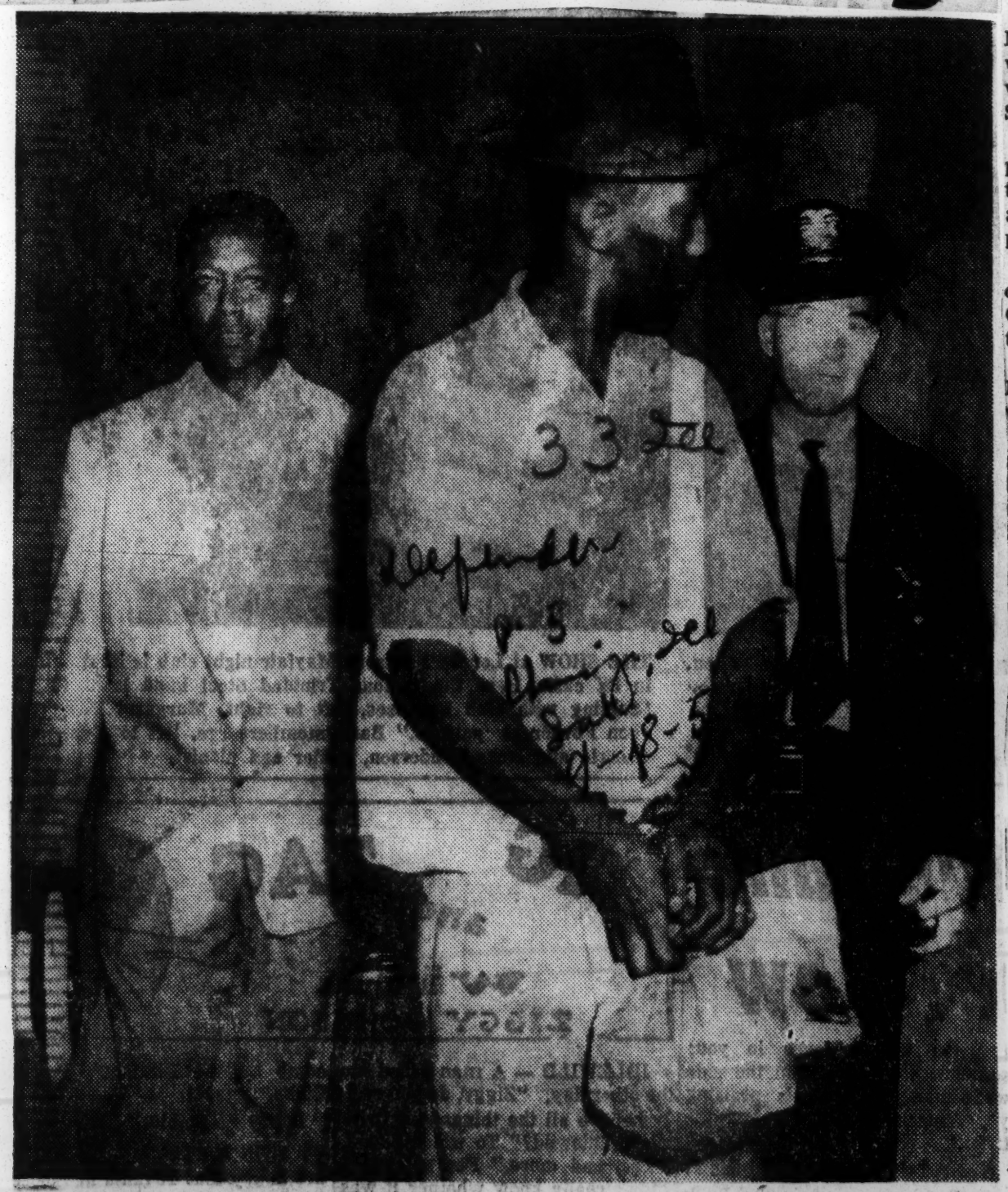
The sudden and wholesale attempt to involve the entire personnel of Negro officers would suggest incredibility of the charges, and the same being filed by a former police officer, would further suggest that there could be a wholesale move on the part of a certain segment to get rid of all Negro police in Savannah. Such a sudden sweep in its broadness would not lend merit to the original charge, but would rather lend prestige to the unpleasantness derived on the part of some who view as repugnant the sight of Negroes bearing the arm of the law in their performance of their constituted and sworn duties.

While it might be expected that certain reprisals would come because of this fact, surely no one could claim to have the best interest of law and order at heart in designing a sinister pattern by which a whole group of men, might be punished because of the alleged offense of one.

As we have said, we are interested in the truth; we want that obtained under all circumstances; we are on the side of the law through the mediums of justice, but as we have also said, the sudden move to get rid of the whole personnel before the truth is heard, would surround the whole affair with sinister suspicions that in the end would not lend merit to the accusation.

Let the truth be found.

Memphis Rolls Out Red Carpet For Chicago Cop



FRED COFFEY (left) Chicago detective, returns to Chicago with his prisoner, Freddie Jackson (center). Coffey, who had been assigned to bring Jackson from Memphis to Chicago to face grand larceny charges, reported that the Memphis police treated him royally—after finding he was a police officer. Coffey was at first greeted with "What do you want, boy?" in the Memphis police station. Defender photo by Lyles.

Memphis police headquarters he was greeted by "What do you want, boy?" — so typical of the South.

However, when Coffey produced papers for Freddie Jackson, 34, the Memphis policemen immediately warmed up and the red carpet was spread for Coffey.

Two policemen took the Chicago officer on a tour of Memphis and Coffey was later escorted around the city by a police captain.

Coffey returned to Chicago last Friday morning with his prisoner who had waived extradition.

Jackson had fled the city after allegedly taking $4,000 from the office of the tavern where he worked, at 2 E. Cermak rd., on April 5.

Coffey said Jackson lived over the tavern, owned by Arnold Braverman. Jackson fled with the money after Braverman's mother surprised him in the tavern office.

The accused man, who was arrested by Memphis police, said he did not get $4.000 in the theft.

A Chicago policeman, assigned to bring a prisoner from Memphis, Tenn., to Chicago to face grand larceny charges, saw a bit of the better side of the prejudice ridden South last week.

When Fred Coffey, a crack detective assigned to Chicago's second police district, walked into the

Blueitt Becomes Third Chicago Police Captain

Kinzie Blueitt, 53, only Negro commissioned officer in the Chicago Police department was promoted to Captain Thursday, by Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor.

Blueitt commands the 5th district, the "world's busiest."

Also promoted to captain on the same order were Lt. John Golden, head of the homicide detail, and William McGuire of the 2nd district.

McGuire was first on the list, Blueitt second and Golden third. Blueitt achieved his spot on the

KINZIE BLUEITT, Chicago's only Negor police captain was elevated to that rank late last week after a five-year 'indoctrination' period as acting commander, of what was once described as the busiest police station in the world. He is seen here (right) receiving some brand new silver bars from two men of his command, Wilbur Higgins, (left) and Herman Tarleton.—Defender photo.

ROBERT COLIN, a Chicago policeman for 16 years, has been appointed chief of police of the Village of Robbins, a suburb of the Windy City with a population of approximately 8,000 people. The village has a reserve and active force of 16 men. Colin is a Northwestern university graduate and was a member of the football squad during his undergraduate days. While on the Chicago force, he spent several years at the Detective bureau as a member of the Scotland yard robbery detail.

The 53-year-old captain is the third of his race in the city's history. The others were John T. Scott and Harry B. Deas, both retired.

Blueitt is married. He and his wife, Olivia, live at 3028 Walnut st. He joined the police force in January, 1929, and was promoted to sergeant in July of 1948. He was made a lieutenant in May of 1944, and placed in command of the 5th district, March 1, 1949.

During his time there, Capt. Blueitt first called attention of the city to the narcotics menace as a contributor to other crimes and developed a system of identifying drug addicts. Under his command, the 5th distrist processed more than 200.000 complaints.

Police captain

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Kinzie Blueitt last week became the third colored man elevated to the rank of captain in the local police corps.

Blueitt, acting captain for five years, was among 13 officers promoted by Timothy O'Connor, police commissioner. He will remain at Wabash ave. station where he has been since his appointment as acting captain.

Blueitt now joins John Scott and Harry Deas as colored policemen who have earned a captain's rank. Scott and Deas, however, now are retired.

Native Georgian One Of 'Chicago's Finest'

By LEE BLACKWELL

For little more than a quarter century a former railroad brakeman has flirted with danger and dedicated his life to the protection of thousands of Chicagoans he has never met.

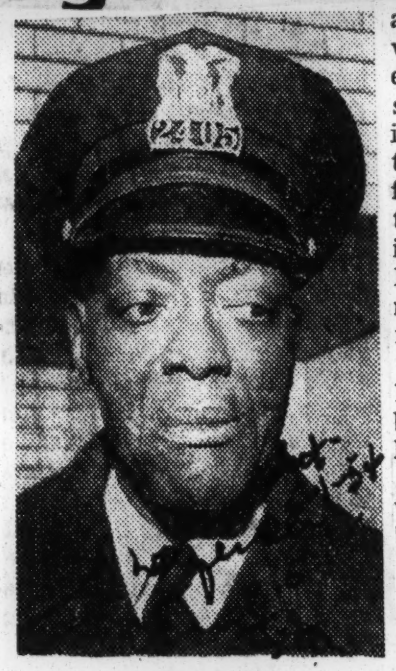
This 20th century Sir Galahad is Fred Riley, a serious, cigar-smoking veteran of more than two decades of crime fighting as a topnotch member of the Chicago police department.

When Riley became eligible for retirement on his 57th birthday last Oct. 15, he merely looked back on the adventures that had befallen him since he donned Star No. 2405 on March 1, 1929, then announced he was going to continue in the work that had occupied almost half his life.

Riley had worked as a railroad brakeman and fireman during World War I and left Columbus, Ga., to come to Chicago in the early 1920s. Before taking the oath of a policeman he worked as a mechanic for the Yellow cab company.

Most of Riley's quarter-century on the force has been spent as a detective in several of the Chicago police districts. Hair-raising brushes with death became commonplace early in the fearless officer's career.

On one occasion a 21-year-old bandit attempted to strongarm Riley and his partner, Fred Goodloe, at 5th st. near Wabash. The bandit stuck a revolver in Riley's face and pulled the trigger twice. Twice the pistol snapped and Riley whipped out his own gun and fired on the bandit, striking him twice in the body. The would-be-robber fell, seriously wounded.



FRED RILEY

UNUSUAL ARREST

Earlier in his career Riley and a bandit engaged in a gun duel, both emptying their guns in the exchange. As the bandit fled, Riley took aim and hurled his empty gun at the fleeing man, hitting him in the back of the head. The gunman fell in an inert heap and fearless Riley got his man.

As a rookie patrolman Riley was assigned to guard a polling place at 5534 State st., first precinct of the 17th ward. The officer said a worker for James G. Coyle, candidate for alderman, had come too near the polling place soliciting votes. The policeman said he ordered the worker away, whereupon he returned with several other men. When a squad from the detective bureau arrived, Riley had driven them away without aid.

While assigned to the old Stanton ave. district, Riley was commended by a coroner's jury for fighting a gun battle with five men he caught stealing auto accessories. He shot and killed one of the thieves.

Riley and Joseph Geeter were given creditable mentions for the capture in 1932 of a bandit specializing in robbing milk wagon drivers.

To get their man the officers posed as tramps. Dressed in rags, they trailed milk wagons, slunk in hallways and climbed back stairs. On one occasion a woman who mistook them for bums threatened to "call the police."

LONG WATCH PAYS OFF

The climax to their long vigil came one morning when a tall youngster brushed against them in a hurry to get into a nearby hallway. As the youth crouched panther-like in a hallway preparing to spring upon a victim, the "bums" identified themselves and arrested the boy. Riley searched him and found a .32 caliber revolver bound tightly under his belt. The youth identified himself as Walter Lewis, 18, of 4105 Wabash, and admitted holding up more than 20 milk delivery men.

In 1942 Riley and Det. Warren McCallen captured a three-man bandit gang, tripped up by the leader who always ate apples.

In 1935, while assigned to the winoe-infested Maxwell st. district, Riley was cut when he entered a tavern on Blue Island ave. to answer a complaint that a drunken man was creating a disturbance. The man lunged at Riley with a knife, cutting him on the left side of the face.

The veteran officer is a widower. He was married to the former Annie Shephard of Columbus, who died about 18 years ago.

33 1954

KENTUCKY

On the Racial Front, Quiet Progress

LOUISVILLE took two quiet forward steps last week. The Louisville Park Theatrical Association lifted all racial bars at the Iroquois Amphitheatre with the simple announcement that tickets to all its productions henceforth "will be offered for sale to the general public." And Fire Chief JOHN KRUSENKLAUS announced that, as a result of the new Civil Service policy requested several weeks ago by Mayor ANDREW BROADDUS, Negro firemen are now to be assigned on a where-needed basis to station houses formerly manned exclusively by white firemen, instead of just to those already manned exclusively by Negroes.

These two sensible steps are fresh evidence of a growing pattern of common citizenship that speaks well for both races in this city. Aside from the question of justice involved, the ultimate gainer from this pattern is neither of the two races but the entire community. There is nothing but gain for the Fire Department and the City in making the services of Negro firemen available on a non-segregated wherever-needed basis. And the Park Association, with its new program of "no discrimination whatsoever," can expect new and welcome support for its productions from a large segment of the community hitherto lost to it by the ancient barrier of custom and prejudice.

Full citizenship for our colored citizens is not yet a reality. But the last few years have seen great progress made toward that goal. Negroes have taken their rightful place in the University of Louisville and its faculty, in our school musicals, sports events, golf courses, and in our Free Public Library, and they hold a growing number of responsible positions in local government. The gradualness of the pattern is understandably irritating to some, but it undoubtedly accounts in large part for its quiet success and for the fact that the road to further progress remains welcomely open, the atmosphere clear of the fog of haste-made friction.

STEVEN A. BOND

JESSE JOHNSON

HOWARD H. DURHAM

Police Photos

GEORGE H. KEELING

Younger Police Force Due With 5 Men Over 62 To Retire

A younger police force will start shaping up Saturday. Five of seven officers retiring then are required to do so because 62 is the new age limit.

Police Chief Carl Heustis said yesterday the group will be the first to retire under the new policy. "We will be retiring them all year and we expect to have everyone over 62 retired by 1956."

"This is the first time we have been in a position to do this," Heustis added. "Naturally, it will mean a younger and more vigorous police department."

Another Year Granted Some

Some over 62 are being kept on the force because they requested and were granted permission for another year of service before the mandatory retirement order went into effect.

The seven retiring men represent 199 years of police service. They are:

Steven A. Bond, 62, of Eureka Avenue, Louisville Route 8. Bond, a city policeman for 31½ years, served on park and traffic details. The department received several letters commending Bond for his courtesy.

In Service Over 29 Years

Howard H. Durham, 64, of 5005 New Cut Road. He has been a beat patrolman and ridden radio cars for over 29 years.

Sgt. Jesse Johnson, 67, of 1208 Becker Avenue, Okolona. Johnson, with over 33 years service, has been a district sergeant for nearly 20 years.

George H. Keeling, 60, of 131 N. Hite, has gotten everything from letters of thanks from citizens to a kick from a Derby Day horse in over 25 years of police work. Keeling worked as a detective.

Known as 'Fashion Plate'

John Hayden, 66, of 3221 Hale, was known as "Fashion Plate" for his natty clothing in his younger days. He joined the police force almost 27 years ago and worked on the vice squad and in the detective office.

James Murphy, 70, of 126 Stevenson, was laid up for 18 days from a wound received in a gun fight at Jackson and Lampton in 1939. He has worked as a park and a beat policeman for 25 years.

James E. Sheppard, 71, of 1705 W. Chestnut, worked as a district officer for almost 27 years.

JOHN HAYDEN

JAMES E. SHEPPARD

JAMES A. MURPHY

6 Named To Police Dept.

Appointment of five Police Patrolmen and one Motor Mechanics helper to the N. O. Police Department was announced this week by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison in a special interview with members of the Executive Committee of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters. The Mayor also thanked the OPPVL for bringing to the attention of City Officials the great desirability of having Negroes in all branches of the Police Department.

Stating that for the first time a Negro has been employed as a Motor Mechanics helper—and listing him as Walter Thomas, the City Official named the following as having been appointed Patrolmen and placed in training: John H. Pitts, 3301 Law Street; Matthew Jones, 1946 Gravier; Oliver F. Jackson, 8830 Cohn; Ellsworth W. Frank, 1329 Alabo; Percival A. Johnson, 1913 Josephine Street.

It is stated by Mayor Morrison that the recent appointments bring the total number of Negroes in the Police Department to forty-two now.

Special Investigator Attends Confab

Robert Penn, detective, special investigator of Pendleton Detective, Inc., and special deputy sheriff of St. John the Baptist Parish, will attend the annual board meeting of the Texas Negro Peace Officers Assn. in San Antonio, Texas, April 25.

The purpose of this meeting is to consolidate the peace officers throughout the South into one group, Penn said. It is also a meeting to formulate ideas to organize peace officers where there are none.

Several other parishes of Louisiana will be represented by the attending of its peace officers.

To Strengthen Law Enforcement

Negro Policemen To Patrol Rampart St.

For the first time since the placement of Negroes on the New Orleans police force, Negro policemen have been assigned to duty on Rampart street following a shakeup in the department last Friday. Police Supt. Joseph L. Scheuering told a Louisiana Weekly newsman Monday that the move was the first of a series to strengthen law enforcement.

Supt. Scheuering said the placement of two Negro policemen to the Rampart section will enable them to gain a wide variety of experience in doing police work. "I plan to give all of the Negro policemen an opportunity to work this section," he said.

Six Negroes are scheduled to graduate from the police training school the latter part of this week and will be assigned to the juvenile department and those already in that department will be transferred to another section, he said.

"I plan to place two to four in the homicide department in the near future," he continued. "From all indications, these men have lived up to expectations and are making some fine policemen."

The police department is still terribly short-handed and these transfers are not filling vacancies, yet it enables the department to use each man to the fullest, he pointed out.

"All of our men come through civil service examinations and are selected in the order in which they score on the exams providing they meet all of the other qualifications (no arrests and physical conditions)," the police head said.

All transfers went into effect today, he said, and this action is an attempt to solve our serious manpower shortage.

The transfers came on the heels of a police department probe conducted by the commission council.

Scheuering said the action resulted from a conference between four top ranking officers and himself last Thursday night.

The graduation of six rookie cops this week will up the total of Negro cops to 19, according to Scheuering.

Officers transferred to new assignments were:

Ptn. J. Raphael, Det. Bureau to First District.

Ptn. W. Biagas, Det. Bureau to First District.

Ptn. H. Price, Third District to Juvenile Division.

Ptn. H. Bennet, Third District to Juvenile Division.

Ptn. W. Aubry, Det. Bureau to Third District.

Ptn. C. Pecot, Det. Bureau to Third District.

Four Negro Deputy Sheriffs Appointed In Louisiana

OPELOUSAS, La.—For the first time since the turn of the century four fully-qualified Negro deputy sheriffs were administered oaths of office last Friday in the Clerk of Court's office.

The new deputies are Dr. A. C. Terrence, Sidney Sittig, Russell Lemelle and Henry Lemelle, all of Opelousas.

Sheriff D. J. Doucet, in a statement to the press said that the four are "honorary" deputies in that they are not on the payroll, but that they have the full authority of any other deputy sheriff. They are covered by bonds, as required by law, under a blanket bond arrangement of the office and will serve for the remainder of Doucet's term or at his pleasure, he said.

Appoint 4 Negro Deputy Sheriffs In Opelousas

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New Orleans Negro Policeman Suspended

NEW ORLEANS—A Negro police officer was ordered suspended here Friday following an altercation with two traffic officers who arrested him on a charge of speeding.

Suspended was Patrolman George Dalmas 25, of 3025 Broadway, a member of the Juvenile division. Dalmas was arrested following a chase Thursday night for speeding over 50 miles per hour in a 30 mile zone near Clairborn and Hydras streets.

Patrolmen Bertrand Breire and Raymond Thorne said officer Dalmas talked back to them and resisted arrest. They also said that office Percival Johnson, a partner to officer Dalmas urged him to go along quietly with the arresting officer to the first district.

At the station he was booked for speeding and having no brake tag on his car. Dalmas told police that he and officer Johnson had been off duty only 35 minutes. Detective Chief Harry Daniels ordered Dalmas suspended for conduct unbecoming an officer.

Suspension Stands Until Department Probe Completed

Charges of resisting arrest and speeding against a Negro policeman were dismissed by a municipal court judge Friday night. The officer has been on the suspended list since the incident last Thursday night, pending departmental investigation.

The charges against the involved patrolman, George Dalmas, 25, 3025 Broadway, were dismissed by Judge Edwin A. Babylon.

According to Traffic Patrolmen Raymond Thorne and Bertrand Brierre, Dalmas and his partner, Patrolman Percival Johson, 31, 1913 Josephine, were in a car driven by Dalmas going up Claiborne when the automobile was stopped at Hydras.

When the officers told Dalmas he was under arrest for speeding, they said he jumped out of the car and allegedly said, "You can't book me because I am a police officer, too." Officer Thorne said that Dalmas unbuttoned his coat and told them that they would have to take him.

Dalmas and Johnson denied that Dalmas resisted arrest. They said that Thorne allegedly drew his pistol and Johnson stepped in front of Thorne and Brierre in front of Dalmas.

Dalmas said that the officers wanted to take him in and leave his car where he was stopped with the motor still running. The officer, however, decided to let him drive his car to the station.

Upon reaching the station Thorne grabbed Dalmas by the arm and became angered when Dalmas pushed his hands away, the victim said.

In dismissing the case Judge Babylon told the arresting officers that certainly such "treatment of one of our fellow officers is most unusual . . . If he had gone anywhere, we certainly would have caught him sooner or later."

Police said that Dalmas was going 55 miles an hour in a 30-mile zone. Dalmas admitted that he

was speeding, because he and his partner had just gotten off duty after working late, but he was not going that fast.

The suspension was ordered shortly after the officer's arrest by Chief of Detectives Harry Daniels. When contacted Monday evening concerning the status of Dalmas, a La. Weekly reporter was referred to Capt. Walker of the juvenile department where Dalmas is assigned.

Capt. Walker said that Dalmas was still on the suspended list. He said that the charges were under departmental investigation. "After the investigation has been completed it will be sent to the superintendent of the police department. I am not sure when this will be done nor what disposition will be taken."

Police Benevolent Ass'n Bars Negro Policemen

In the wake of the fourth anniversary of the recent addition of Negro policemen to the New Orleans police department, the City Police Mutual Benevolent association showed little concern for its darker brothers last week in overwhelmingly voting against the admission of Negro officers into the lily-white organization.

It was learned late Monday night that a petition had been filed against the organization, protesting the omission of Negro officers solely because of race and color. The complete text of the petition or its origin was not available at press time.

Reports concerning the petition were denied by Police Capt. Al Rankin, recording secretary of the association. "If there had been one," he continued, "certainly I would have been one of the first to see it."

Members of the association voted 529 to 42 against changing the group's by-laws and constitution to permit Negro officers to become members.

Announcement of the voting results was made by Capt. Rankin of the police personnel department.

Commenting on the situation, Capt. Rankin said, "Despite the voting results, I feel that eventually Negroes will gain membership into the organization."

He added that it might be possible next year, at which time the voting will be held. The police captain said that an increase of about 30 more Negro policemen would better their chances of becoming members. However, nothing definite was disclosed as to whether Negroes would be integrated into the association.

The members cast their votes by voting machines located at police headquarters.

The organization is designed to assist disabled and retired members of the police department, according to Capt. Rankin. The association now consists of about a thousand members, he said.

Negro Policemen Prove Their Worth

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — Three rookie policemen, all Negroes, brought to light the fact that Negro policemen in New Orleans have proven their worth. New Orleans was the last major southern city to hire colored policemen, but now the Crescent City has more Negro policemen than any other southern city, and they probably have more power and less circumscription than any Negro policeman in any other city.

Last week, the three rookie policemen, just on the force three weeks, accounted for the arrest of more narcotics violators in one day than ever before in the history of police work in New Orleans. Twenty-seven suspects were seized and charges accepted against them. Five more are now wanted list.

Rookies Lloyd Everett, Lloyd Richards and Lester Dyer lived with the dope pushers for nearly two weeks. They were arrested and jailed with them. They bought their products. They spoke their language. They got the lowdown on their producers and purchasers. Then they and others in the police department cracked down. Department officials say the dope peddlers will be very careful about working in New Orleans in the future. They will hardly know whom to trust.

Negro police have done other commendable work in the city. They have cleaned up neighborhoods around the various low-rent housing projects where a woman could hardly walk and be unmolested, where robbery was rampant and where dope peddling was common. They have cleaned up the city recreational centers where juvenile delinquency was at its height and where sexual orgies were not uncommon.

New Orleans police department heads says the city may have been the last to hire Negro policemen, but they also may be said to be the last to fire them. They say, too, that Negro policemen in the city, have more powers than those in many other cities. They work all over the city and arrest any and all law violators. They are not restricted to the arrest of Negroes.

They work in all departments and have done well in all of them. They work in and out of uniform best of all, "they work."

EARMUFFS AND ALL—Because of the wintry winds, Mrs. Doris Alton, 1303 Bayard st., Baltimore, Md., has added earmuffs to her police department uniform. Her post is near School No. 134. She and husband, William, have four youngsters.

3 appointed as detectives in Baltimore

BALTIMORE

Three policemen have been assigned to the detective bureau.

Two of them, Officers Milton O. Gardner, 2518 Druid Hill ave., and William A. Burke, 1075 Ellicott driveway, are from Northwestern police station.

The third officer, Furrie L. Cousins, 333 Presstman, served at Northeastern station.

5 In Bureau

With these selections, there are now five colored policemen serving with the bureau. The other two are Sgt. James Butler and Detective Roy Johnson.

The assignments were made Jan. 25, by Capt. George J. Murphy, head of the bureau.

"I thought it would be more beneficial to the department and to the public by adding three more," he commented.

"I feel they're capable of doing a good job. They were outstanding men in their respective districts and already several suspects have been apprehended for holdups and larceny through their efforts," he added.

Detective Gardner, 47, was appointed to the police force July 28, 1938. Though regularly assigned to Northwestern, he served three years with the Police Boys Club.

Full Pledged Officers

When the new assignment was made, Detectives Burke and Cousins, both 28-years-old, had just completed their two-year terms in the police force, Jan. 17, which made them full-fledged officers.

Detective Burke did his training at Northwestern while Detective Cousins was assigned to Northeastern.

For the present, Detective Gardner is serving with the homicide squad; Burke, assault and robbery detail and Cousins, the detective squad at Northeastern.

HARD AT WORK — Fireman Thomas Chambers gathers up hose after warehouse fire has been extinguished. There are now 40 colored members of Baltimore's integrated fire department. Twenty more are to be added soon.

Nine men from three areas among 50 new firemen

BALTIMORE

Five men from the Northwest Baltimore and two each from Cherry Hill and East Baltimore, were among 50 rookie firemen who graduated rom the Fire Department's training school Friday.

The firefighters were presented engraved certificates and permanently assigned to companies. Graduates included:

Littleton B. Wyatt of 2533 Arunah ave., who was assigned to Engine Company No. 29 at Park Heights ave., near Classen st.

Alfred Clinkscales, 1411 Division st., Engine Company No. 21 at Roland and Union aves.

Yeubert L. Poe, 2726 Harlem ave., Engine Company No. 52. Auchentroly Terr., and Woodbrook.

Edward R. Bunch Jr., 2737 Riggs ave., Engine Company No. 44 at Upland rd., near Roland ave.

Herman Williams Jr., 920 Bethune rd., Engine Company No. 35, Pontiac ave., and 5th st., Brooklyn.

Charles R. Thomas, 2568 Edmondson ave., Engine Company No. 36, Edmondson ave., and Bentalou st.

Raymond N. Purnell, 1236 E. Lafayette ave., Engine Company No. 28, Mt. Royal and Guilford aves.

Eugene P. Watson, 1524 May ct., Engine Company No. 34, Carol and Gough sts.

Hilton L. Roberts, 1602 Booker ct., Engine Company No. 46, at Reisterstown rd., near Belvedere ave. in Arlington.

The 41 other graduates are Edward J. Kropfelder, James Crockett, Robert Sauerhoff, William H. Wahl, Harold O. Burrows, Charles W. Ambrose, Theodore Baker, John M. Wetzelberger, Robert S. Wengert, John T. Murray, James Edwards, and Wade Morgan.

Also, Gordon G. Dugan, Hammond W. Rice, John G. Feeheley, William J. Heckman, George W. McAleer Sr., Edward G. Flowler, Benjamin W. Patterson Jr., Harry W. Head, John G. Everett, Henry L. Rippert, Frank R. Santmyer, and Louis J. Boeh Jr.

Others include Bernard J. Klipa, Alfred B. Daniels, James Johnson, Alfred Boyd, James L. White, Elwood L. Proescher, William A. Cavallo, Walter A. Middleton, Albert Bigger, John Bernhard.

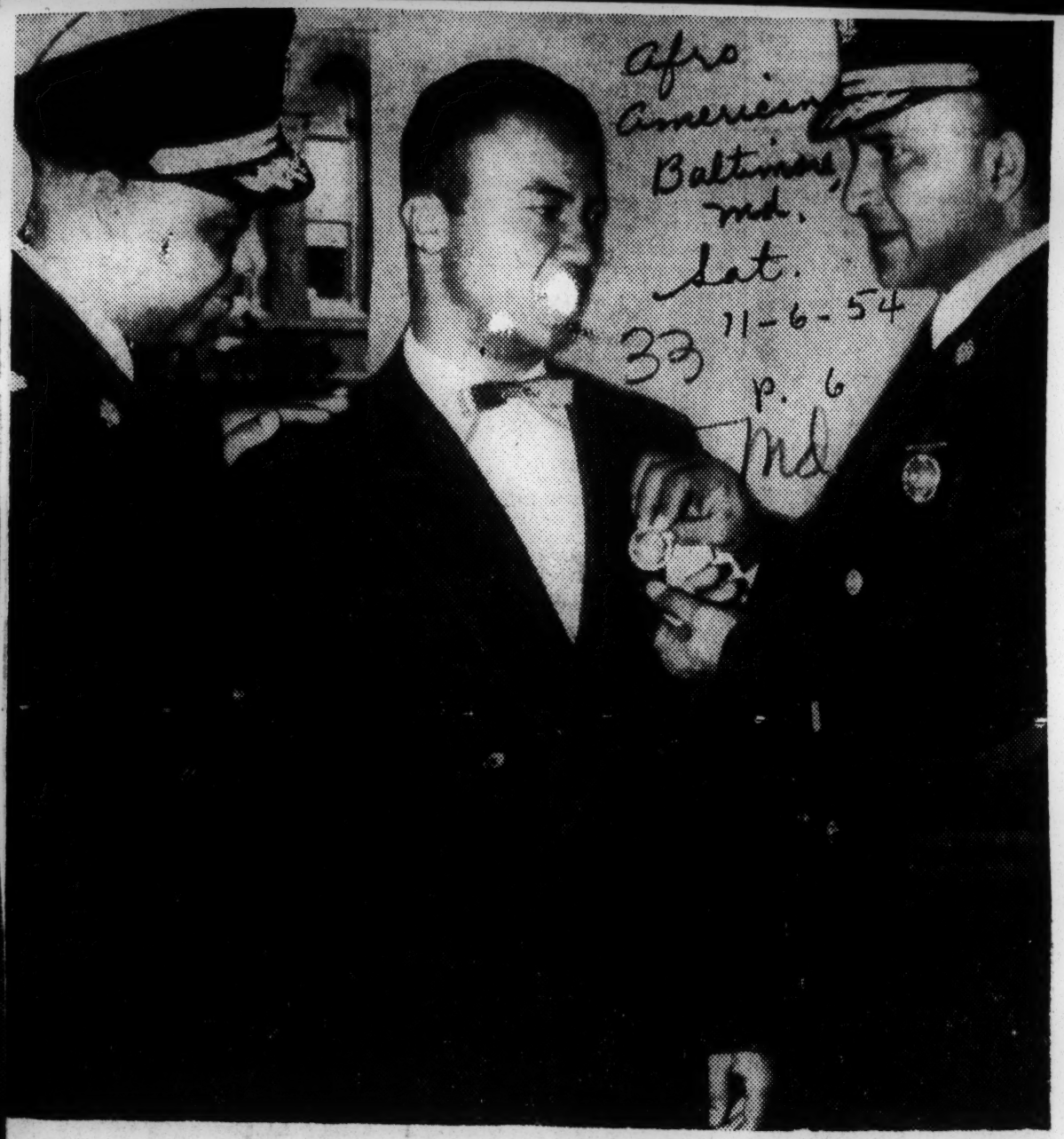
The six other men are Louis J. Maciolek, and William A. C. Ward, William J. Spicer, Anthony M. Sheldon, William F. Brown, and John H. West.

Afro American Sat. 10-9-54

33 Md

P. 22 Baltimore

SHERIFF'S AIDES PRAISED — Sheriff Neil Duffy of Essex County (left) commends his deputies, George Davis (center) and Hardy Stevenson for arresting Ivan Street and Charles Spruill, young registered narcotics addicts with long police records caught with $40,000 worth of stolen furs. Officers are examining seven-inch butcher knife Street pulled on the officers while being questioned about the furs. This is Spruill's 11th arrest since Oct. 16, 1950, and Street's fifth since Oct. 5 1953, all involving posssession of narcotics and other counts. Four more warrants, two by the state, are pending against them.



Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-6-54 33 P. 6 Md

NEW BADGE—Police Deputy Inspector Edward M. Payne pins badge on newly-promoted Captain James N. Reaves as Inspector Allen B. Ballard looks on, Friday, in Mayor's City Hall reception room in Philadelphia.

Detroit's first woman constable begins work seeking a rent dodger

Afro-American

DETROIT — Mrs. Madelin Smith, 54, who polled the largest number of votes in the Fifth Ward to win election as this city's first woman constable, picked up her first summons last week in the office of Judge William Krueger.

Taking the summons for nonpayment of rent, Mrs. Smith said "I was a little excited when I won the election, but I'm even more excited today. I believe this is the happiest day of my life."

Sat. 1-23-54

Mrs. Smith is married to Exley Smith, 57, a Ford maintenance worker. Before her election, she was a real estate broker.

Want Qualified People

Jackson Decides To Hire Race Cops

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—This city has finally decided to catch up with the rest of the South and hire Negro policemen.

Jackson is one of the few large cities in the South without Negro policemen.

Mayor Allen C. Thompson said last week that the city will hire two Negro policemen and a Negro youth counselor as soon as qualified personnel can be found.

"The only thing that's holding us up is finding qualified persons to fill the jobs," Thompson said. "I hope we can find them right away. When we do, they will be put to work."

* * *

THE MAYOR added somewhat aplogetically, "We are not trying to stir up anything. Negro police are common all over the South. All I'm interested in is more efficient law enforcement and we have been told by competent experts that this will do the job."

The Mayor said the policemen, when hired, would be assigned to the Negro district.

He also said an extensive screening process was on, but that "we just haven't been able to find a qualified Negro man who is willing to take a job as policeman . . . Those we hire must be topnotch or it just won't work."

Jackson to Hire Negro Policemen

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 19 (AP)—Two Negro policemen and one Negro youth counselor — the city's first — will be hired as soon as qualified personnel can be found, the City Council said Thursday.

Mayor Allen Thompson said the resolution to hire Negroes was made several years ago and Jackson is one of the few Southern cities not using them.

The only reason for the lack of Negro officers, he said, is lack of qualified personnel.

Cities using Negro police officers have reported excellent results, Thompson said.

Jackson, Miss. Will Hire 2 Negro Cops

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33 1954

MISSOURI

A Bad Egg On Our Police Force

The police officer who used abusive language and displayed an attitude of racial intolerance when he accosted one of our leading business men last week should be severely reprimanded, if not dismissed from the force.

Call 33 Mo

The officer's use of the objectionable term, "n-----," his use of profanity and his insulting manner should not be tolerated by Chief Bernard Brannon and the board of police commissioners. His conduct was most unbecoming an officer. Such a man is a disgrace to the department.

Pilb Tri 1-1-54

We do not protest the officer's actions because it happened to be a highly respected citizen and business man whom he insulted. Had the same treatment been given a citizen of less prominence than Walter Jolevette, our indignation would have been just as great. A police officer should treat any person whom he approaches with courtesy and respect, even though he may be arresting him for a violation of the law.

We have heard citizens say that the police officer who gave them a ticket was so courteous and quiet-spoken that they gained a new respect for law-enforcement officers. So, all of our policemen are not like Officer MacCreary. Police brutality has declined noticeably in Kansas City in the last few years. At least, fewer cases are reported to The CALL and the NAACP than in years past. Officer MacCreary must want to see a return to the "old days" when policemen hit citizens over the head with their billies upon the least provocation.

Chief Brannon cannot control the personal feelings and prejudices of his officers, but he can have them to understand that they cannot let their prejudices influence their actions and their speech in public. A police officer, like all public servants, must treat all citizens with respect, regardless of the color of their skin or their religion.

An officer who "doesn't allow no 'n------' to talk back to him" and who feels that there are "too d--- many 'n------' down here anyway" has no place on our police force. Mr. Jolevette, in a Christian-like spirit, says that he does not want the man fired. He merely wants him reprimanded so that others will not be subjected to similar treatment. If Chief Brannon decides to give this man another chance, he should watch him carefully and if such language and attitude are displayed again, he should certainly be asked to turn in his badge.

Name Editor Sweets To Missouri Police Retirement Board

33

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI — (ANP) — Nathaniel A. Sweets, editor and publisher of the St. Louis American, was named a trustee of the Missouri police retirement system last week. The seven trustees handle the state police pension system and control several million dollars.

Want to become a state trooper?

Here are requirements you must meet

'Integrity, intelligence, physical fitness' emphasized to applicants by superintendent

TRENTON—"The State Police entrance examination is open to everyone who meets the requirements, regardless of race, creed and color."

This assurance was given last week by superintendent Russell A. Snook in a letter to Benjamin A. Collier, industrial secretary, Urban League of Essex County.

Mr Collier had sent a letter to Mr. Snook in which he asked several questions concerning the examination for applicants for the State Police.

Requirements Listed

In a brochure distributed to applicants, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Collier, these requirements are listed:

Applicants must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Jersey for one year.

They must be between the ages of 22 and 35.

They must have a high school education or equivalent.

Physical Qualities

They must be not less than five feet, eight inches and not more than six feet, four inches in height.

They must weight not less 150 pounds nor more than 225 pounds.

They must have a 20-20 vision without glasses.

They must be of good moral character.

They must be in excellent physical condition.

Must Be Real He-Man

If you wish to seek a career as a State Trooper, read these excerpts from the brochure for applicants carefully:

"The New Yersey State Police wants men who wish to make the police profession their life's work.

"It takes a real he-man to do a man-sized job; therefore, the standards of the New Jersey State Police are necessarily high.

"You must have these qualities to become one of them!

Exam Set Jan. 29

"Remember this: If you earn the right to wear the uniform of the New Jersey State Police your career in the police profession is assured."

Another written examination will be held for applicants on Jan. 29 in 11 cities and towns.

For further information write to:

Personnel Bureau, New Jersey State Police, Trenton 7 N. J.

Salary Told

While in training as a recruit you receive $200 per month.

Following graduation you advance to the annual minimum salary of a trooper, which is $3,660 plus maintenance.

Annual increments of $180 are granted until you receive a maximum salary of $4,560 plus maintenance.

There are opportunities for advancement in 10 classifications.

Neptune gets policewomen

Ex-show girl guards pupils

By J. IRVIN HUGHES

NEPTUNE N.J. — Three policewomen, one of whom is white, began traffic control duties in school districts in Neptune Township last week for the first time.

They are Mrs. Vurssie Harmon, 39, of 1945 Heck ave.; Mrs. Dorothy Lofton, 38, of 1037 Heck ave.; and Mrs. Jean Hafner, 31, of 804 Old Corliss rd., white.

Police Chief S. William Maas said the policewomen, who will guard school children at busy intersections, going to Neptune and Asbury Park, will work four hours daily.

Hours, Assignments

They will be paid $1.25 an hour. This is about half what a regular patrolman would cost, the police chief said.

The work hours are: from 8 to 8:30 a.m.; 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and 2 to 3:30 p.m.

Mrs. Harmon is stationed at Myrtle and Springwood aves.; Mrs. Lofton at Ridge and Heck aves. (Ridge ave. School); and Mrs. Hafner on the Old Corliss rd.

Mrs. Lofton was formerly connected with show business, and appeared in productions at the Lafayette, Harlem Opera House and the Appollo Theatres in New York City where she was born.

She also worked as a barmaid at Monmouth Elks Lodge No. 122, the Hampton Inn and at Catherine's Cafe in Philadelphia.

She is a past daughter ruler of the Pride of Asbury Elks Temple No. 64, having served two terms, and is a member of Frederick Dempsey Post, American Legion Auxiliary.

There are two colored township police officers, Robert Woolridge and Willie (Peewee) Lyons, both of whose records have been excellent, the police chief said.

FIRST POLICEWOMEN in Neptune, N.J. Seated left to right: Mrs. Dorothy Lofton, Mrs. Jean Hafner, Mrs. Vurssie Harmon; standing: Patrolman Robert Woolridge, Police Chief S. William Maas, Patrolman Willie (Peewee) Lyons.

Editorials

State Police Jobs

Colored Republican leaders, and Urban League and NAACP officials tried unsuccessfully to get Republican state administrations to integrate the personnel of the State Police.

It is quite possible that the lily-white policy so long in vogue in this Division will be terminated under the administration of a Democratic governor, Robert B. Meyner.

In his campaign addresses to colored and interracial audiences, the able former state senator and astute lawyer assured his questioners on the subject that, if elected governor, he would see to it that the man he appointed to head the State Police would be one who would not tolerate or encourage a lily-white personnel.

Increasing traffic on the Turnpike and the demands envisioned when the Garden State Parkway is completed make it necessary not only to bring the State Police up to its full strength, but also to expand its personnel to meet pressing traffic requirements.

Job opportunities in this field for young men between 22 and 35 are therefore excellent.

The Urban Leagues of New Jersey this week issued an appeal—in which this newspaper joins—for those interested in becoming State Troopers to take a written examination for the State Police, scheduled for January 29 in 11 cities and towns. A front-page story gives more information.

NAACP officials in Trenton have tried in the past to interest young men in a career with the State Police by conducting special briefing sessions on State Police examinations for those who are interested.

The Urban League has been calling the attention of our high school and college graduates to State Police jobs for many years, pointing up the necessary requirements through its annual Vocational Opportunity programs and through assembly lectures and conferences with guidance counsellors.

We wish to emphasize, for the benefit of those who would like to become State Troopers, two important things:

1. Forget about this type of employment if you do not intend to make a career of it. 2. Although no educational requirements are listed in the bulletin about the written examination on January 29 sent to Urban Leagues—your educational background is a key factor in your chances to pass all the examinations.

There are three other examinations you must take beside the written one—the next is a medical and physical test, and the final is listed as an "all-examination."

It is a common knowledge that most white examiners make it as tough and difficult as possible for colored applicants to pass tests for certain state jobs, especially those that have long been maintained with the halo of the caste system—but this should always constitute a challenge to be met victoriously.

Not so long ago, the examiners at West Point and Annapolis used to flunk colored men seeking careers in the Army and Navy—but our young men of a new generation crossed those rubicons with flying colors.

The New Jersey State Police can't remain lily-white forever—the quickening trend toward integration on all levels will not permit it.

But, with a sympathetic and understanding Democratic governor in the State House, it is up to our young men with intelligence, character, integrity and fortitude—especially those who were born anew mentally, spiritually and morally in combat in foreign lands to preserve democracy at home—to make sure that our State Police is integrated in 1954.

State troopers' jobs available

The Urban Leagues of New Jersey on Tuesday appealed to young men between 22 and 35 to take the written examination for the State Police to be held in various communities on Jan. 29.

Benjamin Collier Jr., industrial secretary of the League in Essex county, points out that several vacancies exist because of the need for more State Police for duty on both the Turnpike and the Garden State Freeway.

A bulletin announcing the examination by Major William O McNicol, deputy superintendent of the State Police, gives this information to prospective applicants:

Other Information

They must be five feet, eight inches in height, but not more than six feet, four inches without shoes.

They must bring to the examination center well sharpened pencils and erasers.

Those who pass the written examination will be notified to appear in February for medical and physical examinations.

All Exam Last Test

Those who pass these examinations will then be given an "all examination" which is the final test.

Application blanks will be completed after the written examination.

No educational or residence requirements are listed on the bulletin announcing the examination.

The written examination will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Jan. 29 at the following places:

Orange — the National Guard Armory, 261 William st.

Paterson — the National Guard Armory, 475 Market st.

Lawrenceville — the National Guard Armory.

South Jersey Areas

Toms River — the Town Hall.

Mays Landing — the Fire House on Route 50.

Vineland —the National Guard Armory.

Woodbury — the high school.

Bordentown Center

Bordentown — the State Police headquarters on Route 130.

Red Bank — the Senior high school.

Washington — the high school.

Newton — the Presbyterian church recreation hall.

Neptune gets policewomen

Ex-show girl guards pupils

By J. IRVIN HUGHES

(See Picture Page 5)

NEPTUNE — Three policewomen, one of whom is white, began traffic control duties in school districts in Neptune Township last week for the first time.

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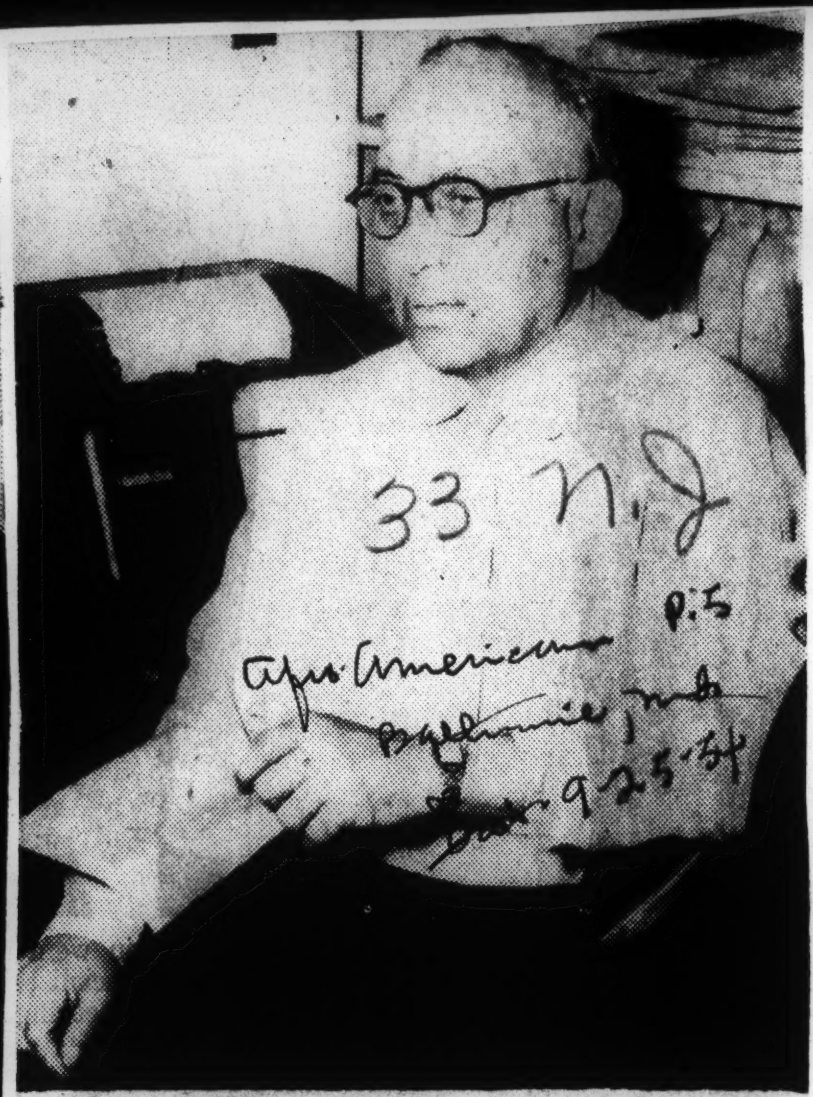
Afro American p. 3 Newark, N.J. Sept. 4-17-54

FIRST POLICEWOMEN in Neptune, N.J. Seated left to right: Mrs. Dorothy Lofton, Mrs. Jeanne Hafner, Mrs. Vurssie Harmon; standing: Patrolman Robert Woolridge, Police Chief S. William Maas, Patrolman Willie (Peewee) Lyons.

33 N.J

Afro American p. 5 Baltimore, Md. Sept. 9-25-54



RESORT OFFICER — Thomas Almond, one of the senior colored members of the Atlantic City police force, is chief juvenile officer and is also in charge of the teletype department which connects the resort department with a large police network.

Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons (right) extends congratulatory handshake to Capt. James N. Reaves as newly appointed police captains are sworn in at the Mayor's reception room at City Hall. Awaiting their turns are Capts. Brooks J. Lowe, Jr. (in center of group) and Frederick W. Dohrmann, Jr.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS, LT. ROBERT J. MANGUM, PAUL MANGUM, MRS. GLADYS MANGUM

At Swearing In Ceremony in New York City.

NEW DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER:

Appointment of Mangrum cited

NEW YORK — Appointment by Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams of Robert J. Mangrum, 32, former police lieutenant, as seventh deputy commissioner has won the praise of leaders in all walks of life.

After Mr. Mangrum had been sworn in, Commissioner Adams received the following telegram signed by nine leaders, including Joseph Monserrat, director of the NYC office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico:

"Congratulations on excellent appointment of top - flight career man Robert Mangum as seventh deputy commissioner. His unusual preparation and experience with community organization make him ideal choice for this important office.

"We will give fullest support to the new commissioner in his program of developing sounder relations between the community and the police department."

Signers listed

Signers were:

Walter Homes, president, Bronx Chamber of Commerce; Elias Karmon, chairman, Bronx advisory committee, Urban League of Greater New York; Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the league; Urbain C. LeGost, general chairman, Bronx region, national Conference of Christians and Jews;

Joseph Monserrat, director, NY office, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Munro R. Scheinberg, director, Anti-Alepamation League of Bnai Brith; Mrs. Elizabeth Spears, executive secretary, Bronx Welfare and Health Council; Rudolph Thomas, executive director, Harlem YWCA, and Herbert Miller, associate director, Protestant Council of Churches of NYC.

Mr. Mangrum, a native of Petersburg, Va., succeeds William L. Rowe, the city's first deputy police commissioner, whose resignation was effective last Friday.

12 Years In Uniform

During his 12 years in the police department, Mr. Mangrum served in the juvenile bureau for the greater portion of the time. He held the rank of sergeant in 1950 when he was installed as president of the Guardian association.

At 32, he becomes the city's youngest deputy commissioner in the city's history. As the result of his advancement, he will receive a boost in pay from $5,830 to $9,000 a year.

Mr. Mangrum was brought here at the age of 12 after attending elementary and high school in his native city, Petersburg, and earned his degree from City college in 1942. He was appointed to the police force the same year.

Advancement Rapid

He was advanced to the rank of sergeant in 1950 and to lieutenant in 1951. Most of his work being of a social nature, he held the title of unit supervisor in the juvenile aid bureau.

A World War II veteran, he served in the Army from April 1944 to October 1946, rising from buck private to first lieutenant. While in the Army, he did a tour of duty in Manila as court - martial officer.

Besides his City College degree, Mr. Mangrum also holds a law degree from Brooklyn Law school. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in November 1949.

At present he is doing graduate work at New York university, where he is studying social psychology.

Work Cut Out For Him

Expecting to draw heavily upon Mr. Mangrum's social work background, Commissioner Adams says he hopes to use him to help improve the relations of the police department with social and welfare agencies.

Mr. Mangrum resigned his position in the uniformed force prior to taking the oath of office from Commissioner Adams in the board room at police headquarters on Wednesday.

Wife, Son See Ceremony

Following the swearing - in ceremonies, Commissioner Adams said:

"I am confident that Commissioner Mangrum will make a great contribution in the field of intergroup and interfaith relations, both within the department and with the community at large, and by that I mean groups of all kinds."

The ceremonies were witnessed by the new deputy commissioner's wife, the former Miss Gladys Scott, and their son, Paul, 4. The family makes its home at 2235 Fifth ave.

High Police Post Taken By Negro

Robert J. Mangum, thirty-two-year-old Negro police lieutenant, was sworn in yesterday as Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner by Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams.

Commissioner Mangum succeeds William L. Rowe, Negro newspaper man and press agent who was appointed to the post in October, 1951, and resigned on Friday.

Commissioner Mangum is the first man chosen directly from the ranks of the department for the deputy commissionership which was created in 1946 by Mayor William O'Dwyer for his old friend, the late Frank C. Bals. Mr. Bals had been a police officer but had retired years before his appointment.

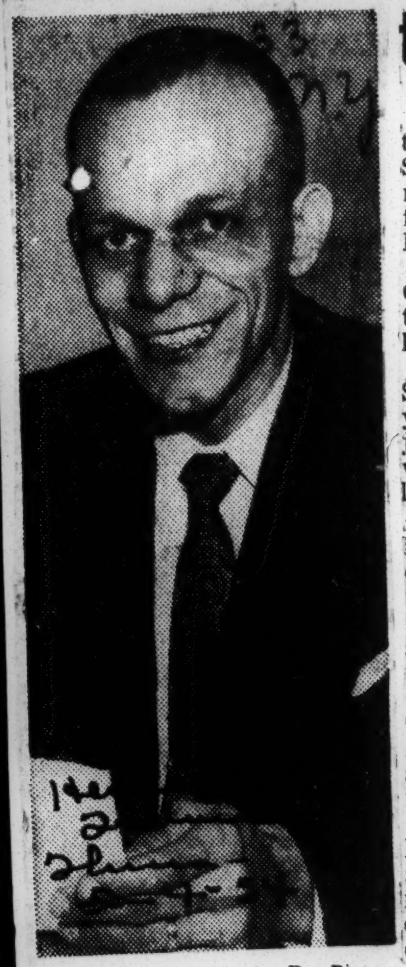
Commissioner Mangum, a member of the bar, resigned at noon after eleven years in the Police Department, so that he could accept the $9,000-a-year civilian post. His salary as a lieutenant was $5,830.

Commissioner Mangum took the oath in the presence of his wife and his son Paul, four. A native of Virginia, he has lived in New York for twenty years and now resides at 2235 Fifth Ave. He was formerly supervisor of Unit 5, Juvenile Aid Bureau, at the Alexander Ave. Station in the Bronx. He is a graduate of City College and received a law degree at Brooklyn Law School in 1949. He is now taking a post-graduate course in Sociology at New York University. He is a veteran of World War II and served as an Army court-martial officer in Manila.

The new deputy commissioner is active in the Urban League of Greater New York and a director of the 110th St. Community Center. He is a past president and founder of the Guardians Association of the Police Department and a member of its St. George Association. He joined the department in December, 1942, became a sergeant in January, 1950, and a lieutenant on Dec. 31, 1951.

"I am confident that Commissioner Mangum will make a great

contribution in the field of intergroup and interfaith relations, both with the department and with the community at large, and by that I mean groups of all kinds," said Commissioner Adams.



Don Rice

Robert J. Mangum, new 7th Deputy Police Commissioner, in his office.

LONGEST TOUR OF DUTY:

Harlem police officer set to retire after 34 years

Afro-American p. 9

NEW YORK — The head of the Manhattan East Youth Squad, Capt. Emanuel Kline, a member of the New York Police force for 34 years, will retire May 16.

Assigned to the 32nd Precinct, Captain Kline, now 61, joined the force in 1920, shortly after his discharged from the Army.

A native of Beauford County, S.C., the police officer was the youngest of 15 children. When he joined the force, he said, there were only five or six colored policemen.

His 34 years of service is the longest tenure of any other colored policeman. He has received three departmental commendations, five citations for excellent duties and the pistol shot medal.

In his many years of service Captain Kline says he has never shot anyone, nor has been shot, although he has been in many shooting scrapes.

Following retirment, the police officer intends to sell insurance and continue his work in the Harlem community with churches, youth groups and other social organizations.

Herald Tribune p. 13

Don Rice

Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams congratulating Patrolman Vincent Beckles during a ceremony at Police Headquarters yesterday in which he commended members of the force for meritorious service. Patrolmen Beckles and Charles J. Garri (right foreground) were honored for apprehending two men accused of killing a fisherman at Coney Island. Patrolman Beckles was also honored for capturing a thug who attacked him with a knife.

Congratulations From the Commissioner

Eighteen policemen who have performed acts of the "highest quality" in recent weeks were personally congratulated by Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams in informal ceremonies at Police Headquarters yesterday. Those congratulated included Patrolman Vincent Beckles, of the W. 100th St. station, who was honored for two feats. One was the arrest on July 6, with Patrolman Charles J. Garri, of two youths suspected of fatal bludgeoning of a fisherman at Coney Island, and the other the capture of four purse-snatching suspects. Patrolman Garri also was honored. Captain Walter Clarke, of the W. 68th St. station, and several of his men were congratulated for preventing a forty-five-year-old woman from a suicide leap from a window of the Hotel Endicott, 440 Columbus Ave., last July 7. Other acts which brough praise included the capture of gunmen, the disarming of an armed man and the saving of a knife victim's life through the proper application of pressure at vital points.

33 1954

NEW YORK

James E. Amos, Top FBI Man Dies In New York

NEW YORK — (ANP) — James E. Amos, ranking Negro FBI special agent, died Saturday of a heart attack at his home, 107-01 [illegible] Place, Jamaica, L. I. Amos, 74, who had been valet and body guard for President Theodore Roosevelt was born in Washington, D. C.

RODE WITH ROOSEVELT

His father, Joseph F. Amos, a mounted policeman, rode with President Roosevelt on his daily canters in Rock Creek Park. The President once asked the policeman if he had a son who would be willing to work for him. That was James, then 22, got his start in the White House. Twenty years later, 1921, Amos joined the FBI, working in the New York office until his retirement last October.

He received several personal commendations from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Amos was a crack shot and a tough man to fool.

Seldom did he visit Harlem—except in the line of duty. Whenever the stocky, gray-eyed Amos was seen in upper New York, the word was out he was on a man hunt.

ARRESTED MARCUS GARVEY

Long before he won special commendation for his part in exposing the spies operating in New York (made famous in the movie the "House on 82nd Street" in which 33 persons were sentenced for having helped steal United States secrets for Nazi Germany, Amos had established his reputation.

It was Amos who arrested Marcus Garvey while he was aboard a New York Central train returning to Harlem from Chicago meeting. Garvey planned to go directly to Grand Central Station in West 42nd Street where a throng of his followers awaited him. But Amos boarded the train at Harmon where it stopped to change engines, went directly to Garvey's compartment, placed him under arrest and removed him at 125th Street before anyone knew what happened.

SEA-PLANE DROPPED

Amos was equally as tough on Hubert Julian, then widely advertising his contemplated plane flight to Africa. Julian has an old sea-plane moored in the Harlem river near 133rd street. A great crowd was on hand that Sunday to see the self-styled "Black Eagle" take off on a flight to Africa. Julian's ship did take off but when he was over the Flushing Meadows—just about ten miles from the site of the take-off, the sea-plane dropped a pontoon and crashed in the salty Flushing marshes.

Julian went to a local hospital and one of his first visitors, as Amos often related it, was Amos himself. Amos was watching every act Julian performed and had he not taken off that afternoon, Amos was prepared to place him under arrest.

Amos' hero was Theodore Roosevelt—whom he styled the "real Roosevelt." He went everywhere with the President, except to Milwaukee—and that was when the President was the victim of a near assassination. Amos often recalled that visit and could never understand why "Teddy" left home.

An expert marskman, Amos had a valuable collection of revolvers. He also passed on all the guns given Roosevelt—one of the greatest hunters ever in the White House. If Amos refused to pass the gun—it was returned.

Billy Rowe Defender Quits N. Y. Police Post

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-6-54

NEW YORK — William "Billy" Rowe, noted newspaper columnist and New York City's only Negro deputy police commissioner, resigned last Thursday from the police post. P. 2

Rowe submitted his resignation in a letter to Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams, who accepted the resignation and thanked Rowe for services rendered the department during the past two years.

The 40-year-old Rowe, who plans to enter private business in the film industry, was named seventh deputy commissioner in August, 1951. He is known nationally for his column on the entertainment world, which appears weekly in the Pittsburgh Courier.

Youngest Man On Record To Acquire Post

33 NY

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A youthful Negro police lieutenant was named last week by Mayor Robert Wagner to replace ex-newsman Billy Rowe as seventh deputy police commissioner of the city of New York.

The new commissioner is Robert Mangum, 32, a police department career man who was a $5,230-a-year police lieutenant at the time of his appointment. In his new post he will earn $9,000 a year as a boss of "New York's Finest."

Commissioner Mangum is the youngest police deputy of any race ever to be sworn into office. Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams conducted the swearing in ceremonies. Sun 2-7-54

OTHER JOBS

His promotion climaxes a career of 11 years in the police department during which Mangum has served as a supervisor of Unit 5, Juvenile Aid Bureau, and in other jobs. He joined the force as a patrolman in 1942, was promoted to sergeant, Jan. 1, 1950 and to lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1951.

Mangum is the son-in-law of Walter Scott, former manager of the Hotel Theresa. He is married to the former Gladys Scott, and they have a 4-year-old son, Paul. Born in Petersburg, Va., he spent most of his childhood in New York after a short period of time in Detroit.

A veteran of World War II, he is a graduate of City College of New York and the Brooklyn Law School. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1949. Currently he is enrolled in graduate courses at New York university in sociology.

POLICE OFFICERS

Active in community affairs, Commissioner Mangum is the founder of the Guardians Association of police officers and a member of the New York Urban League, the 110th Street Community Center, the Bronx council of the New York Youth Board, Abyssinia Baptist church, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the Gaylords.

Mangum said he is interested in better relations between the police department and the community. He is the second Negro named to this post.

The first was Rowe, appointed two years ago by the then Mayor Vincent Impelliatterri. Rowe resigned two weeks ago to take a high executive position with a movie company, Federated Films, Inc. He worked as a liaison with minority groups, the same job Mangum will do, and received several citations for his intergroup and interfaith relations work.

NEGRO QUITS POST AS POLICE OFFICIAL

Times-Picayune, La.

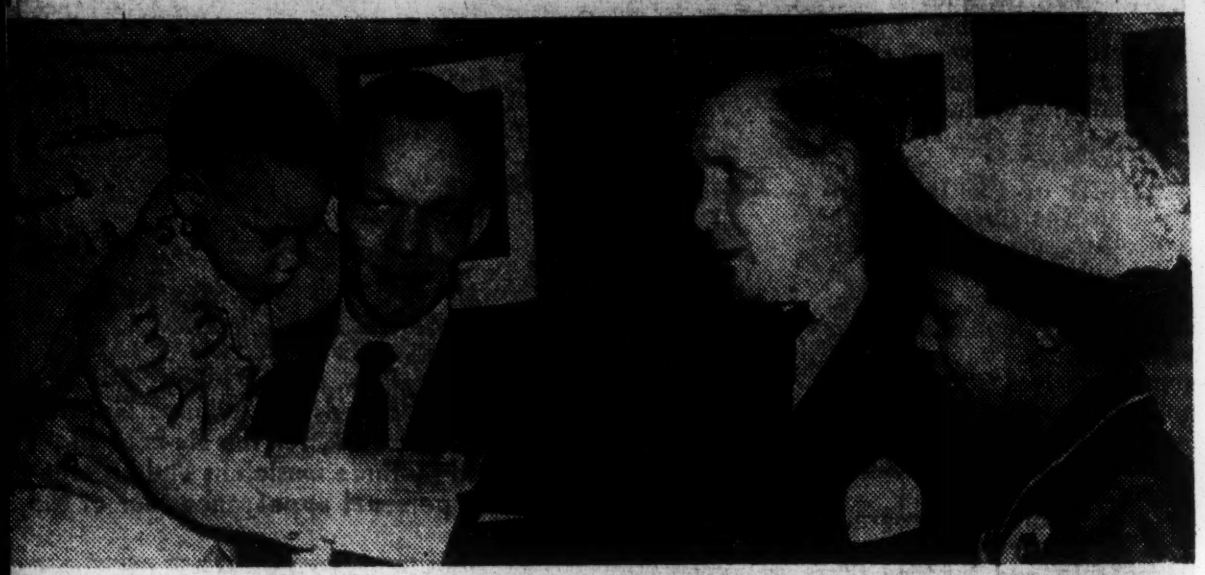
33 NY

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—William Rowe, only Negro ever appointed as a deputy police commissioner in New York city, resigned the $9000 a year post Friday to head a motion picture concern. Sun. 1-31-54

Rowe said in his letter of resignation he was assuming the presidency of Federated Films, Inc., which recently produced "The Joe Louis Story." The firm has offices in Chicago and Hollywood. P. 12

He said he was getting a "substantial increase" over his police salary and that pressure of responsibilities to his family caused him to forego a personal preference to continue in public service.

N.Y. Cop Now Commissioner



New Commissioner— Paul Mangum, 4½, shines the badge of his dad, Lieut. Robert J. Mangum, New York's newly appointed Seventh Deputy Commissioner. Looking on at Police Headquarters are Mrs. Gladys Mangum and Police Commissioner Adams. Mangum, a career policeman, succeeds Billy Rowe, who resigned the $9,000-a-year post.

Negro Police Officer Resigns

Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner William L. Rowe, the first Negro to become a Deputy Police Commissioner, sent his resignation yesterday to Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams. Commissioner Adams accepted it in a note expressing appreciation of Mr. Rowe's services.

Mr. Rowe said he resigned to become president of the Federated Films, Inc., of 156 W. 44th St., the corporation which produced the "Joe Louis Story." His salary as deputy commissioner was $9,000.

PAUL MANGUM, four and one-half years old, is shown shining the badge of his father, Lieutenant Robert J. Mangum. The youthful police lieutenant was recently appointed deputy police commissioner by Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City. Mangum is the seventh such commissioner to be appointed and he succeeds Billy Rowe, New York newsman in the post. — (N. Y. Daily News Photo)

Afro American
P. 13
Newark, N.J.
Sat 2-13-54

FIRST IN 50 YEARS—Officers William Hill, left, and E. L. Haynes, Wilmington's (N.C.) first officers of their race in more than 50 years, pay a call on T. C. Jervay, president of the Business and Professional Men's club, which spearheaded the drive for their appointment. (Photo by Howard)

Journal
Wilmington, N.C
P. 1
Sat. 5-1-54
33
N.C

NEW POLICE OFFICER — Wilmingtons' third Negro policeman to be appointed since last December is Geo. W. Davis, above. The first two officers have made a good record, according to police department officials, and are receiving wholehearted support from Negro and white citizens. — Howard Photo.

Small Town Hires 2 Negro Police Officers

BY EWEL CARTER

CLINTON, N.C. (ANP)-- This North Carolina city last week named two Negro officers to its police department, according to Police Chief E. L. Grumble.

The officers are James Lee Faison and Zack William Landis, the first members of their race to serve on the Clinton police force. They will begin their new duties on July 1, the police chief said.

Faison, who is a native of Rocksboro, N.C. is 29 years old, married, and a veteran of 28 months service in the U.S. Army. He was graduated from Fayetteville State Teachers College last year.

A native of Creedmoor, N.C. Landis is 25. He also attended Fayetteville State Teachers College for two years. He is a graduate of the American Detective School in New York City.

Burlington

FAMILY SCENE

Earl Berry Jr. says goodbye to his 6-month old daughter, Earldene, before going on duty. A policeman since 1949, Mr. Berry is 32 and a veteran of World War II. He served with the 899th Combat Engineer Battalion in Europe. Mrs. Berry is the former Roberta Cooke, of Burlington.

(Photos By Scott Henderson)

Police Chief In All-Negro N.C. Town Attacked, Cut

Special to Journal and Guide

TABORO, N. C.—The chief of the police force in North Carolina's all-Negro town of Princeville near here, was seriously cut last week when he tried to protect a white man from unprovoked attack.

Chief Jim Jones was brought to a local hospital Sunday morning suffering from knife wounds inflicted by a man identified as 'Professor' Jimmy Jackson of West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE PEACE officer was slashed about the stomach, writst and leg when he reportedly tried to keep 'Professor' Jackson from "jumping on" an unidentified white man.

Edgecombe county authorities joined in the search for the assailant who fled the scene of the attack and found him, after a four-hour search near Leggett.

He is being held in the county jail here pending outcome of Chief Jones' condition.

Lumberton Hires Negro Policemen

LUMBERTON, Oct. 31—For the first time in the history of the City of Lumberton, Negroes have been employed by the police department.

Police Chief W. M. Harris announced today that two men have been employed and will begin their official duties Monday. Both men are Lumberton residents.

Chief Harris said the two would work Monday, although their uniforms have not yet arrived. They have been sworn in by Judge W. B. Ivey and will work with full authority, although in training.

When they are finished with training, the two Negro police will patrol the South Lumberton area regularly and will have a police sub-station there with telephone call box.

Provisions for the two Negro policemen, Gerald ~~and~~ Regans, was made in the annual city budget this year and applicants for the job have been carefully screened for several months. As is department custom, they will be on probation until their training period is completed and will be assured of permanent jobs if they qualify in training.

Second Fire Captain Named At Ohio City

TOLEDO, O. — (ANP) — Promotion of the second Negro fire officer to the rank of captain was announced here last week.

Fire Lt. Robert D. Herron, 44, will become captain Jan. 16 and be assigned to a fire station located outside a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

The new captain was named to the fire department July 16, 194 He was promoted to fire lieutenant Sept. 1, 1951.

The first Negro to be made fire captain was Alfred Stuart, who has held the rank since July 16, 1952. He was named a lieutenant in 1948.

Toledo gets 2nd fire captain

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP)—Promotion of the second colored fire officer to the rank of captain was announced here last week.

Fire Lt. Robert D. Herron, 44, will become captain Jan. 16 and be assigned to a fire station located outside a predominantly colored neighborhood. He was named to the fire department in 1940 and made a lieutenant in 1951.

The first colored person to be made fire captain was Alfred Stuart, who has held the rank since 1952. He was named a lieutenant in 1948.

Negro Named Fire Capt.

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP)—Promotion of the second Negro fire officer to the rank of captain was announced here last week. Fire Lieut. Robert D. Herron, 44, will become captain Jan. 16.

Policewomen make too few arrests, shifted

TOLEDO, O. (ANP)—Lack of arrests in so-called colored night club districts resulted in the sudden transfer of an interracial policewomen team from the morals squad to the women's bureau.

The two officers, Nina Hunt and her white partner, Olive Casida, had made only 15 arrests, mostly for common drunkenness in the four months preceding the transfer, their superior officers said. They were the first of their sex in the Toledo police department to wear uniforms. On their new assignment in the women's bureau they were ordered out of uniforms into street attire.

Second Negro Lieutenant

TOLEDO, Ohio — Detective Sgt. Roy Shelton has been promoted to detective lieutenant, the first Negro policeman to achieve that rank under civil service here.

Shelton's promotion was made possible by the retirement of a veteran white detective, who will forego three weeks vacation by leaving the police department at this time.

A GRADUATE of Wilberforce and Ohio State Universities, Shelton is a veteran of fifteen years on the force.

The only other Negro to attain the rank of lieutenant was the late Detective Edward R. Harris, who died in 1949.

Retire police officer after 34 years duty

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — William Gordon, a policeman here 34 years, has retired. Gordon is on extended sick leave and vacation and his retirement date will become effective July 1.

His departure leaves four patrolmen, two policewomen and one detective lieutenant who are colored, in the Toledo police department.

Named Police Inspector at Columbus, Ohio

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—A Negro police captain here has become one of the highest ranking police officials of his race in the nation.

Capt. Harvey H. Alston's elevation to the rank of inspector, second highest police office in the city, became automatic upon the death of Inspector Thomas A. Scully.

Alston, 48, is widely known as one of two brothers in the city's safety services, the other being Fire Capt. Coy T. Alston.

Expressing regrets at the death of Inspector Scully, Alston said:

"I consider it (promotion) a very high honor. Uppermost in my mind, always, will be the public good and that of the Columbus police department."

Columbus has one of the highest ranking Negro fire department officers in the nation, in Battalion Chief Herman Harrison. The city also has three fire department captains—John C. Johnson, Carl R. Jones and Alston, and eight Negro lieutenants scattered throughout the fire department.

Alston entered the police department in 1937. He became a sergeant in 1946, lieutenant in 1948 and captain in 1952. All his promotions were results of civil service examinations. He missed becoming chief of police in examinations last spring by a narrow margin.

Prominent in civic and fraternal affairs, Alston is president, Frontiers club, a 32nd degree mason, NAACP member and serves on an Ohio State university juvenile research committee.

Married, his wife is Mrs. Fannie Alston; they have two children, Harvey Jr., 7 and June Frances, 9.

In Columbus, Ohio

Name Alston Inspector of Police Force

(Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The highest-ranking Negro police official in the nation is 48-year-old Harvey H. Alston, who last week became inspector of this city's vast police force.

He missed out earlier in the year as chief of police, following a civil service test, by a fraction of a point.

* * *

ALSTON, WHO joined the police force in 1937, rose from the ranks by dint of hard work. From patrolman, he advanced in regular stages to the vice squad, street sergeant, lieutenant and captain.

Alston, also the first Negro police captain in the city, became eligible for the position of inspector earlier this year. During a competitive examination for the appointment as police chief, he was edged out by George Scholer by .3 of a point.

Thus, Alston headed the qualified list for inspector . . . and when Inspector Thomas A. Scully died in a local hospital last week, Alston succeeded him.

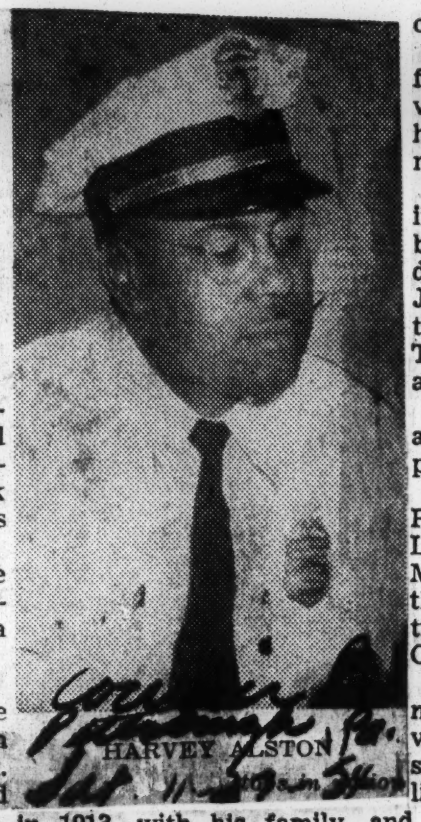
AS INSPECTOR, Alston will be charged with carrying out general supervision of the Police Department, under Chief Scholer's direction. When Scholer is out of the city . . . or away from active participation . . . Alston will take over as Acting Police Chief. In an exclusive statement to the Courier, Alston said:

" . . . Uppermost in my mind always, will be the public good and that of the Columbus Poilce Department."

This city, capital of Ohio, with a population of more than 300,000, is one of the major communities in the Midwest.

* * *

BORN IN Graham, N. C., in 1906, Alston came to Columbus in 1913, with his family, and finished elementary and high school.



HARVEY ALSTON

After working in the steel mills of Chicago and Gary, young Alston returned to the city in 1927 as an insurance salesman. With the depression, he joined the Ohio National Guard maintenance unit, working up from private in 1930 to captain in 1940.

In 1937, encouraged by Col. Hoard C. Gilbert of the ONG and a city policeman for twenty-seven years, Alston took both the police and fireman's examinations. He finished first in fire; eighth in police, but took the police appointment.

RECOGNIZED AS an expert on drugs and drug addicts, he also headed the Juvenile Bureau, starting in 1950.

Friends insist that much credit for Alston's sensational rise in the city's police department must go to State Auditor James A. Rhodes.

Rhodes, while Mayor of the city, cleaned up civil service and ordered the Civil Service Commission to appoint men and women from the list, without regard to race, color or sex.

It was only after this order went into effect, that Alston started moving ahead. He became sergeant, lieutenant and captain while Rhodes was in office.

QUESTIONED ABOUT his influence, Rhodes insists: "Harvey made the grade because he had the qualifications. He moved ahead on his own."

Alston lives with his charming wife, Fannie, in their Columbus home, along with two children, Francis, 9, and Harvey Jr., 7. He has two other daughters by a previous marriage. They are Mrs. Adelaide Bland and Mrs. Verna Jean Spann.

His brother, Coy T. Alston, is a captain in the local fire department.

THE NEW inspector is a Past Exalted Ruler of Franklin Lodge, IBPOEW, a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, president of the local Frontiers Club and a trustee of Second Baptist Church.

He is also a member of the newly created Ohio State University Research Committee, studying services to juvenile delinquents in state institutions.

Captain Harvey H. Alston Named to Inspector's Job

World Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 11-23-54
P. 1
P. 5

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) — A Negro police captain here has become one of the highest ranking police officials of his race in the nation.

Capt. Harvey H. Alston's elevation to the rank of inspector, second highest police office in the city, became automatic upon the death of inspector Thomas A. Scully.

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Prominent in civic and fraternal affairs, Alston is president, Frontiers club, a 32nd degree mason, NAACP member and serves on an Ohio State university juvenile research committee.

Married, his wife is Mrs. Fannie Alston; they have two children, Harvey, Jr., 7, and June Frances, 9.

Firemen file suit in Ohio

Afro-American
Sat. 11-27-54

Ask membership in locomotive union

NEW YORK — A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, announced that a suit was filed last week in the Federal Court in Cleveland Ohio, to vindicate the rights of colored firemen to membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Mr. Randolph stated that this is a test case and that the colored firemen and his organization are prepared to carry it all the way to the Supreme Court if that should prove necessary.

Baltimore, Md.

HE ADDED that his organization had retained the services of Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Washington, an attorney, to direct the litigation. Walter C. Kelley is acting as local counsel in Cleveland.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen represents both the colored and white locomotive firemen in collective bargaining with the various railroads, Mr. Randolph paid, but it refuses to admit colored men to membership.

In fact, he said it has an explicit provision in its constitution and by-laws forbidding colored people from becoming members.

Captain Harvey H. Alston Named to Inspector's Job

Daily World P. 1
33 Ohio

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) — A Negro police captain here has become one of the highest ranking police officials of his race in the nation.

Atlanta, Ga.

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Sun. 11-21-54

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Married, his wife is Mrs. Fannie Alston; they have two children, Harvey, Jr., 7; and June Frances, 9.

Four New Policemen Assigned To No. Tulsa

By Thelma T. Gorham

Part of a campaign promise made to the voters of North Tulsa by Police Commission-John W. Henderson was fulfilled Tuesday, Nov. 30, when four carefully screened and highly recommended young Negroes were sworn in and assigned to duty in the section of the city that has been most under-staffed in police officers.

A quota of eight new policemen, which would bring the total strength to 23 Negro patrolmen in North Tulsa, has been approved by the police commissioner. This week, out of a total of five new men hired for the police department, four were Negroes, whom Commissioner Henderson has approved as a part of his program to hire the finest young men available for the Tulsa police department. A fifth Negro, hired last week, is on leave to play professional football, and will begin active duty January 1.

All of the men were subjected to intensive screening by the Tulsa Urban league, and come highly recommended by M. M. Taylor, Urban league executive director, and other prominent citizens of the North Tulsa community. They were all hired strictly on their merits and without any "political pull" whatsoever.

Proud of New Men

"We are proud of these new officers," Chief of Police Joe McGuire declared this week.

Chief of Police Joe McGuire was particularly impressed with the new officers who passed the civil service tests, mental and physical examinations required by law and thorough background checks with "flying colors." "We are proud of these new officers," the police chief said. "They are the cream of the crop and we expect a lot of them." McGuire gave credit to the Tulsa Urban league for having done "an outstanding job of screening over 50 men to get these four."

The four new policemen, who will be assigned to duty as uniformed field patrol officers in radio patrol cars, are:

Herbert Herman Hunter, 23 years old a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, Tulsa, who lives at 776 East Queen street. A former B. T. W. Washington football star and pro football player, Hunter was born in Tulsa. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Herbert Hunter, formerly of Haskell. He has had to years of college training at Tennessee State university, where he also played on the grid team. A former Marine of two years' service, he is married and has two children, Albert M. and Brenda Joyce.

James Oliver Wimberly, 30, of 1105 1-2 North Lansing avenue, is a graduate and former basketball star of Booker T. Washington high school, Tulsa. He is a navy veteran of two years, ten months service. He is married to the former Naomi Williams, talented young pianist and television artist, and is the father of two children, Sherryl Ann and James Clayton.

James Hollis Jennings, 22 years old, who lives at 1065 North Madison avenue. He is a native of Tulsa and a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school of this city. He was graduated in the B. T. Washington class of 1948. He is married and has three children.

Lloyd Bryce Monroe, 26, 2631 North Quaker avenue, was formerly a mail carrier in Tulsa. He is a graduate of Lincoln high school, Kansas City, Mo. He spent three years as a student of the University of California at Berkeley, where he pursued a pre-med course with a major in physiology. Monroe spent 11 months in the Army Air corps. He is married and has one son, Lloyd B. Monroe, Jr., 17 months old.

Fifth to Start Jan. 1

A fifth officers who will not assume his duties until January 1, 1955 is Harold Turner, former Booker T. Washington grid star. He is on leave to finish out the season as a player with the championship professional Detroit Lions football team. Turner was hired last week. He has had three years of college training, two as a student at Tennessee State university and one year at Langston university.

After January 1, all of the new police officers will be assigned to the Police Training academy for an intensive course in modern police methods, under the direction of Captain Clinton E. Riggs, training officer.

The Police Training academy, which is held at Tulsa university, is conducted at the college level of study and courses, which accounts for the special emphasis that has been placed on securing men with at least a high school education for these positions, according to Capt. Riggs.

Meanwhile, the new rookie officers also will have access to one of the finest police libraries in the country to help them in their quest for law enforcemen tand related information. Moreover, Capt. Riggs emphasizes that every effort will be made to help them develop into the kind of officers who will be a credit to their race and their community.

ADDED TO NORTH TULSA'S 'FINEST' officers. They were photographed during swearing-in ceremonies this week at the office as the oath of office was being administered by Police Commissioner Henderson and Chief of Police Joe McGuire. From left to right, shown here are: Herbert Hunter, James Hollis Jennings, Herman Lloyd Bryce Monroe, James Oliver Wimberly, Tulsa Police department, and Chief of Police McGuire, Hen. Guire.

OFFICER UPPED; LIEUTENANT IS MADE SERGEANT

TULSA — A series of important changes in police personnel, training and services which will have direct bearing on police practices and protection in the North Tulsa area were instituted here this week by Police Commissioner John Henderson. Earlier, in a joint announcement by the new police commissioner and Police Chief Joe McGuire, Negro Detective, Lt. A. W. (Skippy) Berry had been reduced to the rank of sergeant and Officer John Smitherman, another Negro, had been promoted to detective sergeant.

Anent that action, Commissioner Henderson declared that there was "nothing personal" in the demotion of Berry. "He is a good officer," Henderson asserted in regard to the former police lieutenant. "But the equitable thing was to move Smitherman back up there because he also is a good officer."

To Emphasize Training Personnel

More emphasis on the training of personnel is being planned, the commissioner told an Oklahoma Eagle reporter this week. An indication of this new emphasis is noted in the move to create a captaincy in training and personnel.

The new captaincy, to which Capt. Clinton Riggs, a Northwestern university trained man and former Tulsa police Sergeant, has been recommended, will fill a long time need for specialized recruitment and training of personnel, according to Henderson. It will be the job of the new captain of training and personnel to recruit and train new personnel as well as to train personnel already in service, he said.

Plans are also being made to analyze and study practices of personnel in each specific department in order to make recommendations to prove more efficient service in all departments, the commissioner said.

One of the most far-reaching phases of the new commiissioner's plans, and one calculated to greatly improve police methods throughout the city of Tulsa, is the assignment of four officers to attend the Southwestern Homicide Investigators' seminar, May 24 to May 28, at Oklahoma City.

Scheduled to be held at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, the seminar staff will include a number of persons who are prominent in criminology throughout the state and nation. Counselors will include Wayne Harbolt, chief of detectives, Oklahoma City and Capt. Harry Stege, homicide detail, Tulsa police department.

Capt. Stege is one of the quartet of Tulsans who will attend the seminar. There will be no Negro officers in the group assigned to attend the seminar, but all Tulsa police officers, Negro and white, alike, will benefit from the training given at the seminar, according to the commissioner. "Those who attend will come back and pass on what they have learned in our local training program," he stated.

The subjects to be covered in the Homicide Investigator's seminar are all calculated to definitely step-up methods in homicide investigation and follow-up detail and hasten the decrease of unsolved crimes in Tulsa.

Some of the subjects to be covered are: police duties at scene of crime, viewing bodies, problems of identifying a body, functions of a medical examiner, identification of skeletal remains, differentiating accidental death, suicide and homicide, X-ray studies in establishing identity and manner of death, bodies recovered from fires, abortion, death of infants, poisoning (homicidal, suicidal, accidental), errors in homicide investigation, sexual perversion and homicide.

Tulsa Gets Four More Negro Police

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 4—Part of a campaign promise made to the voters of North Tulsa by Police Commissioner, John W. Henderson was fulfilled Tuesday, Nov. 30, when four carefully screened and highly recommended young Negroes were sworn in and assigned to duty in the section of the city that has been most understaffed in police officers.

A quota of eight new policemen, which would bring the total strength to 23 Negro patrolmen in North Tulsa, has been approved by the police commissioner. This week, out of a total of five new men hired for the police department, four were Negroes, whom Commissioner Henderson has approved as a part of his program to hire the finest young men available for the Tulsa police department. A fifth Negro, hired last week, is on leave to play professional football, and will begin active duty January 1.

All of the men were subjected to intensive screening by the Tulsa Urban League, and come highly recommended by M. M. Taylor, Urban league executive director, and other prominent citizens of the North Tulsa community they were all hired strictly on their merits and without any "political pull" whatsoever.

Proud Of New Men

"We are proud of these new officers," Chief of Police Joe McGuire declared this week.

NAACP Asks For Negro Firemen

Quiz of Mayor, Fire Commissioner Planned

Eagle Tulsa Oklahoma

A demand for Negro firemen in the Tulsa city fire department was issued this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People following a special meeting of local NAACP leaders. At this meeting the NAACP also declared its interest in quizzing the mayor and the fire commissioner on this subject and about what has happened to promises made in this connection.

In a statement made to the Eagle the NAACP spokesmen declared:

"The NAACP and the colored people of Tulsa want to know what are city officials going to do about their pre-election promises and post-election promises to hire Negro firemen.

"Before they were voted into office, the mayor, the fire commissioner and others personally told the Hungry Club, the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce and other groups of Negroes in North Tulsa that they definitely would employ colored firemen if they were elected.

"After getting into office, they repeated the promises.

"Today, six months have passed, and we still hear nothing more than promises. We are tired of statements; we want some action. To us, action means Negro firemen on duty."

The leaders cited the following sequence of what they call a "runaround" on the subject of Negro firemen in Tulsa:

After publicly declaring themselves in favor of Negro firemen, city officials hired 24 new white firemen, then told Negroes they had no more money. They asked them to wait until the new fiscal year began in July. Last July has come and gone, but so far nothing has been said about hiring Negro firemen.

Several Negroes have been screened, but no jobs have come up. The city has the names of Negroes interested in working for the fire department, but the city has done nothing about them.

Citing the fact that Oklahoma City has 12 colored firemen, and numerous cities throughout the South use Negro firemen, the NAACP leaders said:

"We are taxpayers, too. We deserve the right to jobs that are paid for by money collected as taxes. Therefore, we want the mayor and the fire commissioner to know that we have not forgotten their promises to hire Negro firemen in Tulsa."

Appointments fair, Cunningham says

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

The promotion of four colored officers to the rank of police inspectors and the placing of two others on civil service eligible list is evidence of the fairness of the present city administration. Sat. 1-9-54

This is what Civil Service Commissioner E. Luther Cunningham stated to the AFRO, on Monday. P. 22

The declaration was in response to a question raised last week by a newspaper as to whether or not the failure of the administration to include a colored officer among the seven promoted to police inspector was due to discrimination.

At the same time, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, who is pastor of Saint Paul's Baptist church, criticized the newspaper article as "An example of dishonest, yellow journalism. . . ."

Officers Lauded

The minister praised the policemen who were certified on the eligible lists established for police inspector, captain and lieutenant promotions.

These officers who have achieved positions on these eligible lists did so on a basis of proven ability in a fairly administered examination, the civil service commissioner declared.

He added: "It cost them nothing. They made no contribution to any ward leader. They did not have to demean themselves to obtain the favor of certain powerful political figures.

"They did not have to ask anyone either to intervene or intercede for them.

"They were adjudged eligible for the examinations. They entered the competition and they earned their certified rating."

Politics Seen

He said that in some sections of the press these facts had been distorted "for obvious political advantage.

"This is to me an example of dishonest journalism . . . . They seemingly would rather stress their biased political interest than report truthfully to the community the situation as it really is," the civil service commissioner concluded.

Criticism has been leveled at the police department with the implication that discrimination prevented the swearing in of Allen Ballard, who ranked ninth on the inspector's eligible list.

A total of seven inspectors was sworn in, and this fact was used as proof of discrimination.

Francis' Statement

Administrative Analyist John Francis of Managing Director Robert K. Sawyer's Office, confirmed Commissioner Cunningham's stand that both the examinations and appointments were fairly administered.

"Back in July, of this year, the budget for the Police Department was approved" Francis said.

"This approved budget cut the number of inspectors from 13 to 11. Of the 11 authorized inspectors four were permanent. Upon the establishment of the eligible list for this category, there were only seven vacancies. The first seven men were appointed.

He said the approved budget document is available for any citizen to inspect. It spells out the facts and the allocation of $71,280 for salaries for inspectors in the police department.

Results of the recent examinations for the rank of inspector in the police department were as follows:

William F. Quirk, Albert N. Brown, Howard R. Leary, Franklin P. Luckman, Albert J. Trimmer, John F. O'Neill, John J. Kelly, Dennis P. Rooney, Allen B. Ballard (colored), Robert J. Selfridge, Howard T. Kennedy, Joseph J. McGurk, Joseph E. Brennan, Howard R. Gatter, Albert E. DuBois, Harry J. Wilhere, William M. Stockman, William P. Britton, Joseph F. Halferty, John J. Hannan, Clarence F. Jones (colored), Aloysius F. Trevi, Theodore D. Mitchell, David H. Roberts, Leonard J. O'Regan, James F. Keane and Joseph P. Cunnane.

There were 458 applicants for the inspector's position.

Those earning a passing grade totaled 27, while 92 failed to report for the examination. After applying for the application, one policeman resigned.

Cunningham also indicated that some colored policemen are on the eligible lists for additional promotions in the Police Department.

Allen Ballard named inspector of police in Philadelphia

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA

Allen B. Ballard, 49, of Germantown, Thursday, was appointed an inspector in the Philadelphia Police Department, becoming the first person of his race to reach such a high post in the history of the department.

A member of the local police force since May 15, 1941, he had been made a deputy inspector from the rank of the lieutenancy on Dec. 23, 1953. A former Virginia Union star athlete, he is married to Mrs. Hilda Ballard, and has three sons, two of them now in the Army.

1st Negro In Penn. Patrol

Chron. 33
Phila. Pa.

HARRISBURGH, Pa—(I N S)—The first Negro Recruit in history of the Pennsylvania State police has been admitted to the organization's training school at Hershey.

He is John H. Dudley, 22 of Wilkes-Barre, the son of a coal miner and a veteran who served in Germany and Japan.

If Dudley passes the requirements of the training school he will become the first Negro State Trooper in the enforcement agency's 49 year existence.

Gov. John S. Fine said he was "most delighted" to learn that a racial barrier has been shattered.

First Negro Studies To Be Pa. State Policeman

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(INS)—The first Negro recruit in the history of the Pennsylvania State Police has been admitted to the organization's training school at Hershey. P. 3

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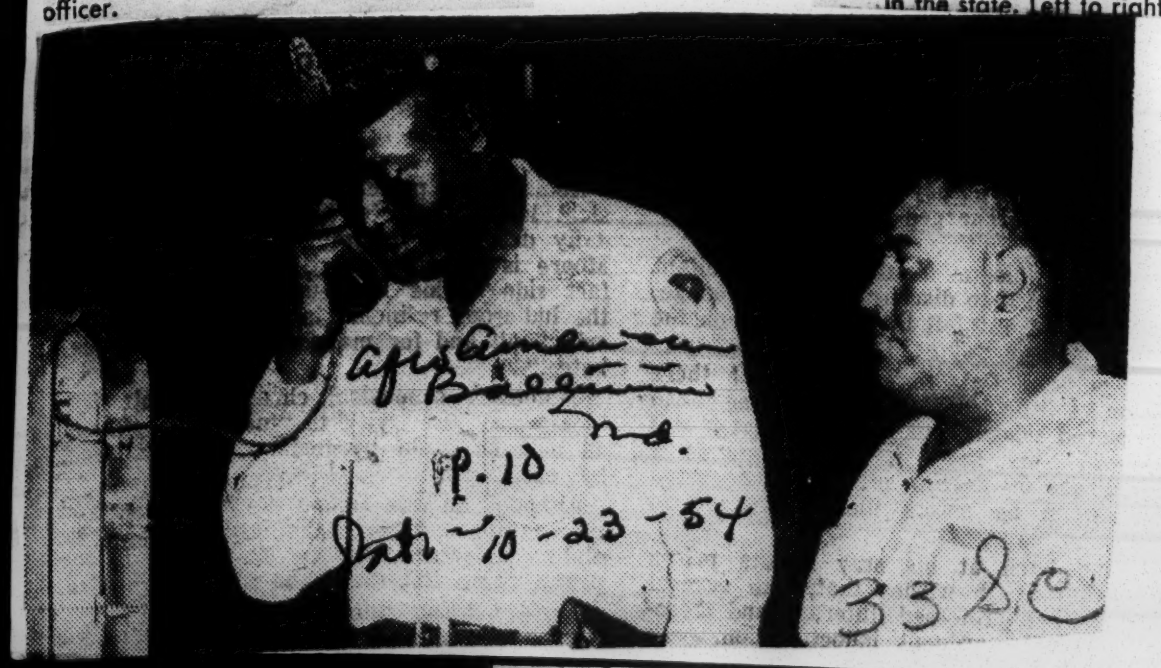
LADY POLICEMEN — These women, among the 12 recently appointed by the traffic bureau of the Spartanburg police department, are (from left), at top Mrs. Ruby B. Epps of 250 Cudd st., Mrs. Mattie L. Nichols of 258 Cudd st. (lower), Mrs. Cora B. Taylor of 211 Young, and Mrs. Mrs. Inez Jones of 366 Concord st.

FIREMEN—Discussing a technical problem are four members of Columbia's all-colored fire station. They are housed in a $150,000 building, one of the most modern in the state. Left to right: A. Coles, Oscar Donaldson. T. L. Jones, and B. F. Frazier.

CALLING IN—Officer G. L. Eleazer, veteran of six years on the police force, checks in by phone with headquarters. With him is John H. Wilson, also a police officer.



4 policewomen assigned to duties in Spartanburg

Afro American

33 S.C.

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — Four colored women were among the 12 policewomen recently appointed and assigned to traffic duty here.

P. 13

The new policewomen have taken up duties at four of the city's schools. They are:

Mrs. Ruby B. Epps, graduate of Cowpens high school, and mother of one child, Carolynn Epps. She has been a local resident for 15 years, residing at 250 Cudd st.

Mother Of Four

Mrs. Mattie L. Nichols is the wife of George Nichols and mother of four children, George, Herbert, Norma and Charles. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jenkins, Mrs. Nichols lives at 256 Cudd st.

Mrs. Cora B. Taylor, native of Spartanburg, lives at 211 Young st., with her two small children. She is a graduate of Carver high school.

Aug 54

Mrs. Inez Jones, a native of Greenville, is a graduate of Bettis Junior college in Trenton, and the mother of three sons. The family lives at 368 Concord st.

West Tenn. Negro Appointed Marshal

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—A Negro was appointed deputy U.S. marshal for west Tennessee today.

Raymond Lynom, a florist, is probably the first member of his race to hold such a position here since Reconstruction Days.

Negro Named Deputy, Then Chief Resigns

Courier p5

Pittsburgh Pa.

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—A veteran Negro Republican last week was appointed deputy U. S. marshal for West Tennessee, and the white chief deputy marshal subsequently resigned in protest. Sat. 7-24-54

The new marshal is Raymond Lynom, Memphis florist, who has the support of George W. Lee, Negro GOP leader in this state.

Immediately after the announcement of Lynom's appointment, Clifford J. West resigned.

Resignation in order

Over the bitter objection of the chief deputy, a Memphis florist, Raymond Lynom has been named a deputy by William E. Smith, the new Republican - appointed United States Marshal of West Tennessee.

Deputy Lynom has taken over a post that had been kept lily-white without exception since Reconstruction days.

Chief Deputy Marshal Clifford J. West, a former chief of the West Tennessee Highway Patrol, immediately announced his resignation with the comment:

"I told Bill Smith that if he hired a colored deputy I would be through and I am through."

It's good that he resigned.

His trouble was that as chief deputy, West wanted to dictate appointments in his own office, an unheard of procedure.

Any time a mere deputy thinks he has the right to tell the chief whom to hire, he's clearly out of line.

He should have been fired.

Negro Policeman At Grand Prairie

GRAND PRAIRIE, Texas — Henry Redmon, 35, is Grand Prairie's first Negro policeman. Redmon, who will be assigned mostly to night duty, is a patrolman in Grand Prairie's fast growing Negro residential area (Dalworth Park) south of Jefferson Boulevard and west of the downtown district.

Mayor John W. Daugherty said Redmon's employment increased the Grand Paririe police department to twenty-six men.

Swear In Negro Cops In Tyler

TYLER, Texas — Two Negroes were recently sworn in as patrolmen to become the first members of the race to serve on this city's police force.

Willie Johnson, 33, and Ira Brown, 29, both Tyler citizens, were slated to assume their duties as policemen the end of last week.

Police Chief Duncan Butler said he planned to start the officers by assigning each to a patrol car with a white officer "so they can get the feel of it and learn how the departments operates."

The two officers will probably be assigned a patrol car together after their preliminary training. They will patrol the Negro areas of the city.

The employment of the two men was authorized by the city commission.

Patrolman Johnson holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Butler College and was motor truck operator prior to joining the force. He served 28 months in the Army. His fellow officer has six years of Army service and was a freshman at Texas College when he was appointed to the force.

EARL WILLIAMS

The 2nd Negro Detective For Houston Is 'In'

HOUSTON — Earl "Scobie" Willims, local police officer has been promoted to the rank of "Detective" on the local force according to an announcement this week by the civil service. Mr. Williams' promotion gives Houston two Negro law enforcement officers with the rank of detective.

Detective Williams was a member of the first Negro police officer's school held here in 1948. He is a former Jack Yates and Texas Southern University football, basketball and track star. Williams was an all-around athlete and was selected on the all-state softball teams a number of years in the forties.

Of the 110 taking the exam for detective, Mr. Williams finished 13 in the group. He is considered a smart sleuth and has been instrumental in solving some very tough homicide cases here.

He is married to the former Ledessa Banks, also formerly of TSU. The couple lives at 4749 Brinkly Street with their two children.

T. I. Blakley is the other Negro detective on the force.

POLITICAL

34 1954

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Neither of Tennessee's candidates for Governor, Frank Clement, incumbent, and ex-Governor Gordon Browning have announced their stands on the segregation issue. Judge Raulston Schoolfield of Hamilton County's Criminal Court and purportedly an advocate of separate schools, may enter the field as a candidate, himself, if the two favorites for the Aug. 5 primary fail to announce their position. Courier P.7

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Sat. 8-5-54

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Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

PINE BLUFF—Atty. Harold Flowers' all-out support of Senator John L. McClellan in his bid for renomination in Arkansas last week brought plenty of lifted eyebrows. Flowers' ardent plea for McClellan is believed to have influenced several voters and was an important factor in the Senator's narrow margin of victory. Courier P.7

* * *

DURHAM, N. C.—C. E. Boulware and James T. Taylor, both college professors, are among seven nominees for a vacancy on the Durham City Board of Education.

Three other Negroes, A. T. Spaulding, G. W. Cox, insurance men, and J. H. Wheeler, banker, are also being mentioned.

Mrs. C. R. Hauser and C. B. Sessoms are the white candidates.

Sat. 8-7-54

* * *

SHREVEPORT, La.—Dr. C. O. Simpkins, local dentist, polled 4,582 votes in last Tuesday's Democratic primary election as the first Negro to seek a position on the Caddo Parish School Board. Dr. Simpkins was last in a field of six candidates.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Six File for Office

SEATTLE, Wash.—Six Negroes have filed for places on the coming primary ballot here. In the Thirty-seventh District, Benjamin F. McAdoo and William Henry Hawkins, Democrats, and Robert V. Hargrove and Hercules F. Anderson, Republicans, seek nomination to the State Legislature, while former legislative member Charles M. Stokes filed for the Senate. In the Thirty-third District, Isaiah Edwards, Democrat, has filed for the State Legislature.

Courier P.6 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—A white pastor has backed a Negro in his campaign to become the first of his race to be elected to the North Little Rock City Council.

Rev. John Wilson said from the pulpit of the Roso City Methodist Church that he would vote for Roland Smith as a "calm, casual endorsement of a principle."

Sat. 8-14-54

Georgia's Negro Democrats, meeting recently in Atlanta under the auspices of the Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, failed for the first time in nine years to agree upon the support of a candidate in the current race for Governor.

* * *

Atlanta's John Wesley Dobbs will return to the political arena of Georgia, Aug. 21, with a state-wide Civic-Political League meeting in Macon . . . The meeting may throw either light or darkness on present gubernatorial races!

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

*** In Memphis, Tenn., "Old Guard" Republicans were victorious in the recent primaries. Atty. B. L. Hooks topped all other candidates in the race for State Representative and Lieut. George Lee was the leading state committee candidate. Mr. Hooks is a Memphis attorney and Mr. Lee is a long-time GOP stalwart.**

Pittsburgh, Pa.

*** Atty. Roger M. Yancey of Newark became the fifth Negro appointee in the office of the Attorney General, Trenton, N. J., when he was sworn in as a deputy last week by U. S. Attorney General Grover C. Richman Jr.**

Sat. 8-21-54

34 1954

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

TOLEDO, Ohio—Two Negroes . . . a Democrat and a Republican . . . will seek nominations for State Representative next Tuesday in the primary elections. The aspirants are:

WILLIAM N. THOMAS, an attorney, seeking nomination on GOP ticket.

Courier

RUPERT STOKES seeking nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Date 5-1-54

Of the two men, Thomas is considered to have the stronger chance. He is one of five endorsed for five places on the GOP slate. Stokes has his party's blessings, but he is one of eleven persons endorsed for five positions. Lucas County has never elected a Negro to the Ohio General Assembly.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEDFORD, Va. — One Negro candidate is among twelve parents seeking election to the Town Council here on June 8. He is the Rev. S. S. Sutton, pastor of Washington Street Baptist Church. In addition to his pastoral duties, the Rev. Mr. Sutton is actively interested in the educational, economic and civic advancement of his race and the residents of the town.

* * * P. 7

ATLANTA, Ga.—The trusty "right arm" of Georgia Republican Chairman William (Bill) Shartzer in getting around the Southern Empire State . . . building up the party and contacting prospective district and state candidates . . . is none other than this city's W. J. Shaw, affectionately known as Georgia's "Mr. Republican."

* * *

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Taylor C. Hayes, 46-year-old civic and business leader, announced last week as an independent candidate for the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature. Hayes, vice president of T. H. Hayes Funeral Home, oldest Negro business firm in the state, told the Courier: "I believe Negroes should have a part in making the laws we live by." A Wilberforce graduate, former football coach at LeMoyne, a 32nd-degree Mason, an Elk, a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, he served for three years as president of the National Negro Funeral Directors' Association. Dr. J. E. Walker announced support of Hayes by a large group of outstanding leaders.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The May 4 Democratic primary will see a Negro entered in the contest of twenty-eight candidates for seven seats in the House of Representatives from Jefferson County, it was learned here last week.

The lone Negro candidate is 50-year-old Arthur D. Shores, prominent attorney. He's first Negro to run for office since Reconstruction Days.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Miss Roberta Church, national minority groups representative, U. S. Department of Labor, will visit in Baton Rouge May 4 and 5 and in this city May 6 and 7. She will be guest of the Rev. Nathaniel Williams, minority group consultant, Louisiana State Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

COLUMBUUS, Ohio — Ohio's primaries have passed . . . and out of the voting came six Negroes GOP winners . . . and no Democrats. More significant is the fact that Republicans nominated EVERY NEGRO they named, while the Democrats, who named three . . . failed to nominate even one.

Negro Republicans who won out follow:

Hon. Harry Davis, Cleveland, re-nominated for State Senate.

Courier

Francis Young, Cleveland, nominated for Congress, Twenty-first District.

P. 7

Hon. Perry B. Jackson, Cleveland, Municipal Court to Common Pleas Court judge.

Fred Bowers, Dayton, State Representative.

Bruce McClure, Cincinnati, re-nominated for State Representative.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Thomas, Toledo, State Representative.

Biggest disappointment was failure of Democrats to nominate John Holly for Congress from Cleveland's heavily Negro-populated Twenty-first District.

Date 5-15-54

PORTLAND, Ore.—Fred L. Baker, a local resident for eight years; an active member of the Urban League and the NAACP, has announced his candidacy for State Representative from the city's Seventh District.

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Executive Committee has clamped the "no politics" participation on its members, including Attorney A. T. Walden and Miles G. Amos. Walden has been named parliamentarian for the group.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Jackson V. Acox, who registered a "first" here last week, when he was sworn in as one of three staff investigators by the new District Attorney, is active in local politics as secretary of the Orleans Parish Progressive Voters' League. He has been assigned to an official car with two-way radio.

* * *

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Judge John Matthias, nominated to the Ohio Supreme Court bench in one of the most smashing elections upsets in Buckeye history, received more support from this newspaper than any other in the state. We supported him because of his excellent record of justice and fair play.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Voters of Republican persuasion are making every effort to bring in the name . . . this week . . . of Judge Perry B. Jackson of the Municipal Court. Jackson is seeking elevation to Common Pleas Court. He has been endorsed by two daily newspapers, The News and The Plain Dealer.

Courier * P. 7 34

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Eight race leaders filed last week for election to the Garland County Democrat Committee in this summer's primaries. Five will seek seats from Second Ward . . three from Fifth Ward . . . both with heavy Negro populations. Running in Second Ward are Mrs. Lula Ezielius, A. J. Eden, Thomas Pepers, A. L. Logan and A. L. Harris. In Fifth Ward . . . Mrs. Datie Henderson, Mrs. Winnie Graves, George E. Brown. All will have white opponents.

Pittsburgh *, Pa.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—When State Auditor Rhodes won the Republican nomination for Governor, political observers say that he cut deep into the Negro vote. Said Rhodes, as he checked the figures: "I'm going to go deeper into this important segment of voters."

Meanwhile, local Democrats are starting a new movement among their young voters, with a meeting scheduled at American Legion Hall this week.

Date * 5-8 * 54

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—George W. Lee, insurance executive and nationally-known Republican leader, was appointed to a regional position in the Eisenhower Administration's Small Business Administration. Lee, a director of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, said he would accept the appointment. The local business leader has been advised that the committee selection is limited to outstanding business men of the nation.

* * *

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Negro political leaders are of the opinion that their lot will be strengthened regardless of what the outcome will be in this week's elections.

34 1954

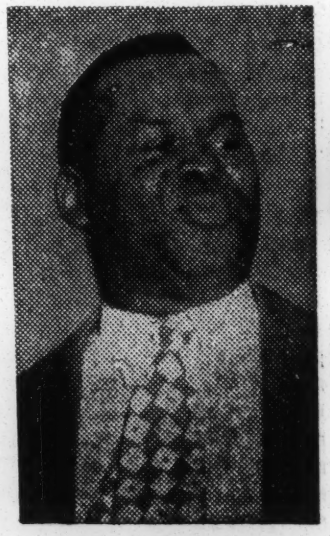
Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1954

Politics USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES of Birmingham, Ala., author of the daily syndicated column "This Morning," a supposed "essence" of the Dixie white Protestant mind, comments dubiously on the announcement that Atty. Arthur Shores has qualified as the first minority candidate for the State Legislature in seventy years.

With reference to the Birmingham barrister, Mr. Graves suggests: ". . . would Shores be his own mouthpiece from Jefferson, or mouthpiece of the NAACP? I think a number of white people would vote for him if they had assurance on that, for he is a man of intelligence and fine character, native-born, educated, widely popular."



REV. SHEPARD
. . . he's "with" the Mayor

THE BATTLE to amend the Home Rule Charter of Philadelphia has not only brought about a cleavage among white Democrats, but also among Negroes.

Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander and the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Commissioner of Records, "go along" with Mayor Joseph H. Clark Jr. as opposed to any amendments.

The recent debate between the Rev. Mr. Shepard and Austin Norris, who seeks to amend the charter, was a center of conversational intensity last week. The debate, already presented in the Philadelphia edition of the Courier, may be on the air waves and TV by the time you read this report.

IN CROWLEY, La., David L. May, principal of Ross High School, and Joseph A. Pete, barber shop proprietor, have become the first members of the minority to qualify as candidates for the office of City Councilman. Their hats are in the ring for the April 15 elections.

MANCHESTER'S (Ga.) Democratic Party Chairman James S. Peters predicts that the U. S. Supreme Court will render a four-to-four split decision on the jim-crow cases and that Chief Justice Warren will excuse himself from participation. Is this Southern Democratic hope or hokum?

* * *

DIXIE DEMOCRATS cling to Thomas Jefferson as the "daddy" of their party and originator of "states rights" philosophy. They quote him often on that point (especially making reference to an obesrvation he made in 1816 at the age of 73).

They ignore what a more vigorous Jefferson said upon the occasion of his presidential inauguration in 1801: ". . . bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression."

* * *

THE OHIO SCENE: Saxbey gets first jump on Bender . . . Governor Lausche (embracing Ike in D. C.) makes good wire copy . . . Rhodes queries Lausche about a supposed 22,539 "friendship whiskey deal" . . . Burke opposes the Bricker amendment . . . Rep. Fred Bowers of Dayton mending fences in effort to lead GOP ticket again . . . Lawrence Payne playing master cards (close to the vest) in staying out of congressional race . . . Is John Holly's entry mere window-dressing for Boss Frank?

* * *

ONE OF THE REASONS Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court has not yet been confirmed is that Southern Senators are "hedging." They fear he won't vote their way on the controversial school segregation issue.

Politics USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

CHICAGO—Illinois is slated for big Federal appointments for Negroes, it was rumored in political circles here this week. Among names in hopper were Atty. William Booker, long-time Republican, and Representative Charles Jenkins, whose terms up in Illinois Assembly soon.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Virginia's Tenth Congressional District might lose GOP representative because of factional differences concerning Senator McCarthy's political value. One side ignoring his successees in Maryland in 1950 . . . Connecticut . . . and his own Wisconsin in '52.

WASHINGTON—GOP leaders are examining one more handicap in proposal teams to debate which party has done most for Negroes. A majority of GOP's best speakers are Federal employees and governed by Hatch Act. How to get around restrictions being studied.

NEW ORLEANS—Mrs. Moweaner W. Mauldin, 36, announced her candidacy last week for State Representative from Ninth Ward. She is first Negro woman to seek political office in history of First Congressional District. Mother of two children, she is a junior at Xavier.

* * *

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Allen Morgan, former vice president of Ohio League of Republican Clubs, who has battled his county chairman openly and behind closed doors, cleared him for Federal appointment this week. This is big time.

* * *

WASHINGTON—Democrats have come up with most appealing campaign issue in $700 wage-tax exemptions for low-income carners. It is proposal that Republicans fear to oppose, even though enactment would increase budget deficit. Funny thing though . . . during twenty years of Democratic rule, Democrats ignored this issue completely.

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga.—When the Republican Central Committee meets next month to elect a chairman to replace Gen. Elbert Tuttle, who is now counsel of the Treasury Department, it will run into a hornet's nest. Republicans of the area want to make sure that a "big" man, comparable to Mr. Tuttle, is elected and that the party won't sink to a low level of all-out patronage "deals."

Politics USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

KINGSTON, Jamaica — J. E. D. Carberry, senior Puisne Judge of Jamaica, has been appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica, in succession to Englishman Sir Kenneth O'Connor, who has been shifted by London to Kenya. Carberry, born in Grenada, has made history by being the first Negro appointed to that high office in Jamaica.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Backing Jimmy Roosevelt in his race for Congress are Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins and Day Allen. Fay Jackson, whose name was used by mistake last week in this column, is an outstanding Republican and her name is up for a big government post.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A possible field of four candidates seeking the Fifth District Congressional spot, lessens the chance of anyone unseating James C. Davis, widely known for his "racist" and ultra-conservative views. The men in race—Ex-Mayor Roy LeCraw of Atlanta and Wyman C. Lowe are from Fulton County. Atty. Morris Abram, who might run, is also from the same county. Davis, from DeKalb County, profits by unit voting.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Democrats will see the fur fly when a leading Republican woman whom Governor Lausche picked, is appointed to the Cosmetology State Department. She goes to work this week. Her initials . . . E. A.

NEW YORK—Chalk up one more debit for the Negro side of the political ledger in this city. Last week the announcement was made that an Italian had been named to the post of Deputy Commissioner of Correction. This spot, according to grapevine, was to have gone to former Deputy Housing Commissioner Fred Weaver.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Among eight candidates qualified to run for Mayor here in a recall election is a Negro newspaper publisher, Curtis Hyatte. Mr. Hyatte said, however, that he has not yet decided if he will make the race. Election date: May 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harold A. Odom Sr. of Fort Worth, Tex., has been appointed Racial Relations Officer in the Public Housing Field Office at Fort Worth.

Odom, 37, and a graduate of Prairie View, is a charter member of his city's Negro Chamber of Commerce . . . is first Negro member of Board of Directors of Metropoli-

tan YMCA, does a daily broadcast and operates a retail flower shop. He's married and the father of three sons.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Candidacy of Judge John Mattias for State Supreme Court Judge is gaining widespread support of Negro voters. 'Tis said that Mattias had done more to improve race relations thany any other judge in years.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—City Councilman Charles Carr is heading the campaign of John O. Holly, who is making a stiff bid for the Democratic nomination to Congress. He's a dangerous candidate . . . and his campaign is gaining headway weekly.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Gordon Browning, former Governor of Tennessee and seeking the Democratic nomination in August, is now running on a pro-segregation platform with the following stand: "The instinct of racial purity was planted in the breast of both races by God Almighty, and accounts for the overwhelming urge within both for separate activities."

Courier P.7

Bill Hendrix, former Ku Klux Klan grand dragon, has announced that he will run for the governorship of Florida on a platform against the mixing of races in the schools. Hendrix said that if he is elected he will recommend that "every Negro who wants to go to white schools be shipped to Minnesota."

Pittsburgh Pa

Roy V. Harris, Georgia's "governor-maker," has called on voters to purge all candidates who do not indicate that they are for segregation.

Sat 10-12-54

U. S. Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana in bidding for Negro votes, says, "I have fought to maintain our Constitution. I was accused of being against the Negroes of my state, and the Lord only knows that I am not."

* * *

Representative Pat Sutton, seeking the Tennessee Democratic nomination to the seat now held by Senator Estes Kefauver, says that he will support any "legislation to correct the injustice done to the Negro and to the white by the decision of the Supreme Court."

* * *

Chicagoans are whispering that GOP friends of Senator Christopher C. Wimbish, former Third Ward Democratic Committeeman ousted by Representative William L. Dawson in his "purge," would like to put him up as an opponent of the Democratic leader.

* * *

H. D. Montieth, physician-banker and native Columbian, is a candidate in the Richland County, S. C., race for the State General Assembly.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

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Courier P.7

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Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The Perry Howard faction of the Republican party for many years called the official GOP in Mississippi, but recent losers of the name to the so-called lily-white faction, has taken on a new name.

The party will be known from now on as the Black and Tan Grand Old Party.

P. 7 Courier

* * *

COLUMBUS, Ohio—People here in this city are calling the Rev. Archibald Carey of Chicago, alternate delegate to the United Nations . . . a real prophet. During a speech here one week before the High Court acted, Carey told word for word what the Supreme Court would do. It was uncanny!

Sat

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mercer M. Mance made history here recently by being the first Negro ever to be nominated to run for a judgeship in this state.

Pittsburgh Pa

Mance will run for Superior Court No. 3 on the Democratic ticket. The local attorney is managed by his friend, Dr. Ralph Handley . . . and is getting surprisingly enthusiastic support from Republicans. If elected, he would serve the people of Indiana well.

MERCER M. MANCE

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Insiders are whispering that if the administration would consider Thurgood Marshall for a top Federal judgeship . . . now . . . that Negroes throughout the country would hail the action.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Matt Anderson, well-known local politician, won the Democratic nomination for State Legislature from the First Legislative District here Tuesday. He had organization support. The Rev. S. Amos Brackeen, fighting pastor of a local church, running independently on the Democratic ticket for the same position in the Fifth District, was defeated. He polled 1860 votes.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

* Edward B. Law has entered the race for county tax receiver in Savannah, Ga.

* **Several prominent Atlanta "Roosevelt Democrats" who visited Washington, D. C., recently, confessed last week that the nation's capital has a "changed air" and observed that President Eisenhower "must be a man of his word" on improving things.**

Courier P.7

* James H. Browne, Atlanta Life Insurance Company executive, has been named chairman of the Kansas City, Kansas Civil Service Commission.

Pittsburgh Pa

* **Lucas County (Ohio) Sheriff William Hirsch of Toledo has named John Landry, ex-insurance agent, to his staff of deputies.**

* In Ohio Maynard Dickerson and Johnny Holly are running around seeking someone who will take a state job.

Sat. 6-19-54

* **Mrs. Marjorie Jackson, has been named a candidate for co-leader of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker. She has the backing of the regular Democratic organization.**

* **Two Negro** Democrats and one Republican were nominated for Assembly seats in California primary races. Augustus Hawkins, Democratic nominee, was also the GOP nominee in the Sixty-second District over GOP rival Atty. Walter Gordon Jr. Lucius Lomax copped the Democratic nod in the Sixty-third and Atty. Rayfield Lundy took the GOP nomination in the Fifty-fifth District.

* **Atty. B. L. Hooks, 29, and William C. Weathers, 42, Universal Life Insurance Company agent, both of Memphis, have announced themselves candidates for the GOP nomination to the Tennessee State Legislature.**

Voters And Newspapers, Yes; Candidates, No

IN MAY the Democrats will have a primary to nominate their candidates. If Alabama were politically normal, there would be a Republican primary on the same day in the same place. Then, in the November election, the Democratic nominees would run against the Republican nominees. But Alabama is abnormal with its one-party system and there will be no GOP primary in May. An evidence of this Alabama abnormality is that the GOP has decided to forego a primary and, instead, to nominate its November candidates by the convention method.

This decision was made for reasons that are as plain as a pikestaff: the state's GOP recognized that a primary would be useless since the main show will be under the Democratic top and the great mass of Alabamians will be there.

p. 4 ★

THEREFORE, the GOP will nominate its candidate by means of a convention. Although the convention method choice proclaims the obvious weakness of the GOP in local Alabama politics, there is nothing disreputable about the convention method.

In fact, some two-party states, such as Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, New York, do their nominating by convention instead of a voters' primary.

Furthermore, there is the obvious fact that presidential candidates are nominated, not by primaries, but by convention.

Wed. 2-17-54

FEW people realize it, but Alabama law invests the state executive committees of the Democrats and GOP with such large powers that, if they chose, they would have *no primaries at all.*

If the State Democratic Executive Committee wished, it could, for example, nominate Sparkman and Folsom without consulting any voter.

The Advertiser considers that Alabama has returned in large measure to the two-party system on the presidential level, but that the two-party system obviously has not taken root when it comes to electing governors, senators and sheriffs.

The Hill-Sparkman Democratic Executive Committee, the lawful dictatorship of the Democratic Party, evidently agrees with our view that Alabama has become doubtful territory in presidential elections. In trying to nip this in the bud, the committee recently turned the crank on a stiff new provision that unless you voted for Sparkman for vice-president in 1952, you cannot be a candidate this year.

When the same thing arose on the national scene, Adlai Stevenson made the barbed statement that it would have been better if nobody had ever mentioned loyalty pledge. But there is no *question of the Alabama committee's legal power to crack down on those who refused to support Sparkman.*

★

HOWEVER, that applies only to candidates. The committee was afraid to bar the 150,000 who voted for Ike. They can vote, but they can't run for office.

One illustrative result of this is that the Negro lawyer, Arthur Shores, is running for the legislature in Birmingham, but Gessner McCorvey, of Mobile, cannot run for the committee because he did not vote at all in the '52 presidential election.

Or, to take a case closer at hand: E. D. Nixon, a former state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been duly qualified to run for the Montgomery Democratic Committee, but Banker Jim Flowers cannot run for re-election to the Montgomery school board in the primary because he voted for Ike.

★

THUS we see that candidates are barred from the primary, but that voters and newspapers, a majority of which supported Ike, are welcome to participate.

This is at least practical because there is no feasible means of imposing security-risk tests on voters and there would be no way to hold an election unless the newspapers performed their function.

In most American states, voters split their ballots between candidates of the two parties and it is commonplace to see a newspaper supporting a Democratic candidate for senator and a GOP candidate for governor. This Americanism is said by some to be undemocratic in a Republican country.

Wed. 2-17-54

Politics

USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Coyness L. Ennix, local attorney, has qualified to run for the Tennessee State Legislature from Davidson County. He is the lone Negro among forty-four candidates seeking one of the six positions which will be contested for in the Aug. 5 primary.

Atty. Ennix

LITTLE ROCK—W. L. Jarrett, Mrs. L. Routon, Mrs. E. E. Fisher and Thad D. Williams become the first Negroes to run for membership on the Pulaski County Democratic Committee in the primary to be held in August.

* * *

NEW YORK—Selection of Atty. Oliver D. Williams, prominent Brooklyn lawyer, as the Sixth A. D. organization's candidate for the State Senate was announced last week by Assemblyman Betram Baker, head of the United Action Democratic Association.

* * *

WASHINGTON—The American Civil Liberties Union urged President Eisenhower last week to consider vetoing a bill amending the Virgin Islands Organic Act, asserting that the bill "strikes us as an unwarranted retreat from the principles of self-government and the responsibility of the elected representative of the people in favor of the powers of a governor appointed by the President and subject to no local control."

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gubernatorial candidate Charles Gower made a direct bid for the vote of the Georgia Negro when he declared: "I am willing to state that I am glad to have the support of the colored people of Georgia." No other candidate has made such a straight bid.

Senator Archibold

* * *

NEW YORK—State Senator Julius A. Archibold will seek renomination in the September Democratic primary in Manhattan's Twenty-first Senate District despite Tammany Hall's recent designation of another candidate to succeed him.

* * *

SHREVEPORT, La.—Dr. C. O. Simpkins, local dentist, is seeking election to the Caddo Parish School Board in the Democratic primary this week.

* * *

ST. GEORGE'S—Second election to be held under the franchise granting this colony universal adult suffrage will be held in September, and already political parties are girding themselves for the battle. Main political leaders are the Hon. Eric Gairy, with candidates in every constituency, and the Hon. T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E. If he is elected, he will have a record of thirty years unbroken service.

Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1954

Politics USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

ALEX L. HERMAN, Mobile (Ala.) insurance executive, is running for county committeeman in Ward Seven in the Democratic primary. The Negro registration outnumbers that of the whites in his area.

THE MICHIGAN House State Affairs Committee shelved the Crampton Bill for the remainder of this session, thus knifing FEPC. Two Democrats voted for the bill, six Republicans opposed it. Courier P.7

William Brooks, top, named by Columbus Mayor Sensnebrenner to the Civil Service Commission talks over a few things with State Auditor Rhodes, GOP nominee for Ohio's Governorship.

EISENHOWER will have an opportunity to appoint thirty new Federal jurists if Congress approves legislation creating thirty new U. S. judgeships. Negroes being mentioned for these plums include Chester Gillespie of Cleveland, George E. C. Hayes and James Nabritt of Washington, D. C. Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN COLUMBUS, Ohio, William Brooks is still waiting for that appointment to the Civil Service Commission. Ray Hughes, who is currently holding the post, may stil hold on as the GOP City Council has held up Democratic Mayor Senenbrenner's appointee.

Sat. - 2-13-54

ATLANTA'S West Side Voter's League has accused the county tax office of discrimination. The charges include: higher tax assessments on Negro-owned property, separate "colored" tax notices for Negro taxpayers, "offensive" treatment of Negro taxpayers, and, the use of separate windows to collect taxes.

IN NEW ORLEANS, the Orleans Parish Progressive Voter's League, which supported two white candidates for the Councilman-at-large positions in the recent Democratic primary, is in a delicate spot. The two candidates, incumbent Commissioner Victor Schire and Mrs. Martha G. Robinson, finished second and third and are pitted against each other in the March 9 run-off.

NOT A SINGLE NEGRO filed for the Legislature race from Franklin County, Ohio, on either the Republican or Democratic tickets.

Politics USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

DOWN IN BIRMINGHAM, one of the most steadfast centers of anti-Negro populism, Atty. Arthur D. Shores, 45, has qualified as a candidate for the Alabama Legislature . . . the first such qualification since 1884. Five other minority candidates have announced for various public posts in Tuskegee, Montgomery and Mobile; bringing an end to political lily-whitism in the State of Alabama.

Courier * * *

OTHER ALABAMANS seeking posts include Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, a Tuskegee Institute, Ala., departmental director, who seeks a post on the Macon County Board of Education; the Rev. Terry M. Batts, mortician Alex Herman and insurance salesman Clarence H. Montgomery, all of Mobile, who seek posts on the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee. E. D. Nixon of Montgomery seeks a similar position in that city. P.7

MRS. GUZMAN

Sat. 2-20-54

OHIOANS are wondering if last week's conference between John Holly, first Ohio Negro candidate for the U. S. Congress on the Democratic ticket, and the incumbent Gov. Frank J. Lausche was "off the record."

Pittsburgh, Pa. *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women, through its president, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, has addressed an anti-Bricker Amendment letter to President Eisenhower. NCNW "unreadiness" was based on the "States Rights" aspects of the Bricker instrument.

* * *

"HUMMON'S" SUCCESSOR?—Atlanta's minority was smiling this week after noting that Georgia House Speaker Fred Hand of Pelham, a successful businessman, had announced for the gubernatorial race . . . pointing up the fact that Gov. Herman L. Talmadge cannot succeed himself. Mr. Hand, incidentally, does not have "Hummon's" blessings.

* * *

GEORGIANS of color will miss the important work of the late Rev. A. L. Brewster, AME stalwart and civic worker. He was the behind-the-scenes man in many Georgia political battles . . . particularly with reference to the minority vote.

* * *

HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR Albert M. Cole is planning to implement strong administrative policies which would protect the housing rights of minority families which is in line with his outdoing of his predecessors.

* * *

The Franklin County Republican Club, made up of young men and veteran politicos, gives Columbus its first new GOP organization in fifteen years. The club has thirty-one members.

Politics USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

TOLEDO, Ohio—Two Negroes . . . a Democrat and a Republican . . . will seek nominations for State Representative next Tuesday in the primary elections. The aspirants are: Courier

WILLIAM N. THOMAS, an attorney, seeking nomination on GOP ticket.

RUPERT STOKES seeking nomination on the Democratic ticket. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Of the two men, Thomas is considered to have the stronger chance. He is one of five endorsed for five places on the GOP slate. Stokes has his party's blessings, but he is one of eleven persons endorsed for five positions. Lucas County has never elected a Negro to the Ohio General Assembly.

* * *

BEDFORD, Va. — One Negro candidate is among twelve parents seeking election to the Town Council here on June 8. He is the Rev. S. S. Sutton, pastor of Washington Street Baptist Church. In addition to his pastoral duties, the Rev. Mr. Sutton is actively interested in the educational, economic and civic advancement of his race and the residents of the town. P.7

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga.—The trusty "right arm" of Georgia Republican Chairman William (Bill) Shartzer in getting around the Southern Empire State . . . building up the party and contacting prospective district and state candidates . . . is none other than this city's W. J. Shaw, affectionately known as Georgia's "Mr. Republican." P.7

* * *

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Taylor C. Hayes, 46-year-old civic and business leader, announced last week as an independent candidate for the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature. Hayes, vice president of T. H. Hayes Funeral Home, oldest Negro business firm in the state, told the Courier: "I believe Negroes should have a part in making the laws we live by." A Wilberforce graduate, former football coach at LeMoyne, a 32nd-degree Mason, an Elk, a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, he served for three years as president of the National Negro Funeral Directors' Association. Dr. J. E. Walker announced support of Hayes by a large group of outstanding leaders.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The May 4 Democratic primary will see a Negro entered in the contest of twenty-eight candidates for seven seats in the House of Representatives from Jefferson County, it was learned here last week.

The lone Negro candidate is 50-year-old Arthur D. Shores, prominent attorney. He's first Negro to run for office since Reconstruction Days.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Miss Roberta Church, national minority groups representative, U. S. Department of Labor, will visit in Baton Rouge May 4 and 5 and in this city May 6 and 7. She will be guest of the Rev. Nathaniel Williams, minority group consultant, Louisiana State Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—According to Andrew Walker, who spoke before the local NAACP recently, Macon County Negroes could represent 82.51% of the qualified voters of the county. He gave the following figures: In '48, Negro voters constituted 5.38% of the vote; 18.18% in '50; 19.52% in '52 and 22% in '54. Negroes have potential of 14.539 . . . vote 855; whites have potential of 3,081 . . . vote 3,007. Simple arithmetic, eh!

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's Democratic party chairman, Peters, declared last week he views the Negro's influence in politics, not as a "Southern issue alone any more." He claims "it has become a major political issue in the North, too."

Courier P. 7

* * *

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland's first Negro assistant Attorney General . . . Harry T. Cole. . . has filed for candidacy for State Senator. Rated as good political timber, the young attorney lost a city councilmanic race a few years ago by 400 odd votes.

Sat - 5-22-54

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Democratic National Committeeman Frank Ellis qualified last week in Baton Rouge as a candidate in the U. S. Senate Primary for July 27. He will oppose Senator Allen J. Ellender. Ellis is out for the Negro vote, and is speaking before Negro audiences.

Pittsburgh Pa

* * *

BROOKLYN—Democratic leader Joseph T. Sharkey's reported plan to reorganize the borough and set up a district in heavily populated Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant section, has drawn favorable response in Negro circles. According to a daily columnist, Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker "is being mentioned as a possibility to head up the new district."

* * *

CHICAGO—Sydney P. Brown, local attorney, was renamed last week to the Chicago school board. Brown was one of two named by Mayor Kennelly.

* * *

MACON, Ga.—The issues of segregation, especially as it relates to public school education, and the county unit system, under which Georgia rural areas override progressive city ballots, will provide the major explosions of the summer gubernatorial campaign, Governor Talmadge told Macon Rotarians last week.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

In Savannah, Ga., businessman Edward M. Law lost out in his attempt to capture the post of tax receiver for Chatham County. Law garnered 3,642 votes while running third in a five-man race.

Courier

Representative Adam C. Powell's amendment to the Virgin Islands Organic Act was adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives by a unanimous vote. The New York Democrat's motion calls for greater autonomy for the Caribbean U. S. possession.

Pittsburgh Pa

In California, Gordon Bernahn, Eighth District Councilman in Los Angeles, has nominated John H. Dial Jr. for appointment to the local government Consolidation Study Commission.

Sat. 7-3-54

Former State Auditor Joe Ferguson is facing a real battle in Ohio in his attempt to unseat Roger Tracy, incumbent State Treasurer.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

* A fish fry sponsored in Muskogee, Okla., made a lot of Negro enemies for Democrat Senatorial nominee **Robert S. Kerr** when Negro Democrats were ordered out of the serving line by the master of ceremonies who announced the fish was for white people. **Mr. Kerr** was there and delivered the main address.

Courier P 7

* Ten Negroes will work at the polls in Shreveport, La., during the July 27 Democratic primary.

Pittsburgh, Pa

* In Monroe, La., the **Rev. Benjamin F. Martin**, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church is a candidate for the Ouachita Parish School Board.

Sat. 7-17-54

* Atlanta's **Atty. J. C. Daugherty** and the **Rev. R. H. Shorts** qualified for Fulton Democratic Committee executive posts in the Third (mainly Negro) Ward.

* **Hulan Jack**, New York City's Manhattan Boro president, has a new opponent in the person of **Mrs. Mary Walker** who announced her break with his camp and her support of **Noel D. Austin** for the State Assembly.

* **Atty. James L. Watson** is seeking the State Senate seat in New York now occupied by **Senator Julius A. Archibald** on the Democratic ticket.

* **Atty. William M. Chisholm** is running for New York's State Senate in the new Eleventh District on the Democratic ticket. He is sponsored by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Political League.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

34

* **Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook** has thrown a block in the path of Republican hopes for Congressional candidates in the fall election. He ruled that petitions must name candidates and contain the names of at least 5 per cent of the registered voters of a Congressional district.

Courier P. 7

* **Atty. Frank S. Bledsoe** is believed to be the first presiding Negro magistrate in St. Louis.

Pittsburgh, Pa

* **Mrs. Evelyn C. Stuart** has been elected a member of the Shelby County Primary Board following a meeting of the State Executive Committee in Nashville, Tenn. The board has full control of the primary election in 160-odd Memphis and Shelby County precincts. **Mrs. Stuart** is president of the Lincoln League of Republican Women.

Sat. 7-10-54

* A lot of money is being poured into **Hubert Bruce's** attempt to unseat Democratic Congressman **Adam C. Powell** of New York City. **Representative Powell** has answered charges of his opponent with a detailed listing of his activities during the year in Congress. **Mr. Powell** is currently attending the annual session of the World Conference of Parliamentatrians in London as an American delegate.

* **Irvine I. Turner**, real estate broker, and a former newspaper editor was sworn in last week, along with eight others as a member of Newark's City Council. He is a Democrat and former home secretary to **Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio**. He is believed to be the first Negro ever elected to public office in Newark.

First Negro To Qualify

Member Of Tuskegee Faculty Seeks Macon Education Post

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 9 (AP)—A longtime Tuskegee Institute faculty member has qualified as the first Negro ever to run for office in heavily Negro populated Macon County.

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the Tuskegee Institute division of records and research, filed to run for a place on the County Board of Education now held by a white lawyer, Robert Varner of Tuskegee.

Varner hasn't qualified for renomination in the May 4 Democratic primary which leaves the Negro educator unopposed so far.

Mrs. Guzman, a Tuskegee faculty member 29 years, is a graduate of Howard University and holds a Master's degree from Columbia.

She has been responsible for collecting material for Tuskegee's annual lynching report.

Her husband, Ignacio Guzman, also is a member of the college's faculty.

Mrs. Guzman explained that she decided to run for the school board because she had long been interested in education and felt "that I could be of service to the educational forces of the county."

Negroes outnumber whites about four to one in Macon County.

Negro Enters Democratic Primary Here For First Time In County's History

For the first time in history a Negro will seek nomination for a Macon County office in the Democratic primaries this Spring. Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, Monday qualified as a candidate for member of the Macon County Board of Education.

Opposiong her in the race for the only Board of Education post open this year will be B. L. Balch, present superintendent of education, who is retiring from that office on July 1. The two will be seeking to succeed Robert Varner, who is not seeking reelection.

Aside from the two entries in the Board of Education race, the only additional entry during the past week was G. O. Bush, who qualifiedd with the secretary of state at Montgomery as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Bush has previously served one term in the House.

Deadline for candidates to qualify for the Spring primaries is March 1 and there was little speculation concerning possible additional entries in any of the races. Reports were current that one more candidate may enter for the post of Tax Collector in which three have already qualified.

Mr. Balch, whose retirement this year is compulsory due to age, said he decided to make the race for board member so he could continue to serve the cause of education. He has had 40 years experience in the field of education.

Mrs. Guzman also has had long years of experience in education, both as a teacher and in an administrative capacity.

Woman Is First Negro Candidate For Public Office

TUSKEGEE INTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 22—(Special)—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, candidate for membership on the Macon County Board of Education, opened her campaign here Sunday in a speech before the Tuskegee Civic Association at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. Sinclair T. Martin.

She spoke on the subject, "Government and Politics in Macon County and Tuskegee." Mrs. Guzman is believed to be the first Negro person ever to seek public office in this county. She is opposed by B. L. Balch, retiring superintendent of schools.

C. G. Gomillion is president of the TCA.

Jessie Guzman Files Papers For Macon Education Position

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 14—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman of Tuskegee, Ala., filed her qualification paper for a position on the Macon County County Board of Education. This position is held by Robert Varner, young attorney of Tuskegee. Varner is running to succeed himself.

Mrs. Guzman filed her candidacy with the Macon County Democratic committee Monday, Feb. 8. At this writing it is not known whether anyone other than Varner and Mrs. Guzman is seeking the post.

Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book, and director, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, is a native of Savannah, Ga. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Cook Parkhurst, among the early Negro business pioneers of that city and foster daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John P. Wagg, who established the Agency Secretary system of the American Bible Society and who reared Mrs. Guzman. In 1929, in connection with an annuity endowment gift, Dr. Wagg named the agency which he began the William Ingraham Haven Memorial Agency Among Colored People of the United States, in memory of an appreciation for the interest which Dr. Haven, secretary of the American Bible Society and his father, Bishop Haven of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had in the progress of the Negro race.

Mrs. Guzman was graduated from the elementary and high school departments of Clark University, Atlanta; from the College of Arts and Science, Howard University; from Columbia University, with the Master of Arts degrees, and pursued advanced courses in sociology and history at the University of Chicago under a General Education Board Fellowship, working on a study relating to the role of the Negro woman during slavery. Her research interest lies in the fields of the history of the Negro and in race relations.

Work experience includes public school teaching, Greensboro, N.C.; the teaching of history at New Orleans College and at Alabama State Teachers College, and teaching and research at Tuskegee Institute, where for more than 15 years she was assistant to the late Monroe N. Work, founder and director of the Department of Records and Research, editor of the Negro Year Book from 1912 to 1938 and editor of the Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America published in 1928, and other researches.

For six years Mrs. Guzman was Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute and in 1944 became director of the Department of Records and Research, which is noted not only for publishing the Negro Year Book and for its records pertaining to lynchings in the United States, but also for helping to keep the pubilc informed on the progress and status of the Negro. Students from public schools, high schools, colleges and universities, scholars studying various phases of Negro life and the general public look to this department to furnish needed data.

Membership is presently held in the following organizations: The Southern Regional Council; The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; The Society of American Archivists; The Scuthern Sociological Society; The Alabama State Teachers Association; The American Teachers Association; The Tuskegee Civic Association; The Tuskegee Woman's Club, also, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Washington Chapel Church.

She is married To Ignacio L. Guzman, a native of Puerto Rico, with his associate professor in the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute.

B. L. Balch to oppose Negro for Macon County school job

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 13 — Macon County School Supt. B. L. Balch, who will retire from that post next July, has qualified as candidate for the place on Macon's Board of Education being sought by a Negro teacher, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman.

They are running in the May 4 Democratic primary for the post being given up by Robert E. Varner, Tuskegee, who said he could not qualify for renomination because of the Democratic loyalty oath.

Mr. Balch, who has been Macon superintendent since 1946 and who has been in the teaching profession more than 40 years, qualified for the board place, after being urged to run by a committee of prominent Macon County citizens. He was school superintendent of Fayette County for 10 years before coming to Macon.

Mrs. Guzman, veteran teacher at Tuskegee Institute, is the first member of her race to run for a public office in the history of Macon County, which is predominantly Negro populated.

Mr. Balch is a graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, University of Alabama and has taken post-graduate work at Columbia University. Mrs. Guzman is a graduate of Howard University and Columbia.

School board candidate— B. L. Balch.

THIS AND THAT

Both Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman and Schools Supt. B. L. Batch who are runing for a post on the Macon County Board of Registrars have done post graduate work at Columbia University. However, Mrs. Guzman holds a master's degree from that institution. . . 25 of the 95 persons registered by the Mobile County Board of Registrars at its last one-day session were Negro applicants. . . The Alabama Republican Party will hold its nominating convention at the Rutwiler Hotel, Friday, May 28. There will be 565 delegates invited.

TCA GUEST SPEAKER—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman will be the speaker Sunday, March 14, when the Tuskegee Civic Asciation discuss the topic: "Government and Politics in Macon County and Tuskegee." Mrs. Guzman, who is a candidate for a position on the Macon County Board of Education, the first Negro ever to run for public office in Macon County, will make her first appearance since entering the race. She will announce her platform at this time, it is stated. The meeting will be held at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, beginning promptly at 3:30 p.m. C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, announced Frank J. Toland, chairman of the TCA membership committee, is asking that all workers close out their solicitation of members on this date and make final reports to him. The Rev. Sinclair T. Martin is pastor of Mt. Olive Church.

Women Step Out Boldly For Office In Alabama

BY WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Women have stepped out boldy into office-seeking politics in Alabama.

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Georgia-born, educational research leader, is seeking a position on the Macon County Board of Education.

She is filed for the position now held by Robert Varner, young Tuskegee attorney. Mr. Varner reportedly will not offer for election in the Democratic primary because he is said to have voted for President Eisenhower. This would disqualify him under the recent "loyalty pledge" adopted by the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee.

However, it was learned last Saturday that County Superintendent Blach had also qualified to run for this post.

Macon County has an estimated 3,300 voters of which an estimated 950 are Negro electors. About 30 per cent of the county's population is of the Negro group.

Mrs. Guzman filed her candidacy with the Macon County Democratic Committee Monday, Feb. 8.

She is editor of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK, and Director, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, is a native of Savannah, Georgia. She is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Cook Parkhurst, among the early Negro business pioneers of that city and foster daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John P. Wagg, who established the Agency Secretary system of the American Bible Society and who reared Mrs. Guzman. In 1929, in conection with an annunity endowment gift, Dr. Wagg named the agency which he began the William Ingraham Haven Memorial Agency Among Colored People of the United States, in memory of an appreciation for the interest which Dr. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society and his father, Bishop Haven of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had in the progress of the Negro race.

Mrs. Guzman was graduated from the elementary and high school departments of Clark University, Atlanta; from the College of Arts and Science Howard University; from from Columbia University, with the Master of Arts degree; and pursued advanced courses in sociology and history at the University of Chicago under a General Education Board Fellowship, working on a study realting to the role of the Negro woman during slavery. Her research interest lies in the fields of the history of the Negro and in race relations.

Work experience includes public school teaching, Greensboro, North Carolina, the teaching of history at New Orleans College and at Alabama State Teachers' College; and teaching and research at Tuskegee Institute, where for more than 15

MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN

years she was assistant to the late Monroe N. Work, founder and director of the Department of Records and Research, editor of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK from 1912 to 1938 and editor of the BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO IN AFRICA AND AMERICA published in 1928, and other researches.

For six years, Mrs. Guzman was Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute and in 1944 became director of the Department of Records and Research, which is noted only for publishing the NEGRO YEAR BOOK and for its records pertaining to lynchings in the United States, but also for helping to keep the public informed on the progress and status of the Negro. Students from public schools, high schools, colleges and universities, scholars studying various phases of Negro life and the general public look to this department to furnish needed data.

Membership is presently held in the following organizations: The Southern Regional Council; The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; The Society of American Archivists; The Southern Sociological Society; The Alabama State Teachers Association; The American Teachers Association; the Tuskegee Civic Association; the Tuskegee Woman's Club also Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Washington Chapel Church.

She is married to Ignacio L. Guzman, a native of Puerto Rico, who is associate professor in the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Guzman To Be Guest InMontgomery

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Tuskegee, Ala., will be guest speaker Sunday at 4 p.m. at the First Congregational Christian Church on High St. at Union, the Rev. G. Franklin Lewis, minister when the Montgomery City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will observe "Know Your State Federation Day."

Mrs. Guzman, who is a candidate for a position on the Macon County Board of Education, is the first Negro ever to run for public office in Macon County.

Mrs. Sadie Brooks, president of the City Federation, states that the program committee and the social committee with Mesdames Zelia S. Evans, Arthur Mae Norris, Cora McHaney and Miss Susie Whetstone as co-chairmen respectively, are working hard for an afternoon planned for the pleasure and benefit of all federated club women and the entire community.

Other features of the program will be the History of the City Federation by Mrs. Janie Lowe Clayton, the History of the State Federation, Mrs. Leola W. Whitted and musical selections by the Dora Beverly Club with Mrs. A. W. Smiley director and Mrs. Ruth D. Frazier accompanist.

An informal reception will be held at the City Federation's South Union Street Community House immediately following the program at the church.

Members of all Federated Clubs are urged to be present to share this program.

34a(2) 1954

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Picture above shows Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, candidate for Macon County (Ga.) Board of Education, being congratulated by C. G. Gomillion, president, Tuskegee Civic Association after Mrs. Guzman completed initial speech recently.

Courier Dat. 4-10-54

They're In!

CROWLEY, La.—L. C. Voinche, chairman of the Crowley Democratic Executive Committee, has admitted that Prof. David L. May, high school principal, and Joseph L. Pete, barber shop owner, have virtually won elections to Crowley City Council. Said Voinche: "It was bound to happen. Negro names have been appearing on ballot for years."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Congressman George Bender, candidate for the late Bob Taft's Senate seat, did not invite Negro reporters to his press breakfast last week . . . and Saxbe has yet to appoint a Negro to aid his efforts. Both are Republicans. Wonder if they've ever heard of too little . . . too late?

* * *

P. 7

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia Republicans plan to have forty or more candidates for the State Legislature and candidates for Congress in three or four districts . . . especially in Atlanta's famous Fifth . . . in the state-wide elections this fall.

* * *

City Commissioner!

NOWATA, Okla.—John H. Morgan, a plastering and cement contractor, defeated three white candidates to win the post of city commissioner by a majority of eighty-eight votes. Morgan will serve in the city's predominantly Negro ward.

* * *

TOLEDO, Ohio—Why did somebody turn down Negro leaders, who asked to use the Naval Armory for a community affair? Congressman Reams and Senator John Bricker are plenty hot . . . and the saying is . . . "somebody's gotta go."

* * *

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Richard N. (Dick) Satterfield, former chief deputy of Circuit Court here, has announced

ALABAMA

his candidacy for county trustee. General election will be held on Aug. 5.

* * *

SULLIVAN, Ind. — (INS) — House-to-house political campaigning apparently is going the way of the old gray mare and the nickel cigar. A local politician confessed he believes he's done himself out of a dozen votes by: (1) Calling at homes in the morning and afternoon and thereby antagonizing housewives who were watching television soap operas. (2) Calling at homes in the evening and antagonizing the family watching TV programs.

* * *

COLUMBUS, Ohio — State Auditor James Rhodes, GOP candidate for Governor, has a good one coming up for Governor Lausche next week. Insiders say it will make the lights really burn in the State House, with faces turning many colors. Money, money . . . who got the money?

* * *

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Wilbert A. Kennedy, local lawyer, is running for the city school board here, and Dr. H. D. Monteith is a candidate for the General Assembly. Monteith is one of a field of seventeen candidates. An intensive registration drive, to last until April 10, is under way.

MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN

MACON COUNTY'S FIRST NEGRO CANDIDATE—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, the first Negro ever to run for a political position in Macon County, entered the home stretch for a seat on the Macon County Board of Education by holding a political rally in the local courthouse. She is shown holding some of the money she was showered with at the conclusion of her speech. She is opposed by B. L. Ralch, superintendent of education.

Woman Educator Opens Campaign For Seat On Alabama School Board

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, an educator here for 33 years and the first Negro ever to run for public office in the ed her campaign for a seat on the Blackbelt county of Macon, open-Mocan County Board of Education with an address Sunday at Olivet Baptist church.

Mrs. Guzman rapped the Jim Crow school board setup and said he rplatform included "democratic distribution of public school funds." She said membership on the board will afford her a nopportunity to make a "constructive contribution" to the welfare of all school children in the county, regardless of race.

"As presently constituted, our County Board is undemocratic", Mrs. Guzman said, "because it is representative of only one segment of our population, but it administers school affairs for the total population. My election to the school board will remedy this situation."

While the election of Negroes to public office may be unique in this county, the speaker enumerated many southern cities that had elected qualified Negroes.

In appealing to her audience to correct the undemocratic composition of the Macon County Board of Education, Mrs. Guzman reported that there are 25,771 Negroes in the county, and only 4,777 whites. She said further that there are 6,872 children enrolled in Macon County's public schools, and of this number 5,818 are Negroes and 964 are white.

She believes that the Negro children, who represent 86.0 per cent of the school population, could best be represented by a member of their race on the board.

"No child's education, regardless of his race, is more important than that of any other. Public funds provided for the education of all of the children of the county should be so distributed that not one cent more shall be spent on one child than on the other," Mrs. Guzman said.

The well-known educator pointed out that there are three schools for whites in the county and 52 for Negroes, but more public funds are expended, proportionately, on white schools than on the Negro schools.

Mrs. Guzman said that when she is elected that she will encourage citizens' groups to take a greater part in the administration of the affairs of the schools.

State Federated Club Women Hear Address By Mrs. Guzeman

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Negro club women in Alabama have a dual role to play in our present American society," stated Mrs. Jessie P. Guzeman on Sunday afternoon speaking to a group of federated club women in Montgomery, "they have duties as American citizens and additional duties and responsibilities as members of America's largest minority group."

The occasion was the annual observance of "Know Your State Federation" as sponsored by the Montgomery City Federation of Women's Clubs in a public program at the First Congregational Christian Church. Mrs. Guzeman, director of research activities at Tuskegee Institute and a candidate for a place on the Macon County Board of Education in the May 4 primary, emphasized the fact that Negro women must play a more and more important part in encouraging voter-registration and must encourage their people not to be disturbed when registration board officials seek by divers means to delay or deny their registration.

She cited Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C. pioneer club woman who even at the age of 91 is still an example of what a club woman's activities and interests should be in a changing society. She expressed the hope that Alabama will soon join with Georgia, North Carolina, and Kentucky in political liberalism.

Mrs. Guzeman was introduced by Mrs. JoAnn Robinson, president of the Montgomery Womens Political Council. Mrs. Leola Hudson Whitted told of the early efforts of Alabama Club women in the area of human welfare and emphasized especially the contributions of the women of Montgomery and environs in these efforts. She cited the late Mesdames Booker T. Washington and R. R. Moton and also Mesdames H. M. Gibbs, Louise Streety, and Sadie Brooks for their current efforts in the work. Other women of Alabama were listed for their contributions to the program since the organization of the state federation in 1899 at the Old Ship Church in Montgomery.

Mrs. Janie Lowe Clayton traced the history of the Montgomery Federation from its beginnings in 1930 with Mrs. Mabel Lee as its first president and Mrs. Alice Martin as vice. The following club groups comprised the original organization: Phyllis Wheatley, Vesta Art, Ten Times One Is Ten, and Anna M. Duncan. She traced the growth of the organization under the presidencies of Mesdames Hattie Alexander, Janie L. Clayton, Zenobia M. Johnson on up to the present administration of Mrs. Sadie Brooks. Among the specifics mentioned by her were the furnishing of the USO headquarters and also personnel for same, scholarships, welfare work, work with the State Industrial School, and the purchase and equipment of the Community House involving an expenditure of more than $15,000, with no present indebtedness.

Mrs. Sadie Brooks, president, acknowledged cash contributions from each of the 17 gathered groups; also the installation of the water fountain by the Agnes Lewis Club, a member of which had made the solicitation of the fountain itself; the presentation of a contribution of one hundred dollars from the Junior League for gymnastic equipment for the Community House; some pieces of equipment for playground use by the graduate chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, headed by Mrs. Daniel Clayton and also by the Dora Beverly Club headed by Miss Willie M. Stone.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the choral group of the Dora Beverly Club with Mrs. Ruth Frazier at the piano and by Mrs. Essie P. Smart, soprano soloist. Platform guests were federation officers and presidents of participating clubs. The program was directed by Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans and Mrs. Arthur Mae Norris. An informal reception at the Community House was directed by Mrs. Cora McHaney and Miss Susie Whetstone and attracted a large number of club women and their friends.

Mrs Jessie Guzman Enters Race For Board Of Education Position

Herald

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute and for many years active in educational affairs of Macon County and Alabama, Monday qualified with the County Democratic Executive Committee as a candidate for member of the Macon County Board of Education in the forthcoming Democratic primaries. Jus. 2-9-54

Tuskegee, Ala.

Her entry marked the first time in history a Negro has ever entered a Democratic primary in Macon County and the first since Reconstruction days that a member of the race has sought political office in Macon County.

Mrs. Guzman is one of several of her race entering the Democratic primaries over the state for the first time this year, among them being Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney, who has qualified as a candidate for the Legislature.

P. 1

Interviewed concerning her entry into the primaries, Mrs. Guzman recalled her long years of service in educational affairs and said she felt the Macon County educational set-up would reflect a more balanced expression of public opinion if a Negro were elected.

"I have visited schools over the county for many years and have been closely associated with those in a supervisory capacity in education," said Mrs. Guzman. "I feel that my long experience has given me something that I can contribute to the educational situation in my county.

"I am not merely interested in better education for children but for all the children of Macon County."

In other races in the county F. Conyers Thompson, incumbent, and Richard E. Carr. Shorter, have qualified for members of the Board of Revenue from District 3. G. O. Bush, former representative from Macon County, qualified to seek a place in the Legislature.

In the tax collector's race John Hugh Reynolds filed to make the race to succeed himself. Opposing him will be Joe Pattillo, of Notasulga, and Henry Grimes, of Tuskegee. Reports have been current that one or more others may get in this race.

A contest in the State Senate race became assured when Sam Engelhardt, of Shorter, seeking elevation from the House, and Henry Neill Segrest, of Tuskegee, former member of the House, both qualified with the secretary of state to become candidates.

Three present office holders, Sheriff Preston Hornsby, Tax Assessor Harold Hendon and Charles Huddleston, member of the Board of Revenue, District 1, all filed qualification papers and up to Tuesday were without opposition.

Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.
Jus. 2-9-54
P. 1

MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN, candidate for member of the Macon County Board of Education in the forthcoming Democratic Primaries.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CITIZENS OF MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA

News P. 4B

April 12,1954

My dear Fellow Citizens:

This is the second in a series of three letters requesting your vote in the coming Primaries of May 4 and June 1. The first letter contained what I considered important from the points of view of my qualifications for membership on the Macon County Board of Education and some biographical information. This letter sets forth my platform. Its four planks are all concerned with our democratic way of life, namely:

Tuskegee, Ala.

I believe in the democratic form of government
I believe in the practice as well as the theory of democracy
I believe in the democratic distribution of public services
I believe in, and shall work for, the democratic administration of public education

Thurs. 4-15-54

To you as American citizens, it is not necessary for me to explain what is meant by democracy, for we all know that the democratic ideal is set forth in our country's fundamental documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

It is necessary, however, to point out that for democracy to have real meaning, it must operate as well here in our local community as it does in any other community, regardless of location. It must apply without distinction to each citizen living under the jurisdiction of our government.

Education is a public service supported by all of the people of the State and of the county, for all of the children in the county. It goes without question that each child is entitled to an equal share of this public service. The Course of Study for our school sets forth training for citizenship as one of the main purposes of the schools. Can good citizens for a democratic society be trained by an undemocratic institution?

Our County Board of Education as presently constituted is undemocratic, because the 5 members presently on it represent only 4,790 of our people. The other 25,771 have no representation on the Board of Education, neither have they representation elsewhere in our government.

If I am elected to the Board of Education, I shall work for the democratic administration of public education for all of our people, the entire 30,561 persons who make up our total population.

Sincerely yours,

Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman

(Paid Pol. Adv. by friends of Mrs. Guzman,)

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Courier

DOWN IN BIRMINGHAM, one of the most steadfast centers of anti-Negro populism, Atty. Arthur D. Shores, 45, has qualified as a candidate for the Alabama Legislature . . . the first since 1884. Five other minority candidates have announced for various public posts in Tuskegee, Montgomery and Mobile; bringing an end to political lily-whitism in the state of Alabama.

Pittsburgh Pa

* * *

OTHER ALABAMANS seeking posts include Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, a Tuskegee Institute, Ala., departmental director, who seeks a post on the Macon County Board of Education; the Rev. Terry M. Batts, mortician Alex Herman and insurance salesman Clarence H. Montgomery, all of Mobile, who seek posts on the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee. E. D. Nixon of Montgomery seeks a similar position in that city.

Sat 2-20-54

MRS. GUZMAN

* * *

OHIOANS are wondering if last week's conference between John Holl, first Ohio Negro candidate for the U. S. Congress on the Democratic ticket, and the incumbent Gov. Frank J. Lausche was "off the record."

P. 7

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women, through its president, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, has addressed an anti-Bricker Amendment letter to President Eisenhower. NCNW "unreadiness" was based on the "States Rights" aspects of the Bricker instrument.

* * *

"HUMMON'S" SUCCESSOR?—Atlanta's minority was smiling this week after noting that Georgia House Speaker Fred Hand of Pelham, a successful businessman, had announced for the gubernatorial race . . . pointing up the fact that Gov. Herman L. Talmadge cannot succeed himself. Mr. Hand, incidentally, does not have "Hummon's" blessings.

* * *

GEORGIANS of color will miss the important work of the late Rev. A. L. Brewster, AME stalwart and civic worker. He was the behind-the-scenes man in many Georgia political battles . . . particularly with reference to the minority vote.

* * *

HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR Albert M. Cole is planning to implement strong administrative policies which would protect the housing rights of minority families which is in line with his outdoing of his predecessors.

* * *

The Franklin County Republican Club, made up of young men and veteran politicos, gives Columbus its first new GOP organization in fifteen years. The club has thirty-one members.

Women Step Out Boldly For Office In Alabama

BY WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Women have stepped out boldy into office-seeking politics in Alabama.

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Georgia-born, educational research leader, is seeking a position on the Macon County Board of Education.

She is filed for the position now held by Robert Varner, young Tuskegee attorney. Mr. Varner reportedly will not offer for election in the Democratic primary because he is said to have voted for President Eisenhower. This would disqualify him under the recent "loyalty pledge" adopted by the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee.

However, it was learned last Saturday that County Superintendent Blach had also qualified to run for this post.

Macon County has an estimated 3,300 voters of which an estimated 950 are Negro electors. About 80 per cent of the county's population is of the Negro group.

Mrs. Guzman filed her candidacy with the Macon County Democratic Committee Monday, Feb. 8.

She is editor of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK, and Director, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, is a native of Savannah, Georgia. She is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Cook Parkhurst, among the early Negro business pioneers of that city and foster daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John P. Wagg, who established the Agency Secretary system of the American Bible Society and who reared Mrs. Guzman. In 1929, in conection with an annunity endowment gift, Dr. Wagg named the agency which he began the William Ingraham Haven Memorial Agency Among Colored People of the United States, in memory of an appreciation for the interest which Dr. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society and his father, Bishop Haven of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had in the progress of the Negro race.

Mrs. Guzman was graduated from the elementary and high school departments of Clark University, Atlanta; from the College of Arts and Science Howard University; from from Columbia University, with the Master of Arts degree; and pursued advanced courses in sociology and history at the University of Chicago under a General Education

MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN

Board Fellowship, working on a study realting to the role of the Negro woman during slavery. Her research interest lies in the fields of the history of the Negro and in race relations.

Work experience includes public school teaching, Greensboro, North Carolina, the teaching of history at New Orleans College and at Alabama State Teachers' College; and teaching and research at Tuskegee Institute, where for more than 15 years she was assistant to the late Monroe N. Work, founder and director of the Department of Records and Research, editor of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK from 1912 to 1938 and editor of the BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO IN AFRICA AND AMERICA published in 1928, and other researches.

For six years, Mrs. Guzman was Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute and in 1944 became director of the Department of Records and Research, which is noted only for publishing the NEGRO YEAR BOOK and for its records pertaining to lynchings in the United States, but also for helping to keep the public informed on the progress and status of the Negro. Students from public schools, high schools, colleges and universities, scholars studying various phases of Negro life and the general public look to this department to furnish needed data.

Membership is presently held in the following organizations: The Southern Regional Council; The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; The Society of American Archivists; The Southern Sociological Society; The Alabama State Teachers Association; The American Teachers Association; the Tuskegee Civic Association; the Tuskegee Woman's Club also Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Washington Chapel Church.

She is married to Ignacio L. Guzman, a native of Puerto Rico, who is associate professor in the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute.

Negro Woman Seeks Education Post in Macon County Race

Herald Union Springs Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (Special) — A Negro woman, the wife of I. L. Guzman, is seeking a post on the Macon County Board of Education in the forthcoming election. She is the first member of her race to run for a public office in Macon County history.

Thurs. 3-4-54

B. L. Balch, superintendent of education of Macon county, who will retire from his office July 1, has qualified and will run for the office himself. He entered the race, it was stated, after being urged by a committee of prominent Macon County citizens to qualify.

P. 1

The position sought by the two candidates is being vacated by Robert E. Varner, who could not qualify to run for re-election because of the loyalty oath imposed by the Macon County Democratic Committee.

The race for a seat on the Macon County Board of Education is perhaps an indication of trends to come in the county, which is the home of the famous Tuskegee Institute, and which is also a predominately Negro populated county.

FILES FOR EDUCATION BOARD:

Mrs. Jessie Guzman seeks position in Macon county

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman of Tuskegee recently filed her qualification paper for a position on the Macon County Board of Education. This position is held by Robert Varner, an attorney.

Mrs. Guzman filed her candidancy with the Macon County Democratic committee Feb. 8.

She is editor of the Negro Year Book, and director, department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute. A native of Savannah, Ga., she is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Cook Parkhurst.

Colleges Attended

Mrs. Guzman was graduated from the elementary and high school departments of Clark university, Atlanta, the college of arts and science, Howard university and from Columbia university.

Her work experience includes public school teaching, Greensboro, N.C., the teaching of history at New Orleans college and at Alabama State Teachers' college; and teaching and research at Tuskegee Institute.

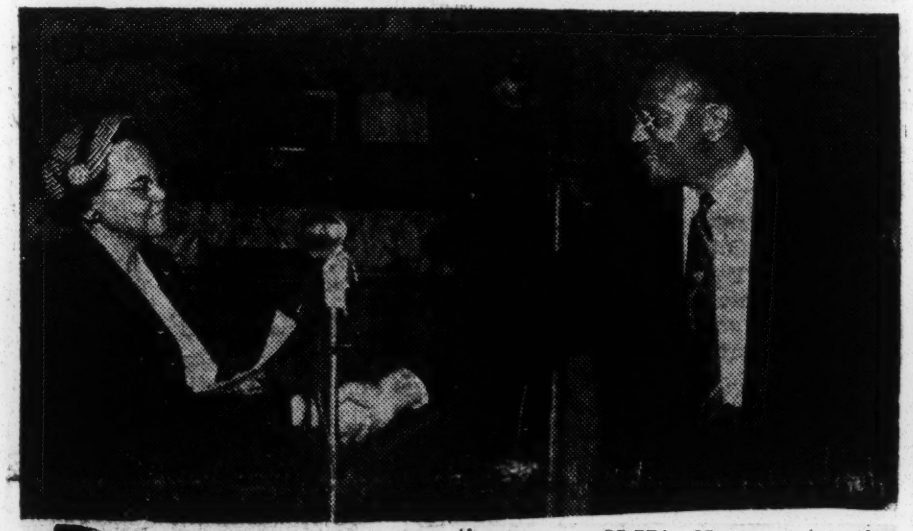
Becomes Director

For six years, Mrs. Guzman was dean of women at Tuskegee Institute and in 1944 became director of the department of records and research, which is noted for helping to keep the public informed on the progress and status of the colored citizen.

She is married to Ignacio L. Guzman, a native of Puerto Rico and associate professor in the school of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Guzman Opens Drive ForEducation Board Post

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — "I shall strive to see not only that Christian principles operate, but that social justice will prevail", when I am elected a member of the Macon County Board of Education.



Mrs. Guzman who has given 33 years of her life to educational work is being opposed for the board by B. L. Balch who has served as superintendent of Macon County public schools since 1946.

In her opening campaign speech Mrs. Guzman asserted that (1) she believes in the theory as well as the practice of democracy, (2) that she believes in the democratic distribution of public school funds, and (3) that she believes in the participation of citizens' groups in the educational affairs of the country.

The first Negro ever to run for public office in the Blackbelt County of Macon, a resident of this county for 30 years, Mrs. Guzman said that she had seen its best school as well as its worst. Mrs. Guzman believes that membership on the Macon County Board of Education will afford her an opportunity to make a "constructive contribution" to the welfare of all the school children in the county.

"As presently constituted, our County Board is undemocratic," Mrs. Guzman said, "because it is representative of only one segment of our population, but it administers school affairs for the total population. My election to the school board will remedy this situation."

While the election of Negroes to public office may be unique in this county, the speaker enumerated many southern cities that had elected qualified Negroes.

In appealing to her audience to correct the undemocratic composition of the Macon County Board of Education, Mrs. Guzman stated that there are 25,771 Negroes in the county, and only 4,777 whites. She said further that there are 6,782 children enrolled in Macon's County's public schools, and of this number 5,818 are Negroes and 964 are white. She believes that the Negro children, who represent 86.0 per cent of the school population, could best be represented by a member of their race on the board. "No child's education, regardless of his race, is more important than that of any other. Public funds provided for the education of all of the children of the county should be so distributed that not one cent more shall be spent on one child than on the other," Mrs. Guzman said.

She pointed out that there are three schools for whites in the county and 52 for Negroes, but more public funds are expended, proportionately, on white schools than on the Negro schools.

Mrs. Guzman said that when she is elected that she will encourage citizens' groups to take a greater part in the administration of the affairs of the schools. She called the audience's attention to the Alabama law which provides for a public meeting with the school board on the second Tuesday in May of each year.

"When I am elected to the school board, I shall make the welfare of all of the 55 schools in the county my special concern, such concern to be based on actual study," Mrs. Guzman said.

With that declaration of fairness to all, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, opened her campaign for a place on the Macon County Board of Education at a meeting held at Mt. Olive Baptist Church here.

While Mrs. Guzman commended the Macon County Board of Education for achievements in the length of school term; transportation facilities; increased teachers' salaries and other expenditures for education, she stated that "improvement is not enough. We as citizens should not be satisfied until each inequality in education in the county is discontinued."

In pointing out further that funds handled by the present school board have not been equitably distributed, Mrs. Guzman stated that it was brought out in the State Supt. of Education report that $3,340,000 was needed to bring the Negro schools in Macon County up to the ideal, while the white schools needed only $280,000 to reach this standard.

Mrs. Guzman said that "public education is basic and each of our children should have an equal opportunity to prepare for life's situation. The people of good-will of this community must get together and vote in members of the County Board who will practice Christian principles in public matters as well as in private matters."

"The curriculum of the State of Alabama provides for civic education, so that our children will develop ideals and practices that will prepare them for good citizenship. In our county we will be setting the proper example when democracy operates in the school system beginning with the school board," Mrs. Guzman stated.

"When I am elected, I shall strive to see not only that Christian principles operate; but also that social justice will prevail," Mrs. Guzman concluded.

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

I hereby declare myself a candidate for member of the Macon County Board of Education, subject to action of the Democratic Primaries of May 4 and June 1, 1954.

Your vote and influence will be very much appreciated.

MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN

(Paid political advertising by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Tuskegee, Ala.)

Alabama Negroes Contest For Offices

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, — (ANP) — Alabama Negroes are on the march politically. The watering down of the poll tax law encouraged more Negroes to register and vote than ever before in the history of the state since Reconstruction days.

In Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee and Birmingham, Negroes ran for office. Mobile was the only city in which they were successful, however, and the Mobile County Democratic Committee seats which they won were not important from a state wide standpoint. Their victory showed that Negroes could win and the excellent races put up in other sections were encouraging.

In Mobile, Alex Herman, connected with the Booker T. Washington Burial Association, and Clarence H. Montgomery were elected to the County Democratic committee. They ran in the seventh ward which is almost entirely Negro. Four other Negroes were candidates for the same office in other wards but were defeated.

In Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book and long time faculty member of Tuskegee institute, ran for a place on the county school board. Macon county in which Tuskegee institute is located is predominantly colored but the election machinery is in the hands of the whites who despite the large concentration of highly educated Negroes in Tuskege institute and the Tuskegee Veterans hospital refuse registration on one subterfuge or another.

Macon county has only 855 Negro voters. There are 3 007 white voters and practically all of them struggled to the polls to vote. Mrs. Guzman polled 716 votes for a place on the school board. Some 2,365 whites voted for the white candidates.

In Montgomery, E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery NAACP, was defeated for a place on the Montgomery County Executive committee by Joseph W. Carroll, a white man. Nixon, a former Pullman Porter and a staunch fighter for racial rights, ran a close race getting 802 votes to Car-

rolls 1,090. In Beat 2 where Nixon ran, there are an estimated 600 Negro votes. That means he had more than 300 white votes.

Birmingham's Arthur D. Shores, nationally-known lawyer, ran for the state legislature. There were seven representatives to be elected from Jefferson county in which Birmingham is located. Shores ran 28th in a list of 29 candidates. 48,000 votes were cast. There are only 5,250 Negro voters registered in the county.

See: Code-34a(2)-1954

Jessie Guzman Files Papers For Macon Education Position

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 14—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman of Tuskegee, Ala., filed her qualification paper for a position on the Macon County County Board of Education. This position is held by Robert Varner, young attorney of Tuskegee. Varner is running to succeed himself.

Mrs. Guzman filed her candidacy with the Macon County Democratic committee Monday, Feb. 8. At this writing it is not known whether anyone other than Varner and Mrs. Guzman is seeking the post.

Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book, and director, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, is a native of Savannah, Ga. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Cook Parkhurst, among the early Negro business pioneers of that city and foster daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John P. Wagg, who established the Agency Secretary system of the American Bible Society and who reared Mrs. Guzman. In 1929, in connection with an annuity endowment gift, Dr. Wagg named the agency which he began the William Ingraham Haven Memorial Agency Among Colored People of the United States, in memory of an appreciation for the interest which Dr. Haven, secretary of the American Bible Society and his father, Bishop Haven of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had in the progress of the Negro race.

Mrs. Guzman was graduated from the elementary and high school departments of Clark University, Atlanta; from the College of Arts and Science, Howard University; from Columbia University, with the Master of Arts degrees, and pursued advanced courses in sociology and history at the University of Chicago under a General Education Board Fellowship, working on a study relating to the role of the Negro woman during slavery. Her research interest lies in the fields of the history of the Negro and in race relations.

Work experience includes public school teaching, Greensboro, N.C.; the teaching of history at New Orleans College and at Alabama State Teachers College, and teaching and research at Tuskegee Institute, where for more than 15 years she was assistant to the late Monroe N. Work, founder and director of the Department of Records and Research, editor of the Negro Year Book from 1912 to 1938 and editor of the Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America published in 1928, and other researches.

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She is married To Ignacio L. Guzman, a native of Puerto Rico, with his associate professor in the School of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute.

News Of Colored People

By MARY K FRAZIER

Mrs. Jessie Guzeman, director of department of research and records at Tuskegee Institute, will be the speaker of the annual observance of "Know Your State Federation" as sponsored by the Montgomery City Federation of Womens' Clubs on Sunday at 4 p.m. at the First Congregational Christian Church.

An interesting supporting program has been planned by the committee headed by Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans and will include a statement of the program of the state work by Mrs. Leola H. Whitted and a similar statement concerning the program of the work in the city of Montgomery by Mrs. Jane Lowe Clayton. Music will be furnished by the choral groups of the Anna M. Brown and the Dora Beverly Clubs.

Mrs. Guzman is a graduate of Clark University and of Howard University. Her M.A. degree was won from Columbia University and she has done advanced study in sociology and history at the University of Chicago under a General Education Board Fellowship, working on a study relating to the role of the Negro woman during slavery.

The general public is cordially invited to share the program, which will be followed by a reception at the Community Center operated by the City Federation. Mrs. Sadie Brooks is president of the sponsoring organization.

Buck-McCray School of Business

CERTIFICATE

Certificate awarded to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman served as a builder of the Tuskegee Institute Community through successful participation in political activities of Macon County. ....

See- Code: 34a(2)folder 1954

State Federated Club Women Hear Address By Mrs. Guzeman

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Negro club women in Alabama have a dual role to play in our present American society," stated Mrs. Jessie P. Guzeman on Sunday afternoon speaking to a group of federated club women in Montgomery; "they have duties as American citizens and additional duties and responsibilities as members of America's largest minority group."

The occasion was the annual observance of "Know Your State Federation" as sponsored by the Montgomery City Federation of Women's Clubs in a public program at the First Congregational - Christian Church. Mrs. Guzeman, director of research activities at Tuskegee Institute and a candidate for a place on the Macon County Board of Education in the May 4 primary, emphasized the fact that Negro women must play a more and more important part in encouraging voter-registration and must encourage their people not to be disturbed when registration board officials seek by divers means to delay or deny their registration.

She cited Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C. pioneer club woman who even at the age of 91 is still an example of what a club woman's activities and interests should be in a changing society. She expressed the hope that Alabama will soon join with Georgia, North Carolina, and Kentucky in political liberalism.

Mrs. Guzeman was introduced by Mrs. JoAnn Robinson, president of the Montgomery Womens Political Council. Mrs. Leola Hudson Whitted told of the early efforts of Alabama Club women in the area of human welfare and emphasized especially the contributions of the women of Montgomery and environs in these efforts. She cited the late Mesdames Booker T. Washington and R. R Moton and also Mesdames H. M Gibbs, Louise Streety, and Sadie Brooks for their current efforts in the work. Other women of Alabama were listed for their contributions to the program since the organization of the state federation in 1899 at the Old Ship Church in Montgomery.

Mrs. Janie Lowe Clayton traced the history of the Montgomery Federation from its beginnings in 1930 with Mrs. Mabel Lee as its first president and Mrs. Alice Martin as vice. The following club groups comprised the original organization: Phyllis Wheatley, Vesta Art, Ten Times One Is Ten, and Anna M. Duncan. She traced the growth of the organization under the presidencies of Mesdames Hattie Alexander, Janie L. Clayton, Zenobia M. Johnson on up to the present administration of Mrs. Sadie Brooks. Among the specifics mentioned by her were the furnishing of the USO headquarters and also personnel for same, scholarships, welfare work, work with the State Industrial School, and the purchase and equipment of the Community House involving an expenditure of more than $15,000, with no present indebtedness.

Mrs. Sadie Brooks, president, acknowledged cash contributions from each of the 17 gathered groups; also the installation of the water fountain by the Agnes Lewis Club, a member of which had made the solicitation of the fountain itself; the presentation of a contribution of one hundred dollars from the Junior League for gymnastic equipment for the Community House; some pieces of equipment for playground use by the graduate chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority headed by Mrs. Daniel Clayton and also by the Dora Beverly Club headed by Miss Willie M. Stone.

Folsom Winner Over Six Foes WithoutRunoff

Faulkner Refuses To Concede Defeat In Governor Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5 (AP) —Tremendous majorities in rural counties today gave the Democratic nomination for governor to ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, whose antics during his first term brought him the nickname of "Kissing Jim."

Folsom, running far ahead of six opponents, got a majority of the heaviest vote ever cast in Alabama history, either in a primary or general election. He was ahead in 62 of the 67 counties.

Returns from 2,607 of the state's 2,715 boxes gave:

Folsom 274,518; State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner 140,352; Lt. Gov. James Allen 57,399; Bruce Henderson 41,329; C. C. (Jack) Owen 20,105; Henry Sweet 2,667, and Winston Gullatte 2,452.

Sen. John J. Sparkman also outdistanced three opponents for the senatorial nomination. Sparkman had been charged with "carrying water on both shoulders" on the civil rights plank of the 1952 Democratic platform when the Alabama senator was the party nominee for vice president.

He hotly denied that he was ever anything but a believer in allowing the states to settle their own racial problems.

Returns from 2,570 boxes gave: Sparkman 281,042; Rep. Laurie Battle, of Birmingham, 184,814; Adm. John Crommelin, retired, 16,198, and William C. Irby, of Jacksonville, 3,919.

The incumbent senator, who had ardently championed the Tennessee Valley Authority, rolled up wide majorities in the TVA region of north Alabama, but had comfortable leads elsewhere through the state as well.

But despite the widening majorities in both the senatorial and gubernatorial contests, neither of the two closest competitors would concede victory to Folsom or Sparkman.

Faulkner, who gained statewide political prominence almost overnight with a series of talkathon radio-television appearances, held steadfastly to a hope that the missing returns would reverse the trend and give him a second chance in a runoff on June 1.

The weekly newspaper publisher and radio station owner from Bay Minette in south Alabama declared he would insist on a runoff no matter how great Folsom's lead if the ex-governor failed to win in the first primary.

There was no further statement from him as later returns gave Folsom a clear-cut majority.

Battle, the most outspokenly critical of Sparkman's opponents, had nothing to say.

Even before the last votes were counted, the total surged far ahead of the previous record of 426,000 ballots cast in the 1952 presidential election. The recent adoption of a constitutional amendment softening Alabama's poll tax requirements had added an estimated 200,000 new voters to the lists.

Nine congressmen also were nominated in yesterday primary — eight of them incumbents — along with a new state legislature and scores of candidates for lesser state and local office.

Folsom, a Cullman insurance executive, made his first statewide race in 1942 when he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor. He was elected governor in 1946 when he was first in a five-man field in the first primary and won a wide margin in the runoff.

Defeated As Delegate

While governor he ran for delegate at large to the 1948 Democratic National Convention but was defeated, finishing last in a seven-man race for four places in the runoff.

Sparkman, who came from a poor farm family, worked his way through the University of Alabama where he received his law degree. He practiced law at Huntsville, where he makes his home, and was elected to Congress in 1936. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1946 to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. John H. Bankhead, and was reelected in 1948.

How They Voted

BIRMINGHAM, May 5 (AP)—The unofficial county-by-county vote for governor:

County	Boxes	Allen	Faulk.	Fo's'm
Autauga	19 of 19	196	842	1,724
Baldwin	28 of 29	276	4,297	3,177
Barbour	28 of 29	320	857	2,300
Bibb	26 of 26	97	381	2,261
Blount	44 of 44	630	1,140	6,055
Bullock	21 of 21	302	199	1,036
Butler	49 of 50	365	1,035	2,515
Calhoun	49 of 52	2,950	4,289	6,181
Chambers	37 of 37	843	2,680	3,198
Cherokee	37 of 37	777	739	3,461
Chilton	27 of 27	476	1,854	3,519
Choctaw	32 of 36	169	451	2,036
Clarke	40 of 40	412	1,058	3,565
Clay	23 of 26	476	1,119	2,715
Cleburne	16 of 19	243	527	1,925
Coffee	33 of 36	148	695	5,301
Colbert	28 of 29	691	2,893	7,899
Conecuh	35 of 37	174	829	2,562
Coosa	12 of 21	107	514	1,289
Covington	48 of 48	386	2,167	6,310
Crenshaw	24 of 30	523	2,135	8,553
Dale	24 of 25	227	911	2,725
Dallas	24 of 24	1,015	1,823	1,685
DeKalb	62 of 62	1,019	1,173	6,306
Elmore	24 of 30	288	1,238	3,263
Escambia	36 of 36	268	1,791	4,400
Etowah	54 of 55	5,859	3,823	12,307
Fayette	34 of 38	360	1,386	3,132
Franklin	25 of 26	279	1,703	3,896
Geneva	29 of 29	167	706	4,349
Greene	16 of 16	201	151	526
Hale	11 of 18	133	166	335
Henry	26 of 26	172	595	2,579
Houston	34 of 34	740	1,220	4,653
Jackson	45 of 47	369	1,848	4,521
Jefferson	299 of 299	11,934	25,560	24,173
Lamar	31 of 31	90	3,291	2,843
Lauderdale	25 of 33	568	3,447	4,245
Lawrence	31 of 31	677	970	3,407
Lee	39 of 39	1,086	2,211	2,465
Limestone	28 of 82	647	1,437	2,738
Lowndes	22 of 22	85	291	853
Macon	12 of 15	126	392	1,294
Madison	36 of 36	2,188	3,503	5,133
Marengo	28 of 29	330	395	1,305
Marion	30 of 39	190	1,474	4,698
Marshall	45 of 45	829	2,066	9,611
Mobile	218 of 221	4,694	11,953	12,954
Monroe	32 of 33	752	1,253	1,829
Montgomery	69 of 69	2,114	6,557	8,723
Morgan	59 of 61	2,158	2,601	6,256
Perry	20 of 20	350	661	1,142
Pickens	9 of 26	38	359	420
Pike	33 of 33	394	1,782	3,534
Randolph	24 of 27	357	950	3,100
Russell	14 of 23	158	198	1,003
Shelby	27 of 29	473	2,361	3,815
St. Clair	30 of 31	378	1,210	2,777
Sumter	18 of 23	77	369	370
Talladega	66 of 66	1,451	4,223	6,610
Tallapoosa	20 of 31	387	1,787	3,707
Tuscaloosa	59 of 59	2,869	4,487	8,472
Walker	68 of 71	670	3,048	10,058
Wash'ton	[illegible] of 25	136	514	2,369
Wilcox	20 of 26	39	81	431
Winston	20 of 21	196	584	1,185

The Lie Loses In Alabama!

By Ralph McGill, Editor, *The Atlanta Constitution*

Alabama has given us a national story.

In a time when "the lie" seems to have so much strength, with many preferring it to the truth, the news from the Alabama Democratic primary which gave United States Senator John Sparkman a clear majority over all his opponents is like a hand under the heart.

Voters of the state repudiated vicious and false campaign methods thrown against Sparkman. In the eyes of the race-baiters, in the minds of the old hard core of Dixiecrats, who in 1948 took over the political machinery of Alabama and had the fascist-like effrontery to refuse to place the names of the party's nominees on the ballot, Sparkman had committed the unpardonable sin. He had not only accepted the second highest honor within the gift of his party, the vice presidential nomination, he had agreed to a reasonable, compromise platform. Because he did not join them in hate they hated him.

History

To be sure, not all those who opposed Sparkman were Dixiecrats. But it was this distorted mentality which was most articulate with the smear, the lie and the cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" And this force did not need to stint financially.

There was spent for Sparkman's opponent, say Alabama newspapermen of character, a tremendous sum of money. They point to an almost unprecedented use of the most expensive television time and to other obvious costly procedures.

They don't know where the money came from. They believe it came "from Texas." There are men of wealth in this country, and seemingly most of this type seem to hail from the Lone Star State, who did not learn anything from Hitler. Their counterparts in Germany helped Hitler to power because he helped them get rid of some things they didn't like. They believed they could control him. Once in power, he made them captive and, eventually, detroyed them.

History, like lightning, rarely strikes twice in the same place, but, again like lightning it often repeats itself in devastating manner. These "Texas millionaires," who are legendary in our time, might well look at history.

Alabama repudiated them, refusing to be bought.

Jim Folsom

There was another half to the Alabama primary which also has national implications.

"Kissing Jim" Folsom, who went out of office four years ago with so many charges of corruption against his administration that political soothsayers said he was forever dead, led the ticket for nomination to the governorship.

It is a story with national implications because his large lead over the field indicated discontent. His vote was a protest vote. It was a protest against the state government, against the national government, and against all the vague and undefined forces which the faceless voters feel, but cannot see.

Folsom's opposition showed photostatic copies of letters which they said he had written while governor in which, they charged, he was asking for a kick-back from those persons doing business with the state. Thousands of voters ignored these. I asked a Birmingham News man why. He, strongly opposed to Folsom, said, cynically:

"I guess they thought they might as well vote for a fellow who was open about it as one who covered it up."

This hardly explains it, but there was evidence in the campaign that there was resentment against the special interests which for so long have been privileged and which have dominated the state's politics in most elections.

Certainly none can deny the Folsom vote was revealing of a state of discontent with government and conditions.

So, out of Alabama, we have evidence that the old smear tactics, the cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" and the lie do not always succeed. A fine and able senator was renominated against strong opposition. And, in addition, we have evidence of discontent.

Is it confined to Alabama?

Campaign Comments

50 Million Frenchmen

Sylacauga News—There is an old saying that "50 million Frenchmen can't be wrong," and the same goes for 300 thousand Alabama voters. As the next governor of our state, I intend to give the big guy a break just like I used to ask people to do for my friend Harry Truman.

Examiner P. 4

Distance To Two Parties

Brewton Standard—The distance btween the present primary method and a two-party system of politics in this county can be best measured by the difference between eight and 7723.

Eight people attended a Republican meeting to elect party officers, while 7723 turned out to vote for public officials in the Tuesday primary. It's quite a way to go.

Phen - 5-13-54

Second More Restrained Than First

Lee County Bulletin—It is to be hoped that in his second administration Mr. Folsom will be more restrained than he was in his first. If he is, he should get off to a better start with the Legislature than was the case eight years ago. It is most imporant that Folsom and the Legislature be able to work together. Neither can be expected to be a rubber stamp for the other. But serious problems facing Alabama during the next four years demand a spirit of harmony and cooperation between executive and legislative branches of the state government.

Montgomery, Ala.

Jimmy Faulkner, the runner-up, should feel that he has no apologies to make for the type of campaign he conducted or for the size of his vote. As we said last week, nothing that he said or did in the campaign made The Bulletin regret its editorial support of Mr. Faulkner.

The Sparkman Victory

Birmingham News—Despite the hard fight made against him U.S. Senator John Sparkman has, on unofficial returns, achieved a decisive victory over his three opponents and won renomination in the first primary. This paper believes that the voters have made a wise decision in this race and extends its congratulations and good wishes to Senator Sparkman. He can well take deep satisfaction in this tribute to him, this endorsement of a long record of able service.

Alabama Negroes Contest For Offices

Cal

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP) — Alabama Negroes are on the march politically. The watering down of the poll tax law encouraged more Negroes to register and vote than ever before in the history of the state since Reconstruction days.

Pitts. Pa. 5-28-54

In Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee and Birmingham, Negroes ran for office. Mobile was the only city in which they were successful, however, and the Mobile County Democratic committee seats which they won were not important from a state wide standpoint. Their victory showed that Negroes could win, and the excellent races put up in other sections were encouraging.

In Mobile, Alex Herman, connected with the Booker T. Washington Burial Association, and Clarence H. Montgomery were elected to the County Democratic committee. They ran in the seventh ward which is almost entirely Negro. Four other Negroes were candidates for the same office in other wards but were defeated.

In Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book and long time faculty member of Tuskegee institute, ran for a place on the county school board. Macon county in which Tuskegee institute is located is predominantly colored but the election machinery is in the hands of the whites who despite the large concentration of highly educated Negroes in Tuskege institute and the Tuskegee Veterans hospital refuse registration on one subterfuge or another.

Macon county has only 855 Negro voters. There are 3,007 white voters and practically all of them struggled to the polls to vote. Mrs. Guzman polled 716 votes for a place on the school board. Some 2,365 whites voted for the white candidates.

In Montgomery, E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery NAACP, was defeated for a place on the Montgomery County Executive committee by Joseph W. Carroll, a white man. Nixon, a former Pullman Porter and a staunch fighter for racial rights, ran a close race getting 802 votes to Carrolls 1,090. In Beat 2 where Nixon ran, there are an estimated 600 Negro votes. That means he had more than 300 white votes.

Birmingham's Arthur D. Shores, nationally-known lawyer, ran for the state legislature. There were seven representatives to be elected from Jefferson county in which Birmingham is located. Shores ran 28th in a list of 29 candidates. 48,000 votes were cast There are only 5,250 Negro voters registered in the county.

Two Win Mobile Democratic Executive Committee Posts

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Two Negro candidates were elected to the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee in the May 4 primaries. The state-wide Democratic primaries also saw former Governor James E. (Kissin' Jim) Folson nominated for the Governorship and Senator John Sparkman winning over three other candidates to win the Senatorial nomination.

Wonsed

Phila. P.

Shores Loses Bid For Legislature; Folson, Sparkman Wir

Winning Executive Committee posts in Mobile were Alex L. Herman, insurance executive and Clarence H. Montgomery, a former president of the Mobile Branch NAACP.

Alexander

They were elected from the Seventh Ward where 4,400 of the 1,627 voters are Negroes. Herman and Montgomery polled 624 and 667 votes respectively. A third Negro candidate, Rev. Terrell M. Batts polled 322 votes coming in third in the five man race in which the two white candidates placed last, polling less than 100 votes apiece.

OTHER WARDS

In other Mobile wards, Negro candidates did not fare so well. In Ward 3, Conrad Deane, a Negro, lost to James Tew (white) by the slim margin of 40 votes. Deane polled 257 votes while Tew won 297 votes for the Executive Committee seat.

Rev. L. Boykins lost his bid for an Executive Committee post from Ward 27 while in another ward, Jesse Thomas, vice president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, ran third in a three-candidate race.

LOSES LEGISLATURE BID

Unofficial results near the close of the tabulations for the Alabama House of Represeneatives from Jefferson County (Birmingham) revealed that Atty. Arthur D. Shores was running 28th in a field of 29 candidates.

Kansas

Shores, bidding for his first public office, was the first Negro to seek election in Birmingham since 1901. The incomplete vote-count showed him with 3,105 votes. There are 5,250 Negro voters listed for Jefferson County.

5-6-54

In Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman was trailing her white opponent in the contest for membership on the Macon County Board of Education on the basis of unofficial returns. The late count gave her 657 votes against 1,356 votes for B. L. Balch, retiring superintendent. Macon County has 855 Negro voters and 3,007 white voters.

Wonsed

E. D. Nixon of Montgomery lost his bid for membership on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee by less than 200 votes. Running in Beat 2 ("Beat" being the equivalent of "Ward"), he polled 800 votes to 1,000 for his white opponent. It was estimated that Nixon attracted approximately 300 white votes in that there are only 600 Negro voters in the beat with only 500 voting.

Phila. 5-6-54

Atlanta

Sparkman's Victory

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE renomination of Sen. Sparkman in Alabama was a healthy vote, particularly for the South. Just as the reactionary elements bitterly fought against Alabama's senior senator, Lister Hill, when Mr. Hill was last up for re-election in 1950, so did the same interests try to retire Sen. Sparkman with the vigorous candidacy of Congressman Battle of the Birmingham area.

Birmingham

The opposition to Sen. Sparkman was due in part to his generally progressive record in the Senate and in part to the fact that he was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee on the ticket in 1952 with Adlai E. Stevenson, who refused to compromise on civil rights. The political preferment that made Sen. Sparkman known nationally actually heightened the prejudice against him at home.

Pa. 5-21-54

Since nomination is equivalent to election in Alabama, one United States senator has already been as good as reelected. And since John Sparkman was given an all-out battle by the forces of reaction, his renomination can be put down as a good omen for 1954. The omen is all the better because he won a clear majority victory over the field against him which made a runoff primary unnecessary.

Alabama has been one of the best represented states in the Senate for a decade or more. Return of John Sparkman to sit with Lister Hill will assure continuation of that distinction.

34a(2) 1954

ALABAMA

The Sparkman Victory

Sparkman Wins

Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock)

Senator John J. Sparkman, who had been marked for the block by Republicans and extremists inside his own party, has won first primary renomination in Alabama.

His victory must be interpreted first of all as a heartening sign for party loyalists everywhere in the South. But beyond that it was a triumph of reason over unreason. In Representative Laurie Battle and Adm. John Crommelin, Senator Sparkman faced two determined campaigners whose honest dissent from his basic political philosophy afforded no lack of valid campaign issues. However, the campaign shook down in its final stages to an unreasoning and essentially spurious isue: The question of whether John Sparkman was "soft" on FEPC. It was the interjection of the murky race issue that caused so many outside observers to predict that the senator was in "a battle for political survival," and that if Sparkman fell, Senator Lister Hill would be next.

Actually, John Sparkman's principal sin, like that of Alabama's senior senator, is that he is a good Democrat. Senator Sparkman accepted his party's 1952 vice presidential nomination proudly, and, like Senator Hill, assiduously campaigned for the success of the ticket he shared with Adlai Stevenson.

The fate that many quarters supposed would befall John Sparkman in Alabama is one that is often reserved for moderates in the rough-and-tumble of politics. This time the people refused to be befuddled. The truth is that middle-roaders like John Sparkman and Arkansas's Representative Brooks Hays deserve much of the credit for the fact that the Democrats' 1952 civil rights and cloture plank was no stronger than it was. This time, fortunately, enough of the people of Alabama recognized the truth despite the concerted effort to divert them.

Mr. Sparkman's absolute majority vote in a field of four is reward for his party regularity in his own state, and his work for party unity over the nation.

The issue against him in Alabama was his loyalty to the Democratic Party when the Dixiecrats staged the revolt in 1948, and when the hard core of the Dixiecrat movement again combined with the Republicans in 1952.

Senator Sparkman accepted the nomination for the vice presidency in 1952 with full knowledge that some planks in the party platform might prove unpopular among certain elements in his home state, and that he was carrying the standard for party liberalism and progressiveness.

Representative Laurie Battle of Birmingham presumably was carefully picked by the forces who would seek to discredit party unity at the national level by sending to Washington one whose stand would fit that of the Republican "Old Guard" more than of the Democratic Party.

Undoubtedly these forces, not only in Washington but in many sections of the nation, were watching the Alabama election in the hope of finding indications of disintegration in Democratic ranks. Certainly this had helped inspire opposition to Mr. Sparkman in one way or another.

The vote of the Democrats of Alabama thus spoke in no uncertain terms in support of the party for the campaign of November, 1954, and again in 1956.

Thomas L. Stokes

Sparkman's Victory Is Sign of Future

WASHINGTON—The healthy and sane aspects of the Alabama senatorial primary are easily overlooked, but should be noted. They may be construed fairly safely as symptomatic of the new spirit of tolerance that is moving in the South. At least that seems to be the underlying meaning of the renomination by a thumping majority of Sen. John Sparkman, which is tantamount to election in his state.

Let us take a look at this interesting case study. Sen. Sparkman was a delegate to the 1952 Democratic national convention. He was a member of its resolutions committee. He helped to draft the plank in the party's platform dealing with civil rights which, among other commitments, advocated federal legislation to secure

Jack Spalding is on vacation

effectively for everyone "the right to equal opportunity for employment." As its final act, the convention nominated Sen. Sparkman as its candidate for vice-president to run with Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Surely, there's nothing unusual there, other than a typical American success story of the son of a tenant farmer who pushed himself forward and upward.

Yet, there is something unusual there. You might not think it, but it is risky still for a Southern political leader to be a party to a civil-rights plank and then to identify himself with the platform and the national party by being so bold as to accept its nomination for vice-president. The risk became clear when it came time for John Sparkman, who never got to be vice-president, to run again for his seat in the Senate.

For he became the victim of the "usual," as so often happens in the South to progressive political leaders such as John Sparkman. The old familiar cry of "nigger, nigger" was raised in the campaign against him, though more adroitly and politely this time. He was branded by his political foes as a civil-rights supporter like Adlai Stevenson. John Sparkman, however, was not so coupled with the head of the ticket by many outside the South.

However, the issue was good enough in Alabama. At least it was for those who exploited it to try to unseat John Sparkman, including powerful economic groups that spent plenty of money again, as they have before, to eradicate a voice, vote and an influence in the Senate which they consider hostile to their private interests.

But the folks—white and black—have come to look on Sen. Sparkman as their friend. They aroused themselves and rallied about to give him a 100,000 majority.

The appeal to racial prejudice seems to have lost its magic. No longer apparently can it be exploited as formerly to becloud economic benefits such as higher wages; better farm prices; decent housing, urban and rural; owner-operated farms; cheap electric power for homes and plants, all of which Alabama's Senators Sparkman and Lister Hill have espoused through the years. We like to think, too, that increasing tolerance is a part of the Alabama story.

The surprising wide margin of victory for John Sparkman seems also to have another meaning that is significant for the future and in assessing possible future political trends nationally. It appeared to indicate a receding of what might be called the Dixiecrat tide.

'Righters' Win 1st District Demo Posts

MOBILE, May 7 (AP)—Eight candidates who ran with the endorsement of states rights leaders were elected to the State Democratic Executive Committee from the first district.

Complete returns from the seven counties in the district showed they defeated a slate of party loyalists in last Tuesday's Democratic primary.

All of those named from the first district are newcomers to the committee. They are:

Sam Blount, Millry; Alston F. (Dick) Devan, Mobile; Albert H. Evans, Butler; Roy E. Haag, Fruitdale; Grady W. Hurst Jr., Chatom; Wallace H. Linsey Jr., Butler; H. H. Matthews, Camden, and Richard E. McPhearson, Butler.

Hurst led the ticket in the committee race, receiving 24,353 votes. For the loyalists, James G. Bedsole Jackson, was the leader with 17.474.

SPARKMAN FACES FIGHT ON TUESDAY

Record 550,000 Votes Likely in Alabama's Primary—Folsom in Governor Race

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., May 1—Senator John J. Sparkman, accused of double talking during his unsuccessful Vice Presidential campaign two years ago, faces stiff opposition in Tuesday's Democratic primary. A record vote of 550,000 is expected.

Mr. Sparkman, seeking another six-year term, insists he never deviated in his opposition to civil rights measures. His chief opponent, Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham, a Representative for the last eight years, sharply criticizes him, however, for a "two-faced" stand on the issue.

Mr. Battle, who has the endorsement of a majority of the big city newspapers, stressed that Mr. Sparkman had run for Vice President on a platform calling for racial rights and anti-filibuster action. This latter is the main weapon of Southern Representatives against enactment of racial rights legislation.

In his campaign for re-election, Senator Sparkman cited his eight-year experience in the Senate, his seniority on various important committees and his constant work for veterans and housing. He also pointed to his knowledge of foreign policy and to his selection as a delegate to the United Nations.

State's Rights Supporter

Mr. Battle accuses him of talking one way in Alabama, and another in Washington on the important racial issues. The Birmingham Representative describes himself as a staunch supporter of state's rights and strong opponent of racial rights issues.

As one of his Congressional accomplishments, Mr. Battle listed the "Battle act" which forbids shipment of strategic material to Communist nations. He also called attention to his war record in the Pacific.

Others in this race are John C. Crommelin, a retired admiral, and William C. Irby.

The other race of state-wide interest involves seven candidates for Governor—including former Gov. James E. Folsom. They are seeking the post now held by Gordon Persons, who by law cannot succeed himself.

"Folsomism" is the big issue in this campaign. Despite the scandals that arose following his administration four years ago, the 6-foot, 8-inch Mr. Folsom is considered the man to beat.

His biggest opposition comes from State Senator James Faulkner, a weekly newspaper publisher from Bay Minette, and Lieut. Gov. James B. Allen of Gadsden.

Mr. Faulkner virtually was an unknown until he began a series of television and radio "talkathons" that have proved so successful in Arkansas and Florida political campaigns. In a few short weeks he has become a leading contender.

As in his highly successful 1946 campaign, Mr. Folsom, now a married man, is touring the state with a string band and a bucket to collect contributions. Mr. Faulkner also calls for contributions to what he terms "my campaign for decency."

While the other candidates daily accuse him of wrongdoings in his last administration, the former Governor calmly ignores them. He merely states he pleads guilty to all charges made by the "lying newspapers."

Other candidates in the race are J. Bruce Henderson, Millers Ferry; Henry Sweet, Birmingham, former State Docks Director under Mr. Folsom; C. C. (Jack) Owen, Montgomerg, and

Winston Gullatte, Dallas County.

Only three of Alabama's nine Congressional seats are contested. Representative Frank W. Boykin of Mobile, dean of the state's House delegation, faces a tough opponent in John E. Manderville, clerk of the Mobile Circuit Court, and a former Army colonel.

Representative Kenneth A. Roberts of Anniston, wounded during the wild shooting fray in the House of Representatives several months ago, is opposed by Tarver Rountree of Selma.

Seeking the spot vacated by Mr. Battle are A. H. Albright, George Huddleton Jr., and James Adams.

The unopposed candidates for Congress are Representatives George M. Grant, George W. Andrews, Albert Rains, Armistead I. Selden Jr., Carl Elliott and Robert E. Jones Jr.

2 win Democratic Committee seats

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Guzman loses in Tuskegee; Nixon defeated in Montgomery

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—Alabama is on the march politically.

P. 14

The watering down of the poll tax law encouraged more colored citizens to register and vote than ever before in the history of the state since Reconstruction Days.

In Mobile, Alex Herman, connected with the Booker T. Washington Burial Association, and Clarence H. Montgomery were elected to the County Democratic Committee. They ran in the seven[illegible]

Sat. 5-15-54

Mrs. Guzman Loses

In Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of the Year Book, and faculty members of Tuskegee Institute, ran for a place on the county school board.

Macon County, in which Tuskegee Institute is located, is predominantly colored but the election machinery is in the hands of the whites who refuse registration on one subterfuge or another.

Macon county has only 855 colored voters. There are 3,007 white voters and practically all of them struggled to the polls to vote. Mrs. Guzman polled 716 votes for a place on the school board. Some 2,365 whites voted for the white candidates.

Nixon Defeated

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Shores Defeated

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Shores ran 28th in a list of 29 candidates, with 48,000 votes cast. There are only 5,250 colored voters registered in the county. There are however approximately 102,000 of voting ago.

Birmingham voters went solidily against "Bull" Connor who was seeking to regain political power in the race for sheriff of Jefferson County. Connor was defeated.

Mobile Smashes Tradition

ALEX HERMAN and Clarence H. Montgomery, businessmen of Mobile, Ala., will be the first Negroes in post-Reconstruction history to sit on the Mobile County Democratic executive as a result of victory in last week's primary election.

Courier

There were two of the nine Alabama Negroes who ran in the primary, the largest number to offer themselves to the electorate in several generations.

There was no miracle about the victories of Messrs. Herman and Montgomery because there are close to 5,000 registered Negro voters in Mobile County—the largest single bloc of black votes in the state.

P. 6

The Democrat machine backing the re-election of Senator John J. Sparkman will take cognizance, we are sure, of the fact that while he won the renomination (which is tantamount to election in one-party Alabama) by a majority of close to 80,000, the 40,000 registered Negro voters almost solidly cast their ballots for him.

Pittsburgh

True, Senator Sparkman in his campaign speeches stressed, as he always has, that he is unalterably opposed to the whole civil rights program, always has been and always will be, but Alabama's Negro voters believe him to be a liberal who is simply giving lip service to jim crowism for the sake of expediency.

So tradition has been smashed all around, what with two Negro candidates winning important posts, and the bulk of colored voters casting ballots for an avowed white supremacist, a circumstance which must have confounded professional racists on both sides.

Jubilation over this return of the Negro voter in Alabama must, however, be tempered by the fact that only 40,000 registered for the primaries while the total Negro population of the state is about one million, with a voting potential almost twenty times greater than the reality.

Sat. 5-15-54

If 40,000 Alabama Negroes can qualify for the suffrage, what is stopping the others from doing likewise in these days of universal education and employment?

Clearly, Negro leadership in Alabama has its work cut out for it, as has such leadership throughout the South—and North.

Alabama Settles Several Issues

BESIDES the personal fortunes of Senator JOHN J. SPARKMAN, two if not three issues of wide importance hung on Tuesday's election in Alabama. One of these was the prestige of the Democratic party's national leadership and its political and social philosophy.

Courier-Journal

Senator SPARKMAN was ADLAI STEVENSON's running mate in 1952. Noisiest arguments against the Senator's renomination grew out of details of the Democratic party's platform which SPARKMAN, as the party's vice presidential candidate, supported as a natural course. He could not do otherwise, unless he left the ticket. For that matter, he could not do otherwise and be consistent with the progressive thought that has guided most of his career as Representative and Senator.

It was an unfair attack, but one which nevertheless was pressed with force and large money. It implied antagonism to the national party's course—but it lost with SPARKMAN's clear majority. Perhaps it was pressed only as a matter of expediency. The cry that a Southerner is a "traitor and turncoat" if he supports, even though only by association, a program of enlightened and modern race relationships is a handy cry.

Courier-Journal 5-6-54

As a second issue that SPARKMAN's clear victory settled, attacks of this sort as a general course got a solid rebuke for their own sake, viewed apart from a matter of party loyalty. And as a third, Alabama's conservative financial interests, centered in Birmingham and to a lesser degree in Mobile, lost once more (as they have lost in most races since 1944). Alabama showed that it prefers the kind of representation that JOHN SPARKMAN and LISTER HILL have given consistently in the Senate. It is to the state's credit.

Nixon Will Speak At Mass Meeting Sunday Afternoon

Advertiser

E. D. Nixon will present his cause to a gigantic mass meeting Sunday afternoon, March 28 at 2:30. The scene of the historic occasion will be the Oak St. AME Zion Church of which the Rev. A. W. Nixon is running for Democratic committeeman.

P. 3

Montgomery

The purpose of the meeting will be to allow Nixon to explain the nature of the office which he seeks, to allow different groups to make financial contributions and to get over to the voters of Precinct 2 the importance of going to the polls on May 4.

Nixon is highly encouraged by the support coming from white and colored leaders.

The mass meeting was planned at an enthusiastic meeting held at the Metropolitan AME Church. The meeting was under the chairmanship of R. L. Lowe and others of the beauticians association, Mrs. W. C. Starks and Mrs. Odessa Wilson of the Ladies Auxiliary to Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Wagstaff, C. R. Williams and other resourceful citizens.

Everyone present volunteered to bring some type of contribution from some organization with which they happen to be affiliated. The mass meeting is being called at the special request of Nixon himself.

SHORES The Family-Made Man: Reading left to right Barbara, 8; Helen Glenn, 12; Mrs. Theodora H. Shores and Atty. Arthur D. Shores, candidate for the State Legislature.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, The Family Man, Seeks Seat In State Legislature

BY GERALDINE H. COOK

One would suspect that because of the diverse activities in which he engages and the many responsibilities which he has, Arthur D. Shores, candidate for the State Legislature from Jefferson County, would have little time to enjoy real family life. But one who visits in the Shores home is soon convinced that Attorney Shores gives the same interest and careful attention to his home and family as he does to the various duties which he performs with such remarkable efficiency.

Arthur D. Shores, the son of Richard H. and Pauline (McGhee) Shores was married to Theodora H. Warren, of Fairfield, Alabama in 1938. When Mr. Shores completed a law course and announced to his friends that he intended to practice law in Birmingham, almost invariably he met with expressions of surprise and dismay at the utter "impossibility" of the thing which he contemplated doing. When he actually embarked upon this stupendous task of breaking down barriers and setting a precedent for other Negroes in the South, he faced threats to his personal life and security. Again, many of his friends were annoyed and irritated by his persistence and tried to influence him to give up in favor of something less hazardous.

But there has been one person who has been kind, understanding, helpful and willing to stand by Attorney Shores no matter what happened-the devoted, lovable, hard working little lady who is his wife. Attorney Shores attributes much of his success to the inspiration and general helpfulness which she has given. He also takes pride in informing visitors to their beautiful home that Mrs. Shores has a "knack" for interior decorating, which is in evidence in the artistic treatment which she has given her own house. She also sews beautifully; she made almost all of the curtains and drapes for the house in which they now live. If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," it is no wonder that Mrs. Shores won the attorney so completely for she is also gifted to a remarkable degree in the culinary arts.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shores like flowers, and Mr. Shores spends most of his leisure time working with the yards and flowers. He has all the "tools" of the trade, and derives some of his greatest pleasures from keeping his own yards attractive. Both Mr and Mrs. Shores like people and are never too tired to be pleasant company for any of their many friends who stop by to see them, or in any other ways, share a felowship with them.

The Shores' have two attractive daughters, Helen Glenn, 12, and Barbara, 8. The girls keep their own room and help their mother with little chores about the house. They are both attending the Lutheran School and are in the seventh and third grades, respectively.

Attorney Shores says that he "gets a big kick" out of playing with the children. The baby girl likes to follow him about. She has been one of his staunchest supporters in his campaign for the legislature.

Five little chow puppies were added to the Shores household soon after Attorney Shores qualified for the legislative race. Barbara, younger of the two girls, and a lover of dogs, was heartbroken when she found that her father intended to give away two of the puppies. She was so anxious to keep all of them that she gave up her weekly allowance to help feed the litter. When Barbara came home from school one day and found that two puppies were gone, in spite of all her pleading, she just couldn't exactly understand why. Shortly afterward she heard her father talking about running for the State legislature, and suddenly, with eyes that beamed with a mixture of adoration for him ,and confidence in his ability to do almost anything, and in a little voice that almost trembled with excitement, she burst out with, "Daddy, if you are elected, will you pass a law that willl let me keep all five of my puppies?" With childish confidence that her father can and will pass a law which she desires, little Barbara has put her whole heart into getting him elected.

To spend an evening with Shores family is to share the richness of an ideal family life in a setting which is only exemplary of the ceaseless efforts of a man to make life happy and comfortable for his loved ones-a setting which does not take one iota from the simplicity, the congeniality, and the "down-to-earth" personalities of Attorney and Mrs. Shores.

Arthur D. Shores, candidate for the State Legislature, is a native of Birmingham; holder of the Bachelor's Degree from Talladega College and the LL B. Degree from the University of Kansas; former teacher and principal of Dunbar High School, Bessemer; regional director of the National Bar Association; president of Jones Valley Finance Company; member of the national legal counsel of the NAACP; member of the Board of Trustees, Talladega College; member of the Shriners, Masons, Elks, and Knights of Pythias; member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; author of "The Negro at the Bar-South;" and a devout member of the First Congregational Christian Church. He is a man who is playing his part in the game of life-strongly, steadfastly, heroically.

One great writer has said that "it is indeed at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fic-

Viewing Arthur Shores

A Symbol of Progress

By J. King Chandler, III, President of Payne College

As I look at Mr. Arthur D. Shores and tamper with the ramified implications of what he is doing to the historical development of Alabama and all of its Citizens, I am deeply elated and gratified. This idea that is being persented is one which is more of a personal emotional tone and attitude than an article to be reproduced in ink and paper. Several important words come to the foreground; namely, qualifications, democracy, courage vested with integrity and zeal and a type of renaissance for a segment of the deep south. All of this implies most certainly the type of progress that we are happy to be making in our hometown cradle.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OUR CANDIDATE

Part of my high school days were spent under Mr. Shores' Administration while he was serving as Principal of Dunbar High School in Bessemer, Alabama. In 1939, as I remember, someone persuaded him to resign his work at Dunbar High School or should I say someone motivated his life to the great task of legal liberation of a struggling group. He left the corriders of teaching and invaded a novel field. Certainly, I feel he has made a success as well as a contribution to the City of Birmingham. The work of Mr. Shores is to be lauded by all of us because of the great and untold consequences of it.

Mr. Shores is well trained: being a graduate of Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama and the University of Kansas Law School He has had broad experiences in numerous leadership capacities in education, politics and religion.

In education, he was principal of Dunbar High School, in politics; president of the Progressive Democratic Council and in religian Trustee of the First Congregational Church. Presently, he is Chairman of the Eighteenth Street Branch Y.M.C.A. Executive Board. These abbreviate services indicate the calibre of person who is representing us in this most important campaign. He is really the best we have from any angle and deserves entirely the support of all.

Sat. 4-10-54

Sincerely and strongly I recognize the impact of his influence the extent of his integrity and the very significant role that he will play when he is elected. His presence if nothing was said—would secure our freedom and interest more than millions of dollars at this time. I believe that every citizen should take an optemistic outlook and be positively assured that he must win. The pessimistic attitude will become positive because of participation, on the part of those who doubt.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Democracy in Dixie is more prolific when in action than in the North. The greast possibilities for a functioning democracy is ours now. Shores was quilified and is so recognized by all who are cognizant with State affairs in elections. Other elected offices will be standing there too, subsequently, for those interested and qualified citizens who are determined to make "home" a better place in which to live and to earn a loving. God bless our dynamic and growing South and extend to it more light and civilization. Our resources are unlimited and we must seek immediately to top them and to cultivate them for the general good of all.

Every Negro has a definite responsibility: to play his part well in seeing to it that Attorney Arthur D. Shores will be elected to the State Legislature. Every citizen who is a lover of a growing Democracy in Dixie—whether Jew or Gentile—has a role of responsibility to see to it that Shores is elected. Eternal faith and vigilance coupled with diligence in every sphere is the cost of his election. Let us play our part and see that things will go well.

This is my view of our Candidate and, offers unlimited implications to the general welfare of all of the Citizens of Alabama. I believe we need him and that all of us should adopt his slogan "Be Sure With Shores."

Arthur Shores Appears Shy Of Negro Bloc Vote

Post Herald p. 10

Wed. 5-12-54

Arthur Shores, first Negro candidate for the Legislature since reconstruction days, apparently did not have a "bloc" vote of Negroes in Jefferson County.

In the 11 boxes which have more than two thirds of the Negro vote in Birmingham (not Jefferson County) Shores got only a little more than 46 per cent.

In these boxes there are 2660 Negro voters. Of these, Shores got only 1238 votes.

In Precinct 9, District 1, Shores got only 262 votes. The box had 641 Negro voters. This is the largest Negro box in the city.

At Precinct 9, District 4, the situation was similar, with Shores getting 259 votes. The box has 544 Negro voters.

Shores got a total of only 3980 votes.

The Negro candidate had some strength in every box in the county, and in Mountain Brook got more than 200 votes.

Other boxes used in this survey were:

	Negro Voters	Shores
9- 8	103	73
10- 7	115	83
10-12	172	91
21- 9	145	38
21-10	223	92
21-11	176	70
21-13	256	121
29- 1	158	93
29- 3	127	56

Political profiles—

Woman lawyer, jeweler, insurance man and Negro leader are county candidates for state Legislature

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

Today we conclude the political profiles on the candidates for the Legislature, with four people, three of whom are seeking public office for the first time.

Included in today's list of candidates are a woman lawyer, a Birmingham jeweler, an insurance man from the Bessemer Cutoff and a Negro lawyer who is the first one of his race to enter the legislative race in Alabama since the days of Reconstruction.

Mrs. Rossie Rogers Taylor is one of the two women seeking a place on the seven-member House delegation from Jefferson County.

T. O. Ellis, a jeweler and a candidate for the Legislature four years ago. He also ran for one of the associate City Commision posts in 1952.

Claude E. Shell is an insurance man from Bessemer and one of two candidates running for the Legislature from the Cutoff.

Arthur Shores, prominent Negro attorney, is seeking a House post on a platform of cutting down juvenile delinquency and aid to education.

SHELL, 42, is general southeastern agent for the Southern States Life Insurance Co., and a native of Jefferson County.

He attended Minor High School and the University of Alabama.

He is married to the former Mary Nette Kincaid, daughter of Dr. John L. Kincaid. They have three children and make their home in Bessemer.

Shell is a strong supporter of civil service and advocates the optional right of women to serve on juries in Alabama.

He said he is pledged to work for a stronger school program and more pay for teachers.

Promising to "serve the best interests of Jefferson County and the state" if elected, Shell said he will work for legislative reapportionment.

He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bessemer of which he is a former deacon.

Shell said he is running for the Legislature because he believes the Cutoff should have representation on the delegation.

ELLIS, WHO polled more than 12,000 votes for the Legislature in 1950, operates a watch repair concession at Pizitz.

He has announced a 15-point legislative program, which features more aid to schools, and opposition to new state taxation.

Ellis is married to the former Frankie Nell Morgan, of Woodlawn. They have three children and live at 1330 Bush Blvd.

Ellis has been engaged in the jewelry and watch business in Birmingham for nearly 40 years. He is widely known through his activities in political campaigns as well as his work with civic and fraternal groups.

He is a member of the Hunter Street Baptist Church, a Mason and Shriner, a member of the Eagles, Lions Club, Knights of Pythias, Young Men's Business Club, Elyton-West End Civic Club and Watchmakers Guild of America.

In House race—Rossie Rogers Taylor.

From Cutoff—Claude E. Shell.

Actively campaigning for one of the seven places on the Jefferson County legislative delegation, Ellis has carried his bid for votes into many sections of the county and into clubs and luncheon groups.

MRS. TAYLOR is a member of a Scotch-Irish pioneer family and was born in North Alabama, the only daughter of John A. and Emma Davis Rogers. Her father was a life-long teacher in the public schools.

Mrs. Taylor has lived since her childhood in Birmingham, attended public schools and Birmingham-Southern College here.

She has practiced law here for the past 15 years, having been admitted to practice before the federal and state courts and the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mrs. Rogers has taught women's Bible classes in various churches, and has lectured to civic groups in the interest of good government and an informed public.

She has served as attorney for the Birmingham Womens' Civic Club, and has held membership in Zonta, a business women's service club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the First Methodist Church and Jeffersion County Sportsmen's Assn.

Seeks House spot—T. O. Ellis

She is particularly interested, she said, in legislation affecting schools, health and social welfare, especially relating to children and the aged.

Mrs. Taylor said she is not on any slate. She is for reapportionment; retention of the Bessemer Cutoff as it is; is opposed to annexation of adjoining municipalities with the City of Birmingham unless these municipalities vote to join Birmingham.

She is opposed to any new taxes, and thinks the state should be aware "of its continuing obligation to its veterans."

SHORES IS president of the Alabama Progressive Democrats Assn., and heads the Jefferson County division of that association, which is made up of Negro Democrats.

He is vice chairman of the Interracial Committee of the Coordinating Council of Social Forces (Community Chest Agency); is chairman of the 18th Street Branch, YMCA Board of Adjustment; a trustee of the First Congregational Church and on the board of Talladega College.

Lawyer runs—Arthur D. Shores.

He is president of Jones Valley Finance Co., and is a practicing attorney.

Shores is a 33rd degree Mason, a Shriner, Elk, and member of the Knights of Pythias.

He is married and has two daughters.

The 49-year-old attorney favors periodic motor vehicle inspection and continued development of our road and highway systems.

He will work to promote, he said, good relations between labor and industry. He opposes and promises to work for repeal of "any legislation repressive to labor's right to organize and work."

He favors more aid to the aged and needy, and larger appropriations to public institutions dealing with mental health patients.

In Alabama Primary—

Two Negro Candidates Out Of 9 Are Elected

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two of nine Negro candidates won nomination for office in Tuesday's Democratic primary in Alabama.

Victories scored by the two, who were running for the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee, were the first in the history of the county.

They are Alex Herman, burial insurance company executive, and Clarence H. Montgomery, a barber. The two led the ticket in Mobile's Seventh Ward, which is predominantly Negro.

Four other Negro candidates for the Mobile Democratic Committee were defeated.

Shores Runs 28th

Arthur Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney and first of his race to qualify for a race in Jefferson County since Reconstruction Days, ran 28th in a field of 29 candidates for the seven Jefferson seats in the State House of Representatives. Shores polled 4015 votes.

Mrs. Jessie P. Cuzman, member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, was defeated for a place on the Macon Tuskegee County Board of Education.

Polls 716 Votes

The first Negro woman ever to run in Alabama, she polled 716 votes to 2365 for B. L. Black, retiring Macon County school superintendent.

The other Alabama Negro candidate in the Tuesday primary, E. D. Nixon, was defeated for a place on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

Nixon, a former state president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, received 802 votes to 1000 for Joseph W. Carroll, a white man.

Negro Vote Wins For Sparkman

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Senator John J. Sparkman, controversial Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1952, last week was renominated to a full six-year term on the strength of almost solid backing by Negro voters of the state.

Two of nine Negro candidates for office Alex Herman and Clarence H. Montgomery, of Mobile, won seats on the Mobile County Democratic executive committee, the first to win in a Democratic primary in the county's history.

The number of Negro candidates was the greatest since Reconstruction days.

Herman is a burial insurance company official and Montgomery, a Mobile barber.

Sparkman, who was supported by organized labor in the last week's primary, incurred the wrath of the Dixiecrats in 1952 when he announced he would sup-

port the liberal platform of the Democratic party.

In Birmingham, Atty. Arthur D. Shores ran 28th among 29 candidates for seven seats in the state legislature. Mrs. Jessie Guzman, the only Negro woman candidate in the primary and a faculty member of Tuskegee institute, failed in her attempt to win membership on the Macon County School board.

Four other Negroes seeking executive committee posts in Mobile were defeated. Another lost a bid for a similar post in Montgomery.

Meanwhile, in Prentiss, Miss., Isaac Hertzog, 49, a farmer, lost in his bid for election as a member of the Jefferson County board of education.

The first Negro in the county's history to qualify for election, Hertzog, running out of Beat four (the county is divided into five Beats,) lost to Lawrence Polk by 310 to 139 votes.

Hertzog got most of his support from three largely Negro precincts which he carried 129 to 15. The election was held in connection with the new Mississippi school equalization program.

ALABAMA NEGROES WIN AND LOSE IN EFFORT TO GAIN PLACE IN POLITICAL ARENA OF STATE

Blank Dispatch

Two Elected to Mobile Democratic Central Committee First Time Since Reconstruction

Oklahoma City Okla.

MRS. GUZMAN LOSES BID FOR TUSKEGEE SCHOOL BOARD

Date 5-15-54

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — Alabama Negroes are on the march politically. The watering down of the poll tax law encouraged more Negroes to register and vote than ever before in the history of the state since Reconstruction days.

In Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee and Birmingham, Negroes ran for office . Mobile was the only city in which they were successful, however, and the Mobile County Democratic Cimmittee seats which they won were not important from a state wide standpoint. Their victory showed that Negroes could win, and the excellent races put up in other sections were encouraging.

In Mobile, Alex Herman, connected with the Booker T. Washington Burial Association, and Clarence H. Montgomery were elected to the County Democratic Committee. They ran in the 7th ward which is almost entirely Negro. Four other Negroes were candidates for the same office in other wards but were defeated.

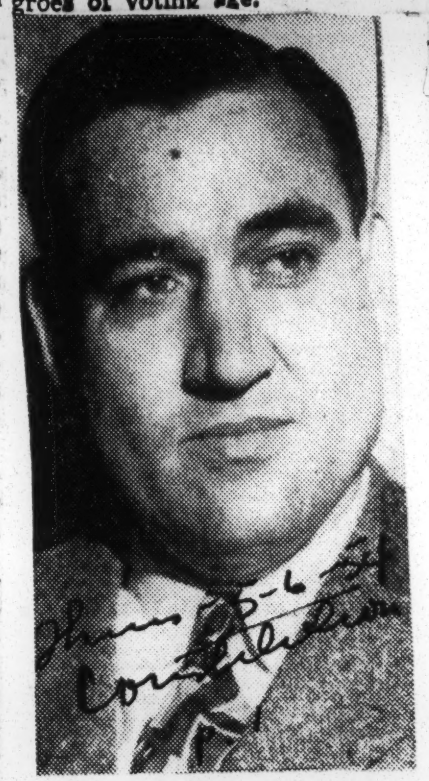
In Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book and long time faculty member of Tuskegee Institute, ran for a place on the county school board. Macon county in which Tuskegee Institute is located is predominantly colored but the election machinery is in the hands of the whites who despite the large concentration of highly educated Negroes in Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Veteran's hospital refuse registration on one subterfuge or another.

Macon county has only 855 Negro voters. There are 3,007 white voters and practically all of them struggled to the polls to vote. Mrs. Guzman polled 716 votes for a place on the school board. Some 2,365 whites voted for the white candidates.

Date 5-15-54

In Montgomery, E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery N. A. A. C. P. was defeated for a place on the Montgomery County Executive Committee by Joseph W. Carroll, a white man. Nixon, a former Pullman Porter and a staunch fighter for racial rights, ran a close race getting 802 Negro votes. That means he had more than 300 white votes.

Birmingham's Arthur D. Shores, nationally known lawyer, ran for the state legislature. There were seven representatives to be elected from Jefferson county in which Birmingham is located. Shores ran 28th in a list of 29 candidates. 48,000 votes were cast. There are only 5,250 Negro voters registered in the county. There are however approximately 102,000 Negroes of voting age.



Associated Press Wirephoto

WINS IN ALABAMA

Big Jim Folsom

Sparkman, Folsom Win In Alabama

Constitution

P. 1

Compiled From Constitution Wire Services

Tremendous majorities in rural Alabama counties yesterday gave the Democratic nomination for governor to ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, whose antics during his first term brought him the nickname of "Kissing Jim."

Folsom, running far ahead of six opponents, got a majority of the heaviest vote ever cast in Alabama history. He was ahead in 62 of the 67 counties.

Returns from 2,627 of the state's 2,715 boxes:

Folsom, 281,228; State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner, 141,006; Lt. Gov. James Allen, 58,381; Bruce Henderson, 42,411; C. C. (Jack) Owen, 20,400; Henry Sweet, 2,710, and Winston Gullatte, 2,433.

Charley Johns LeRoy Collins

Sen. Sparkman also outdistanced three opponents for the senatorial nomination. Sparkman had been charged with "carrying water on both shoulders" on the civil rights plank of the 1952 Democratic platform when the Alabama senator was the party nominee for vice president.

In Florida, a runoff will be necessary to decide the governorship. Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns and State Sen. Leroy Collins ran one-two in a close race which eliminated J. Brailey Odham, the third candidate, who threw his support to Collins after conceding.

Sparkman asserted that he had always believed in allowing the states to settle their own racial problems.

The count in 2,609 boxes:

Sparkman, 286,291; Rep. Laurie Battle of Birmingham, 189,600; Adm. John Crommelin, retired, 16,370, and William C. Irby of Jacksonville, 3,991.

Ohio Republicans chose Rep. George H. Bender to oppose Democratic Sen. Burke in November for the Senate seat of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

In New Mexico, rancher-legislator Alvin Stockton defeated Mayor Holm Brusum of Socorro in the race for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Brusum was the personal choice of Gov. Ed Mechem, who will challenge Democratic Sen. Clinton P. Anderson in November.

Indiana's entire congressional delegation of 10 Republicans and one Democrat was renominated. Gov. George Craig made some headway in his fight with Sens. Capehart and Jenner for control of the state GOP organization, but the result was inconclusive.

Other highlights:

Alabama — In three congressional races, sizable leads were held by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts, Rep. Frank W. Boykin and George Huddleston Jr., who sought Battle's seat.

Florida — Democrats renominated Reps. Robert Sikes, A. S. (Syd) Herlong and James A. Haley. State Rep. Dante Fascell won the nomination for the congressional seat being vacated by Rep. Bill Lantaff.

ALABAMA NEGROES FILE IN CONTESTS FOR OFFICE

By Emory O. Jackson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP) Alabama Negroes are on the march politically. The watering down of the poll tax law encouraged more Negroes to register and vote than ever before in the history of the state since Reconstruction days.

In Mobile, Montgomery, Tuskegee and Birmingham Negroes ran for office. Mobile was the only city in which they were successful, however, and the Mobile County Democratic Committee seats which they won were not important from a state wide standpoint. Their victory showed that Negroes could win, and the excellent races put up in other towns were encouraging.

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Birmingham's Authur D. Shores nationally known lawyer, ran for the state legislature. There were seven representatives to be elected from Jefferson county in which Birmingham is located Shores ran 28th in a list of 29 candidates. Forty-eight thousand votes were cast. There are ohly 5,250 Negro voters registered in the county. There are however approximately 102,000 Negroes of voting age.

Mobile Elects Two

Claims Negro Voters Backed Sen. Sparkman

Birmingham.—The Negro vote in the Democratic primary in Alabama contributed to the re-nomination of Senator John Sparkman in the election of May 4, W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches, concluded today after a study of the returns. The nomination is equivalent to election in Alabama.

According to Mr. Patton, who conducted an intensive drive to enlarge the Negro vote in the state, practically all of the colored voters cast their ballots for Mr. Sparkman as "the lesser of the evils." Mr. Patton estimates the registered Negro vote in the state at between 50,000 and 60,000.

Two Negroes were elected to the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee. There were nine Negro candidates for various offices in the state of which number only Alex Herman and Clarence H. Montgomery in Mobile were elected.

Mr. Patton also reported that the Negro vote in Birmingham went solidly against "Bull" Connor who was seeking to regain political power in the race for sheriff of Jefferson County. Connor was defeated.

Alabama Is In A Pretty Good Humor

ALABAMA evidently is in a pretty good humor politically. At the least there is little evidence just now of embittered divisions or irreconcilable minorities. Most seem "to accept the Universe."

The good humor, if we correctly read the Alabama mood, is chiefly evidenced by the overpowering nature of the Folsom and Sparkman victories.

A lot of Alabamians voted against Sen. Sparkman, but his victory seems to have ended the matter and the grievances will presumably not carry over as continuing issues. Lloyd's would probably insure his death in the United States Senate.

The breadth of the Sparkman victory was, it would seem, serviceable to Senator Hill. Any politician who may consider running against Hill two years from now will have haunting recollections of the Sparkman victory.

THE news hasn't reached the backwoods columnists of the northeastern provinces, but the Democrat-Dixiecrat issue was effectively settled four years ago. The Dixiecrat efforts this time were mere death rattles.

The Democratic loyalists have won a yet greater majority on the State Democratic Executive Committee. The committee has applied a harsh discipline against bolters and even neutralists—one that is highly exceptional in the United States and one that the national party recoiled from.

The Democratic committee rule is that an officeholder who "fails to support" the presidential nominees of the party is barred from running for office. Thus even if an officeholder merely remains away from the polls and never even tells his wife what he's thinking, he has "failed to support" the party and is denied office.

But, as we are saying, there is no rebellion over this harsh rule and it is part of the pattern of good humor in Alabama.

THE magnitude of the Folsom victory has evidently won him a majority in the legislature. In the current run-offs, it will be yet easier for Folsom to influence the results. He has a candidate for the Alabama Supreme Court and, barring a resourceful counter-attack, the Folsom candidate will win; the same is true of the run-off for secretary of state.

305,000 Alabamians are obviously in a good humor with Folsom personally, and are inclined to favor his choices in other races.

THE preachers and newspapers have less reason for good humor than others. The preachers got nowhere with their effort to elect a dry legislature: the people preferred, instead, a wet Folsom legislature.

We leave our friends in the pulpits to defend the observation that the church has no influence, for the newspapers are fending for themselves in a similar circumstance.

Alabama dailies were almost evenly divided between Sparkman and Battle. Newspaper influence operated strongly in the Senate race, though not in the governor's race.

Newspaper editors were stunned, if not demoralized, by the scope of the Folsom victory. But the voice of 305,000 Alabamians of all classes and stations and in 61 of the 67 counties is a thunderous noise not to be frivolously disputed.

A few newspapers have had the candor to express their misgivings over the prospect of the Folsom Administration, but all have made their bow to the multitude's decision and have cheerfully announced the clearing of the slate. The newspapers are therefore contributors to the state's mood of good humor.

And finally, *The Advertiser* is pleased to say, Folsom himself has made the contribution of the Happy Warrior by a conciliatory statement designed to reassure the anxious and pledge his best.

The Advertiser cannot promise that the general mood of complacency and reconcilement will prevail until the last syllable of recorded time, but the dust is for the time settled on the battlefield.

Our Opinions

Sparkman's Victory

Considering the type campaign waged against him, the victory of Senator John Sparkman in the Alabama primaries last week is of far more than local significance.

Sparkman was Adlai Stevenson's running mate in the 1952 presidential election and he endorsed fully the Democratic platform. The platform included several liberal recommendations on the question of race relations.

The Senator's opponents in the recent Democratic primary seized upon this and several of his statements made during the 1952 campaign in an attempt to discredit him in the eyes of southern voters.

Seldom has a man undergone such vilification as was heaped upon the Senator. He was called a turncoat and Nigger lover.

It was the assumption of those opposing Sparkman that all southerners are consumed with racial prejudice and close their minds to any liberal thought.

All the old discredited fears based on racial ignorance were ressurected. Appeals were made not to the intellect, but to the emotions and ignorance.

But election day brought with it a revelation to those still living in the ante bellum days. First the assumption that all white voters in the South can be won through appeals to prejudice proved wrong. Secondly, the power of the Negro vote was discounted. His victory was brought about through a combination of emancipated white southerners who are awaking to the fact white superiority is just a device of those who want to control ignorant masses, and assertive Negroes who are seizing upon and using their votes to support their friends and destroy their enemies.

Sparkman's victory over pride and prejudice is an approval by intellgient whites and Negroes in the South of his attitude in the past and a mandate for him to step further forward with the liberal ranks of his party.

It is likewise a guidepost to other public office holders in the South and to those who aspire to public office.

It is an emancipation from the degrading practice of sowing hate, discord and distrust to gain political favor in the South.

The day is surely approaching when a man can be intellectually honest and speak his real convictions and still get the support of the voters in the South.

CITY LIMITS

• • • By JOE AZBELL • • •

Folsom Inaugural Plans Proceed Amain

THOUSANDS of man hours will go into the production of one of the biggest inaugural spectacles in the history of Alabama. The big event will come off Jan. 17 when James E. Folsom is sworn in as the new governor of Alabama.

Joe Azbell

Montgomery will be overrun with thousands of Alabamians coming here from every county to take part in the huge parade and balls which are planned. Probably no other governor in the United States has ever had a ceremony of such magnitude and involving so much planning.

More than 1,000 people are serving as chairmen or co-chairmen of the inaugural ceremony committee. Another thousand are helping to coordinate the loose ends. Still other thousands are building floats, arranging transportation, working out themes and generally planning roles in the ceremony.

Some 100 bands from throughout the state will take part in the parade—and figuring an average of a minimum of 30 people to the band, that would be more than 3,000 people.

Every motel, hotel, and rooming house in Montgomery are arranging for special facilities to handle the estimated 5,000 to 10,000 people expected to come here for the event.

There will be every feature of the old fashioned inaugurals of Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston and Huey Long from the grouping of the crowds to watch the inauguration ceremony to the balls at the coliseum and Alabama State College for Negroes.

How It's Organized

EXPECTED to be one of the big events of the inaugural, the Negro ball is being planned by a committee headed by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, P. M. Blair and Dr. J. D. Hardy. Folsom won the support of Negroes in his race for governor and the Negro ball apparently is intended as a recognition of that support.

The Folsom supporters planning the parade, balls and inaugural ceremonies have set up a military-like organization with both line and staff personnel.

The line personnel includes a director in each county with various subordinates working out details of that county's participation. The staff personnel includes experts in coordinating the overall program ranging from publicity to housing to transportation.

The overseers or chairmen of various committees are all Montgomerians. They include Melvin Dawkins, parade; Judge Anna Lola Price, reception; Bill Lyerly and Tom McGough, transportation; Ed Reid and George C. Wallace, municipal; Frank Boswell and Leon Loeb, housing; Pleas Looney, balls; Ralph Hammonds, publicity; and the Negro leaders, Negro balls.

Each day there is much coming and going at 32 S. Perry St., which is the office of Charles Pinkston, attorney who has been named Folsom's chief of staff, and Pleas Looney, chairman and assistant chairman respectively of the inaugural event.

Biographical Float

PROBABLY the most interesting float in the parade will be the Coffee County one which will portray Folsom's life from the farm to the Capitol. Falsom was raised in Coffee County. Cullman County, which is now Folsom's home, will lead the parade and each of the county floats will move into the parade in the order they were admitted as counties in the state.

Every county will be represented with delegates and only about three counties will not have floats in the parade "because of budgetary limitations."

On the county levels, the probate judge of each county are serving as county inaugural chairmen with mayors of the cities in each county serving as co-chairmen.

Montgomery County is expected to have a big representation in the parade—and the county float will have as its theme, "Stars Fell On Alabama." The city of Montgomery will not have a float as it is acting as host and is cooperating in police, fire, housing, transportation and other departments.

"We believe this parade will be the biggest in the history of Alabama," Looney said. "We know it will be the best planned of any event of its type ever held in Alabama."

For Both Races

Folsom Inauguration Plans Booming

Two inaugural balls, one for white guests and the other for Negroes, will be staged here the night James E. Folsom takes office as governor.

Plans for the separate-but-equal balls were announced here yesterday at a press conference. Folsom aides said the governor and his entire cabinet would pace courtesy call at the Negro ball after attending the ball for white guests which will be held at the Alabama Coliseum.

The Negro ball and dance will be held at Alabama State College for Negroes.

Press Secretary Ralph Hammond and inaugural chairman Charles M. Pinkston also disclosed yesterday the four-hour inaugural parade and the swearing-in ceremonies will be televised over a statewide network and also will be broadcast to radio listeners throughout Alabama.

The recently completed educational television station located atop Mt. Cheaha will televise the event on Channel 7 as its first program, Pinkston said. Commercial TV stations which will televise the parade and program are WABT and WBRC in Birmingham and WSFA and WCOV in Montgomery.

The programs will begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 1 p.m.

Pleas Looney, vice chairman of the inaugural committee, said 110 bands and 72 floats were already definitely assured of participating in the parade, tabbed the biggest and most colorful ever held in the South.

Looney said every county in Alabama but one would be represented in the parade, either with a band or a float or both.

He said the parade would begin at 8:30 a.m. promptly, forming at Five Points and marching down Montgomery street to Dexter avenue, up Dexter to Decatur, then will circle the Alabama Highway Department building block and pass in review in front of the Capitol.

Each Theme Individual

Looney said there was no overall theme for the floats, with each county to devise its own particular theme.

The Folsom spokesmen also announced bleachers will be erected on the south side of Dexter between McDonough and Decatur for the convenience of those who do not wish to stand during the long parade. Looney said the approximately 4,000 bleacher seats would be sold at a nominal cost. Chairs also will be placed along both sides of Dexter avenue.

National Guard troops will be used to assist Montgomery police in handling the large crowd anticipated, Pinkston said.

Open House Planned

Immediately after Folsom and Lt. Gov.-elect Guy Hardwick are sworn in by Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court, an open house will be held at the governor's office in the Capitol.

From 3 to 5 p.m. another open house will be held at the Governor's mansion.

The inaugural balls will begin at 9 p.m. and it was stressed no invitation is necessary for admittance.

"We want to emphasize everybody is invited," Pinkston said.

34a(2) 1954

ALABAMA

Rankin File

'P.M.,' The Happy Mayor Of Bronzeville

By Allen Rankin

IT IS NOT SO surprising that Pluie McPherson Blair won the race for "The Mayor of Bronzeville" last year as that a slate of seven candidates ventured to run against him for the honor of being mayor of, and top-spokesman for, Montgomery's 50,000 Negroes.

Pluie, known to thousands as "Mr. Mayor," and to hundreds of intimates just as "P. M.," has things made, locked up and bolted down like no other citizen or politician we know.

You find P. M. in the knotty-pine-panelled offices of the Hall Street dry-cleaning plant he started as a high school boy on a capital of $1.50 and developed into a $50,000 business. A flaming-red new Buick convertible stands outside his door.

Big and burly as a stevedore (he's five-feet-nine and weighs 265), the Mayor of Bronzeville reigns rather than sits at the office desk at which he receives dozens of admirers and favor-seekers a day. His smiling, expansive bulk houses a winsome and cagey "man of the people."

Keys To Power

Why was he elected without a run-off by a clear plurality over seven other candidates?

P. M. grins. "The only thing I can figure," he says, "is my willingness to serve the people, regardless. I try to do everything, little or big, that is worth doing for the people, and I try not to do anything, little or big, that is not worth doing for the people.

"I am," P. M. further disclosed, "not only a member of practically every organization in town that is worth being a member of, but I am a member of the marching units within those organizations. Finally, he revealed, "I am called on to announce (emcee) practically every social function of any sort—of any note, at least—in town."

Here are just a few of what Blair calls his "participations" at the time he land-slid into the mayorship: He was illustrious Potentate of the Shaban Temple of the Shrine; President of the Alpha Eta Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Greek Fraternity, Inc.; and executive secretary of the board of trustees, Protective Order of the Elks of the World and state director of education for the Elks.

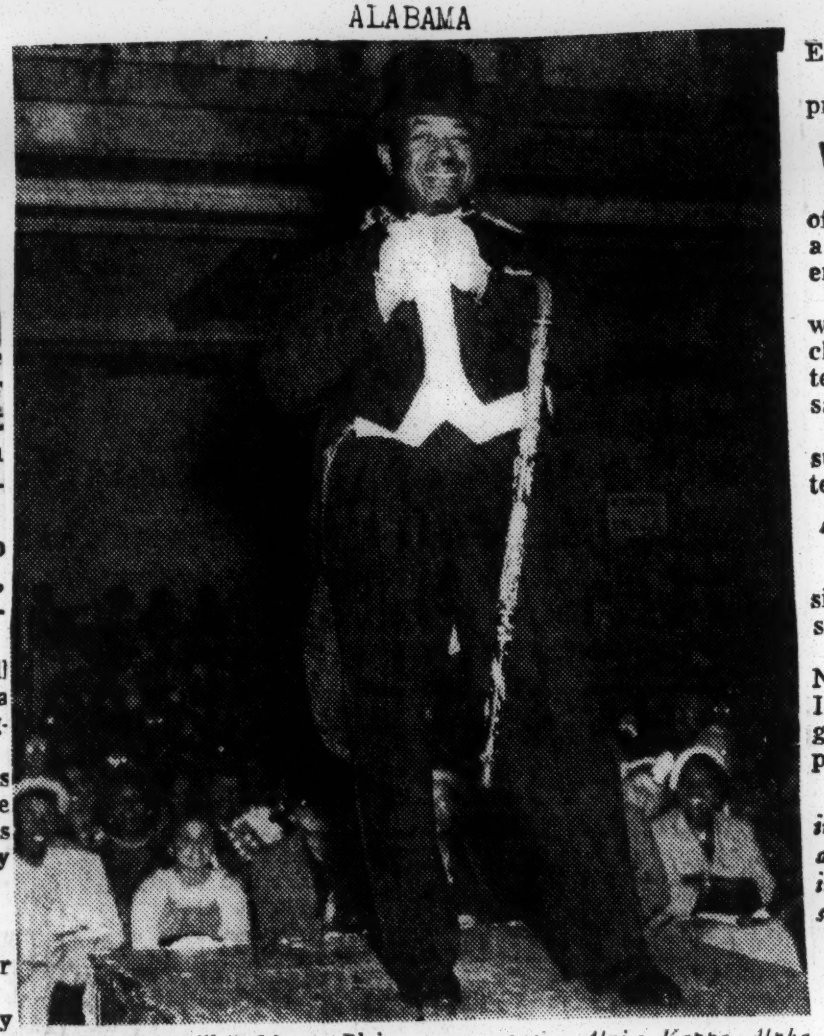
He was also a member of the board of trustees at Hale's Infirmary; member of the board of directors of the YMCA; member of the board of directors of the Farm City Enterprise, the only Negro-owned co-op in town; member of the board of the Knights of Pythias; a 33rd Degree Mason; adviser to the registrar, Selective Service; and a member "in good standing" of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Non-Drinking Connoisseur

On P. M.'s desk is a small, barrel-shaped silver decanter containing liquid refreshments for callers who want same.

"I'm a connoisseur of the best whisky," says P. M., "but I myself never partake of alcohol. Whisky is too strong, beer is too bitter, and wine is too sweet."

How, we asked, does he know he's a connoisseur of alcohol if he never takes a drink? "By the effect it has on my friends," answered P. M., "and by the kind of liquor it takes to make some of 'em feel as good as I do without it."



Above, Bronzeville's Mayor Blair emcees at the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Fashionette Show at the City Auditorium. He is proudly exhibiting the Potentate's cane of the Shrine. Blair leads practically all parades and "Gala Days" of his race here.

Neither does P. M. smoke. "My special hobby," he revealed, beaming, "is delectable tidbits of femininity." Numerous evidences of the Mayor's hobby were pictured around his desk and walls. Twice during our interview, further evidence drove up in large, shiny cars to confer with "Mr. Mayor," about matters of state.

P. M. is a bachelor and says that if he does not remain in the blissful state, "at least I will not be caught standing still." He is 52, but officially, he says, "waives that age limit," and remains a youthful 39.

The Mayoral Function

On Blair's walls also hang commendations for services rendered "the other Mayor" and various special boards and civic groups.

Pluie Blair won one commendation for his work as one of seven mediators in the recent City Lines bus strike. In his official capacity he also recently met with the City Commissioners to help decide who Montgomery's four new Negro policemen would be. Of the 10 men Blair recommended seven came out ahead of the 29 applicants who took the merit system examination for the job. The four who finally were placed on the City Police Force were all Blair choices.

His work with the United Appeal, which he serves on the board of directors of both the social-planning and the budget committees, has been outstanding. He is also a member of the board of directors of the USO.

Our eye caught a certificate signifying P. M.'s service on "The Imperial Council, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of North and South America and Jurisdiction, Inc." The cryptic words at the top read: "Aleikum es Salaam . . . Es Salumu Aleikum."

"What does that mean?" we asked P. M. "Now that IS a problem!" he answered.

Weakest Link?

Pluie McPherson Blair, a self-made man, was born the son of a well-to-do farmer near Troy. The Blairs owned a warehouse, a cafe and a fish market in Troy, and as P. M. puts it, "we had enough to live at home. We never lived in a rented house.

"When we boys would go to plow in the new ground, our daddy was always telling us what he'd do to us if we broke a trace-chain on a stump. When we'd break the chain, anyway, he'd tell us, 'a chain is only as strong as it's weakest link.'" And, said P. M., "I'm only as strong as my weakest link."

"What is your weakest link?" we asked him. P. M. looked surprised and answered, "I haven't had a chance to give that matter much introspection."

'Real Town'

The Bronzeville Mayor is cagey on the issue of segregation, simply says, "Education will be the answer," and "water will seek its own level."

He adds, happily, "The relationship between whites and Negroes in Montgomery is the best I've ever seen it anywhere. I've got my first time to feel out of place or not at home with any group or any class here. Montgomery is a real place, full of real people."

Note: This will be my last article in The Advertiser-Journal for an indefinite period. Being a glutton for punishment, I am going to try another siege of free-lance writing. It's with regret that I depart on an indefinite leave of absence from this friendliest of newspapers, readerships and towns. So long, and thanks for a good seven years.

Affectionately
ALLEN RANKIN.

Abernethy Vows To Keep Segregation

GOP Candidate Assails Ruling

CAMDEN, Aug. 26 (AP) — Tom Abernethy, first Republican to wage an aggressive campaign for governor of Alabama in years, promised tonight to preserve racial segregation in the state if he is elected.

Abernethy, a Talladega newspaper publisher and former States Rights elector who bolted the Democratic National ticket in 1948, brought his campaign into the heavily Negro-populated Black Belt section.

He made a similar promise in an earlier speech today at Demopolis. He also pledged to continue the fight against vice in Phenix City if elected governor.

Sees Problem

Abernethy is opposing the Democratic nominee, Ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, in the November general election.

"We must face together the problem created by the Supreme Court decision of last May aimed at doing away with racial segregation in our schools," he said.

"We know that was but the first step. It was a decision shamefully of politics and not of law, and it was deliberately designed to lay the basis for elimination of all legal racial segregation and to force amalgamation upon us."

Abernethy said the Supreme Court decision was "pointed directly at the bedroom door and it will get there by and by unless we stand with calm resolution in the way."

The publisher complained that neither major political party is now sensitive to the "peculiar problems" of the South, and "neither will be so long as one-party politics prevails."

Outlines Stand

He contended the Supreme Court de-segregation ruling "was the final payoff for political cowardice and for our voluntary disenfranchisement in national affairs through all these decades."

Alabama has strayed from the Democratic fold only once since Reconstruction days. That was in 1948 when States Righters put up their own candidates for President and vice president and Alabama gave its electoral votes to them.

In making his vow to fight for segregation, the candidate said:

"And as I preserve it, I shall preserve our schools and hold them together to their appointed and irreplaceable duty.

Makes Pledge

"I shall recognize without any degree of reservation whatsoever the responsibility of Alabama to all her children, white and black alike.

"Whatever the sacrifices of us, the doors to opportunity shall be kept open for them. But they shall be — today, tomorrow, and forever—separate doors."

Abernethy said he believes segregation can be maintained through the exercise of the state's police power, through the districting authority of local school boards and municipalities, and by other means which he didn't spell out.

The candidate's schedule calls for speeches tomorrow at Monroeville, Evergreen, and Brewton.

'Bull' Connor Defeated

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — With the Negro vote lined up solidly against him, Bull Connor was defeated in his race for sheriff of Jefferson County Tuesday. Connor is the man who has declared time and time again that Negro athletes would never compete against white athletes while he was in power.

Tom Abernethy says most Negroes want segregated schools

ANDALUSIA, Ala., Sept. 9—(AP) —Tom Abernethy, Republican candidate for governor, said in speeches here and at Luverne yesterday he is convinced a majority of Alabama Negroes do not want to end segregated schools.

That conclusion, the candidate said, "emphasized my belief that we must stand for segregation for the protection of all Alabamians."

"We must stand for it without bitterness or hatred, but with calm resolution that outside agitators shall not destroy our way of life."

THE TALLADEGA EDITOR, making his first intensive GOP campaign for governor in modern Alabama history, said segregation combines law and custom in the South.

Abernethy said he began warning Alabamians of dangers from foes of segregation when he took part in the States Right revolt from the Democratic Party in 1948. He then was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

THE REPUBLICAN candidate reminded his hearers that James E. Folsom, then Alabama's governor and now the Democratic nominee for another term, sued the state's 11 electors including Abernethy "to make us break our pledged word" and vote for the re-election of President Truman.

Folsom's suit against the electors was unsuccessful and the state's electoral votes in 1948 went to the States Right ticket of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi for vice president.

NAACP Officer Says Negroes Will Help To 'Bury' Abernethy

The Associated Press

Republican gubernatorial candidate Tom Abernethy said today that a Mobile NAACP executive committee member had promised that he would be snowed under by an avalanche of votes in the general election Tuesday.

Abernethy said he had received a letter signed by A. H. Harris, who had identified himself with the NAACP, which declared, "We are going to help bury you beneath the greatest avalanche of votes ever a so-called Republican in this state was buried under."

Harris told reporters in Birmingham over the telephone that he did send the letter to Abernethy, but stressed that he did so as an interested individual and not as any official action on the part of NAACP.

Abernethy has vowed to maintain racial segregation in Alabama if elected governor Tuesday. He is waging the first serious Republican campaign in Alabama since reconstruction days.

Meanwhile, ranking Alabama Democrats prepared to join Monday night in a final appeal for an avalanche of votes Tuesday that will head off any surprise victory of Republican candidates.

Their principal target will be Talladege newspaper editor Abernethy.

The one-time States Rights Democratic leader has been ripping into his former party wich charges that its leaders have been indifferent to corruption and are taking a weak stand on racial segregation. Other GOP nominees have had little to say.

Democratic Gov.-nominate James E. Folsom, U.S. Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman, Lt. Gov.-nominate Guy Hardwick, Alabama' congressman and other Democratic nominees will appear on a radio-television "victory hour" program at Birmingham Monday night.

The session will start at 8:30 p.m.

"They will urge Alabama Democrats to be on the alert and vote," said state party chairman Ben F. Ray.

Folsom, seeking his second term in office, will campaign this weekend in north Alabama territory where the Republicans are strongest. He has speeches scheduled Saturday at Arley, 10 a.m.; Addison, 11:30; Double Springs, 1:30 p.m.; and Haleyville, 2:30 p.m.

Eleven Negro Political Candidates To Be Honor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Eleven Negro political candidates, two of which were elected, are scheduled to be cited at a rally sponsored by the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting set for Sunday, Oct. 24 here.

In making the announcement, W. C. Patton of Birmingham, chairman of the committee, revealed neither where in Montgomery the mass meeting would be held nor the names of the key persons who would appear on the program.

Listed for honoring are Alex L. Herman and C. H. Montgomery, Mobile, who were elected to the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee; Conrad Deane, the Rev. T. M. Batts, Jesse Thomas, also of Mobile, and the Rev. L. Boykins, of Pritchard, who made unsuccessful bids of party offices in Mobile County.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham who ran for the State Legislature; Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, of Tuskegee, who ran for a place on the Macon County Board of Education and E. D. Nixon of Montgomery, who sought a spot on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

L. C. Lamar, educator-politican of Huntsville, who ran for the Huntsville City Council and Edward Robinson of Fairfield, who ran for the Fairfield City Council will round out the list of honorees.

The presentations will be made by Emory O. Jackson of Birmingham, on behalf of the committee. W. P. Mitchell of Tuskegee is scheduled to preside.

A workshop for leaders in the field of voter-registration is scheduled for the morning of Oct. 24 at the Elks Home. Reports will be heard from the committee's nine district chairmen. Panel discussions and business meantime are on the agenda.

Magic City Negro Qualifies For State Legislature Race

A Birmingham Negro attorney yesterday became perhaps the first of his race to qualify for a place in the Alabama Legislature since reconstruction days.

Arthur D. Shores, 42, filed to run for one of Jefferson County's seven seats in the House of Representatives in the May 4 Democratic primary.

Election officials at Birmingham said Shores is the first Negro to qualify in Jefferson County for the Legislature since Civil War days.

Negro candidates previously had filed to run for county Democratic committee posts at the state's other two larger cities, Montgomery, the state capital, and Mobile.

Registration Mounts

The devolpment follows stepped up voter registration over the state under a constitutional amendment liberalizing Alabama's poll tax law.

Voters ratified the amendment Dec. 15 cutting off the back pay feature of the $1.50 a year levy at two years. Formerly those between 21 and 45 had to pay up all back taxes to qualify as voters.

An Associated Press survey recently indicated Alabama will have approximately 125,000 new voters this year, many of them Negroes, setting the stage for a record vote in the May 4 Democratic primary.

Shores, who has practiced law in Birmingham 16 years, filed with State Democratic Chairman Ben F. Ray in Birmingham and mailed his qualifying papers to the Secretary of State's office here.

He is president of the Alabama Progressive Democrats Association, and a member of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

E. D. Nixon, former state NAACP president, qualified to seek a place on the Montgomery Democratic committee Friday. Three other Negroes had previously filed as candidates for the Mobile County committee. They are Alex L. Herman, the Rev. Terry M. Batts and Clarence H. Montgomery.

States Righters Qualify

Meanwhile, two former States Rights electors of 1948, were pitted against each other as candidates for the State Senate from the 17th district (Butler, Conecuh and Covington).

Robert B. Albritton of Andalusia, one of those who parted company with the National Democratic party over the civil rights plank of the party platform, qualified Friday.

State Rep. Tully Goodwin of Florala, also an elector in 1948, previously had filed for the post. Both cast their votes for the Thurmond-Wright State Rights ticket as electors.

Qualifying with Chairman Ray's office yesterday were:

Henry V. Salemi of Birmingham for the House from Jefferson County.

James A. Hare of Selma for re-nomination as solicitor from Fourth Judicial Circuit (Bibb, Dallas, Hale, Perry, Wilcox).

Lee Roy Mims of Opelika for place No. 2 in the House from Lee County.

E. B. Haltom Jr., of Florence for House place No. 2 from Lauderdale County.

J. B. McKinney of Talladega for House place No. 2 from Talladega County.

Rep. Charles Thomason of Anniston for re-nomination to his House seat No. 2 from Calhoun.

John W. Brown of Baoz for re-nomination as solicitor of the 27th Judicial Circuit (Marshall).

Rep. Jack Hankins of Vernon for re-nomination to the House from Lamar.

George T. Knight of Headland, Route 2, for House seat No. 1. from Henry.

Albert Davis of Aliceville for the Senate from the 14th District (Pickens and Sumter).

J. Greeley McGowin II of Chapman for House seat No. 2 from Butler.

Richard S. McKee of Faunsdale for House seat No. 2 from Marengo.

Qualifying Friday:

Herbert B. Byars of Greensboro for Hale County's seat No. 1 in the House.

J. L. Willie Ross of Eufaula for seat No. 1 in the House from Barbour.

Harlan G. Allen of Cullman for the Senate from the Third District (Blount, Cullman, and Winston).

Henry Neill Segrest of Tuskegee for the Senate from the 26th District (Bullock and Macon).

William (Bill) Lowe of Lanett for Chambers County place No. 2 in the House.

B. T. Alverson Jr., of Birmingham for the House from Jefferson.

Rep. Willard Pienezza of Tallassee for re-nomination to seat No. 2 from Etowah.

Francis Pratt of Centreville for the Senate from the 18th District (Bibb and Perry).

Lewey Stephens Jr., of Elba for re-nomination as solicitor of the 12th circuit (Coffee and Pike).

Edward A. Ling of Bessemer for the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Shores To Kick Off Campaign Tomorrow

Atty. Arthur D. Shores is scheduled to kick off his campaign for a seat in the State Legislature at a banquet next Friday night, Mar. 19, at Eighteenth Street YMCA.

The banquet is being sponsored by friends of Atty. Shores who are interested in his campaign.

Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Shores' campaign manager, announced that a full speaking schedule was being worked out for Shores.

Files as a Democrat—

Arthur Shores, Negro attorney, seeks seat in State Legislature

Arthur Shores, 42-year-old Birmingham Negro attorney, today filed his qualifying paper to run for the State House of Representatives from Jefferson County in the May Democratic primary.

Officials said he was the first Negro to qualify for the House from Jefferson since Reconstruction Days.

Shores, who has practiced law here 16 years, filed his papers with State Democratic Chairman Ben F. Ray, Birmingham, and mailed others to the secretary of state's office in Montgomery.

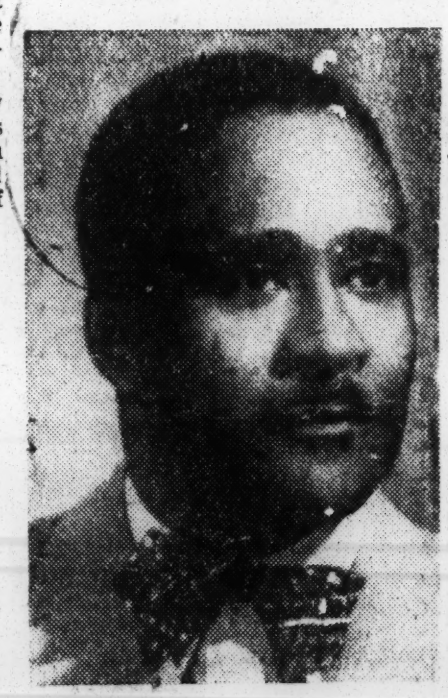
He was graduated from Talladega (Ala.) College and received his law degree from the University of Kansas.

Shores is president of the Alabama Progressive Democrat Association, vice chairman of the Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council, and a trustee of Talladega College.

Negro in Alabama Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6 (AP)—Arthur Shores, forty-two-year-old Birmingham Negro attorney, today filed qualifying papers to run for the State House of Representatives in the May Democratic primary. Officials said he was the first Negro to qualify for the House from Jefferson County since Reconstruction days.

Seeks House Post In Ala. Democratic Primary



ATTY. ARTHUR D. SHORES

Atty. Arthur D. Shores 49-year-old lawyer who has qualified as a candidate from Jefferson County for the Alabama House of Representatives in the May 4 Democratic Primary. He has practiced law in Birmingham for 16 years. When he sought to run for a similar post Feb. 27, 1942, his papers were refused on racial grounds. But Friday, Feb. 5 he filed his papers with State Democratic Chairman Ben F. Ray.

Arthur D. Shores, 49-year-old lawyer, last week qualified to run for a seat in the Alabama State legislature in the May 4 Democratic primary.

Several years ago racial bars prevented him from qualifying to run in the "white only" Democratic primary but February 5 he encountered not the slightest difficulties.

Shores becomes the third Negro candidate to seek public office in Alabama this Spring. Other candidates are expected to file for office in Tuskegee, Abbeville and Montgomery.

The Rev. Terry M. Batts, pastor of El-Betherl Primitive Baptist Church of Mobile qualified February 4 to run for the Mobile county executive committee from Ward 7 in Mobile. The day before, Alex Herman, entered for a similar post. Two places are to be filed. They are opposed by Murray Wiseman, a white candidate.

Ward 7 has a predominantly Negro vote which could elect both Rev. Batts and Mr. Herman.

Born in Birmingham, Shores is the father of two children, Helen G. and Barbara S. He is a graduate of Talladega College, President of Jones Valley Finance Company, chairman of the YMCA Board and president of the Alabama Progressive Democratic council. He is married to the former Theodora H. Warren. He is a member of the NAACP's National Legal Committee, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and the First Congregational Church.

Shores For Legislature Banquet Set

"Shores for the Legislature" banquet is scheduled for 8 o'clock Friday night, March 19 at the 18th Street Branch YMCA.

This banquet will formally launch the campaign by which Attorney Arthur D. Shores seeks a seat in the Alabama State Legislature in the May 4 Democratic primary. Some 29 candidates are seeking the seven seats from Jefferson County.

Meantime Attorney Orzell Billingsley, Jr., the campaign manager for Shores announced yesterday that the top level campaign staff had just about been completed. They include, Billingsley said, Attorney Peter A Hall, chairman of the strategy committee: Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the publicity committee; Robert F. Coar, chairman of the fund-raising committee; Lawson Tellis, chairman of the banquet committee; Arthur G. Gaston, chairman of the budget and finance committee (treasurer); Henry J. Williams and Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, chairman and co-chairman respectively of the get-out-the-vote committee.

Billingsley said that a speaking schedule for Shores would be announced in a few days.

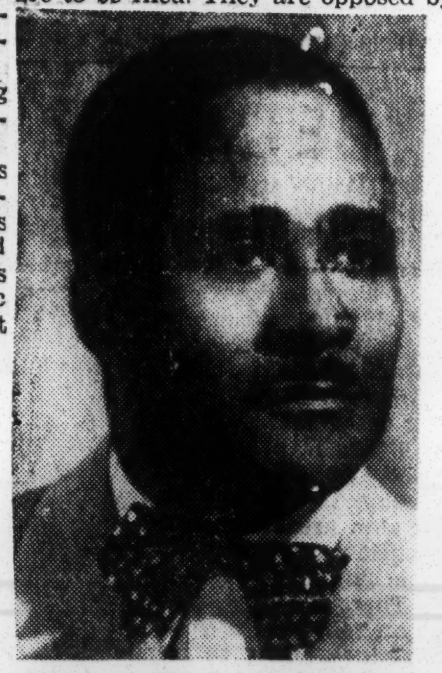
Campaign headquarters for Shores are located in the candidate's Masonic Temple law offices. Shores indicated this week that he would address himself to the main issues in the campaign and let the public know where he stands and what he stands for.

Birmingham Lawyer Qualifies For State Legislature Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Atty. Arthur D. Shores 49-year-old lawyer who has qualified as a candidate from Jefferson County for the Alabama House of Representatives in the May 4 Democratic Primary. He has practiced law in Birmingham for 16 years. When he sought to run for a similar post Feb. 27, 1942, his papers were refused on racial grounds. But Friday, Feb. 5 he filed his papers with State Democratic Chairman Ben F. Ray.

Shores becomes the third Negro candidate to seek public office in Alabama this Spring. Other candidates are expected to file for office in Tuskegee, Abbeville and Montgomery.

The Rev. Terry M. Batts, pastor of El-Betherl Primitive Baptist Church of Mobile qualified February 4 to run for the Mobile county executive committee from Ward 7 in Mobile. The day before, Alex Herman, entered for a similar post. Two places are to be filed. They are opposed by



ATTY. ARTHUR D. SHORES
Murray Wiseman, a white candidate

Ward 7 has a predominantly Negro vote which could elect both Rev. Batts and Mr. Herman.

Born in Birmingham, Shores is the father of two children, Helen G. and Barbara S. He is a graduate of Talladega College, President of Jones Valley Finance Company, chairman of the YMCA Board and president of the Alabama Progressive Democratic council. He is married to the former Theodora H. Warren. He is a member of the NAACP's National Legal Committee, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and the First Congregational Church.

Doubt Vote Force Of Ala. Negro Candidates

BIRMINGHAM—Alabama's Negro candidates for the State Legislature, the first since Reconstruction days, are given little chance to win.

Seasoned observers here believe that their election, outside of minor posts chosen by voters in a few precincts or districts where Negroes are predomant, is an impossibility.

The recent filing of papers by Negroes in four Alabama cities to qualify as candidates in the May 4 Democratic primary election for the Legislature, County Democratic Executive Committee and County Board of Education places, however marked the first time this had been done since Reconstruction days.

ONCE HAD POWER

In the years immediately following the Civic War the Alabama Legislature, as those of other Southern states, was made up almost entirely of Negroes and carpetbaggers. But after native democrats regained control of the state government, no Negroes had sought to run for membership in the Legislature until last week.

While Negroes running for public and party office is new to Alabama, a number of them have posts in some other Southern states.

For instance, five Negroes were elected to city councils in North Carolina last year for the first time in those municipalities since the Reconstruction period.

SIX FILED

In 1951 Dr. J. E. Walker, first Negro to run for a Memphis office in almost 50 years, polled about one-third of the total vote for a seat on the Board of Education.

The six Negroes who have filed for governmental and public office in Alabama, are:

Arthur D. Shores, 45, Birmingham attorney, who filed as candidate for one of Jefferson County's seven seats in the House of Representatives; E. D. Nixon, former Montgomery NAACP state president, qualified for place on Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee; and at Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, veteran Tuskegee Institute teacher, filed for aplace on the Macon County Board of Education.

At Mobile, Clarence H. Montgomery, a barber; the Rev. Terry M. Batts, a Baptist minister, and Alex L. Herman, head of a burial insurance company, all filed for membership on that county's Democratic committee.

Birmingham Votes May 4 On Shores

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Whether Jefferson county is willing to send a Negro to the state legislature will be decided at the polls May 4, date of the Democratic primary here.

Central figure in the issue is Arthur D. Shores, 49, first Negro candidate for a legislative seat in the state since reconstruction.

An attorney, Shores is one of 28 seeking the seven House of Representatives seats of Jefferson county. He is relying heavily upon his membership in the Shriners, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Masons for support.

The list of candidates will be cut by the May 4 primary and a run-off among the top contenders will be held June 1. Shores said he had received "encouraging" offers of support from a number of white citizens of the county.

The office seeker is president of the Alabama Progressive Democrats association and heads the Jefferson county division of that group. Shores is also president of the Jones Valley Finance company and chairman of the interracial committee of the Coordinating Council of Social Forces, a Community Chest agency.

Atty. Shores is a graduate of Talladega college. His platform includes cutting down juvenile delinquency, increasing aid to education and more aid to the aged and needy.

Shores seeks Alabama seat

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama has its first colored candidate since Reconstruction days for the Legislature.

Arthur Shores, 50, Birmingham, is among 28 seeking the seven House of Representative seats for Jefferson County in the May 4 primary.

While the county's population is about one-third colored, its white voters are estimated to outnumber colored voters by at least 15 to 1.

Mr. Shores said he had received "encouraging" offers of support from a number of white voters in the county.

A native of Jefferson County, Mr. Shores was graduated from Talladega college. He received his law degree from the University of Kansas and began practice in Birmingham in 1937.

He is a former school teacher and an active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

5 Ala. Negroes To Run For Public Office May 4

Five candidates for public office from the Negro group have filed to run in the May 4 Democratic primary.

They are: Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, seeking one of the seven spots for the Alabama House of Representatives from Jefferson County. He sought to run for a similar post February 27, 1942 but his qualifying papers were refused on racial grounds.

Alex Herman, fraternal and business man; Rev. Terry M. Batts, pastor of El-Bethel Primitive Baptist Church and Clarence H. Montgomery, president of the Mobile Branch NAACP, all of Mobile, seeking membership on the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee from Ward 3. Two places are to be filled.

E. D. Nixon of Montgomery, president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association, is running for the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee from Precinct 2.

E. D. Nixon To Run For Alabama Demo Executive Group

MONTGOMERY, ALA. — E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association on February 5, filed to run for the Montgomery Democratic Executive Committee from Precinct 2, in the May 4 Democratic Primary.

Mr. Nixon is former presdent of the Montgomery Branch NAACP and the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches. He was secretary of the short-lived Alabama Voters League.

He is a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Candidate For Demos Executive Committee

E. D. NIXON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -(SNS)- E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association, has qualified as a candidate for the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

Sen. Sparkman asks reelection on his record

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Alabama's political campaigning took on added interest today as Sen. John Sparkman formally launched his bid for reelection, while Lt. Gov. James B. Allen drew strong new support in his race for governor.

Sparkman, who said he would run on his record, declared "I have always stood with the Southern senators in fighting all efforts to destroy our Southern traditions."

A STRONG NATIONAL party Democrat, Sen. Sparkman pointed out that "I have always vigorously opposed the civil rights program" and "have never deviated from this opposition."

Hitting at Dixiecrats and certain industrial and business interests which have long been gunning for him, the junior senator said:

"Regardless of any smokescreen, the fact is that my opposition stems primarily from my stand as a Democrat.

"The forces that have brought out opposition to me now are the same forces and elements who in 1952 tried unsuccessfully to lead the people of Alabama to break away from the party of their fathers and also certain groups who, for selfish reasons, have not approved of my efforts in behalf of rank-and-file people of Alabama."

ALLEN'S CANDIDACY got a three-way boost here when John S. Foster and State Rep. Larry Dumas, both Birmingham attor-

Seeks reelection—Sen. John Sparkman

neys, and Holt Rast, contractor and former All-American football player at Alabama, became spearheads in his drive for the governorship.

Foster, a Democratic Party wheelhorse, became chairman of Allen's Jefferson County campaign committee with Dumas and Rast as co-chairmen.

Their appointment was announced by State Rep. Ed Miller, Gadsden attorney and Allen's state campaign manager.

Rep. Dumas, eight years chairman of the Jefferson legislative delegation and an outstanding lawmaker, had announced earlier in the week he would not be a candidate for reelection.

MEANTIME, TUSCALOOSA Atty. James J. Mayfield, member of University of Alabama law school faculty, filed as candidate against Alabama Supreme Court Justice Preston Clayton.

And the state agriculture commissioner race became a three-man affair, with Ashland's Ray A. Tomlin qualifying for this post.

Already running were Montgomery's Haygood Paterson, twice elected agriculture commissioner and R. C. (Red) Bamberg Jr., Perry County farmer and extension service leader.

Running against Sen. Sparkman are Birmingham Congr. Laurie Battle, Montgomery's retired Adm. John G. Crommelin and William C. Irby Sr., 75-year-old Jacksonville attorney and former South Carolina legislator.

Congr. Battle, who has said he likewise is running on his record, had lashed out at Sparkman, charging him with "toting water on both shoulders" on the Taft-Hartley law and civil rights question.

The Ninth District congressman was referring to Sen. Sparkman's running with Adlai Stevenson on the 1952 Democratic Party platform embodying the touchy civil rights plank.

Sparkman, who filed qualifying papers for the May 4 Democratic primary, will come to Birmingham Saturday to address a state convention of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

IN TEEING OFF his drive for reelection, Sparkman struck back at this line of attack, declaring "I believe in the principles of States' Rights" and adding:

"My stand on civil rights, as every one knows is that the so-called federal civil rights program is simply a political football which is put into play each election time in an attempt to influence votes. I have always vigorously opposed this civil rights program. I have never deviated from this opposition."

"STANDING WITH other Southern senators, I have helped prevent adoption of civil rights measures in the Senate," Sparkman pointed out.

"I have always been a loyal Democrat. I believe in the two-party ssytem. Along with the other Southern senators, I know that if a senator is to serve best the people of his state he must have his party's recommendations for key committees and be taken into the confidence of his party's councils.

"As a Democrat, I stand on my record of service to the people of Alabama and I ask for approval of that record."

The junior senator, who has represented the Eighth Congressional District for 10 years, was first elected to the Senate in 1946 to serve the unexpired term of the late Sen. John H. Bankhead. He was reelected in 1948.

In pointing to his record, Sen. Sparkman said:

"I will continue to support full employment; fair and workable labor legislation; social security; unemployment compensation; old-age pensions and benefits for the blind and for dependent children; hospitals; REA, rural telephones and TVA; fair prices for farmers and consumers, farm-to-market roads, soil conservation and development of our waterways.

"BETTER SCHOOLS, school lunch program, veterans' benefits, decent housing for our people, tax relief, anti-monoply and small business benefits; clean government and other measures to better the welfare of all our people."

Citing his support of United Nations, to which he was U. S. delegate in 1950, Sparkman declared "I have supported other programs of international cooperation to combat communism and to build a peaceful world."

Both Judge Clayton, who was appointed to the vacancy caused by death of the late Justice Joel B. Brown, and Mayfield are running for Brown's unexpired term.

Mayfield, a leader among national party loyalist Democrats, was toastmaster at the Alabama League of Young Democrats' fund-raising dinner rally here Saturday.

A War II veteran, Mayfield enlisted as private, saw service in the South Pacific and came out of the Air Force a lieutenant colonel. His 19th Heavy Bombardment Group won the Presidential Citation with three oak leaf clusters.

Former national college director of Young Democratic Clubs of America, Mayfield served as temporary chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He is former assistant attorney general of Alabama, served as U. S. conciliation commissioner for Northern District of Alabama, was vice chairman of Alabama Democratic finance committee and chairman of the Democratic Speaker's Bureau. He was first president of the Tuscaloosa Optimist Club. A native of Montgomery, Mayfield has practiced law at Tuscaloosa since 1932.

Other qualifiers included:

J. C. Griffin, Marion, for reelection to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Bert Holmes Grace of York for the Alabama House of Representatives Post No. 1 from Sumter County.

Thomas H. Boggs of Linden for renomination as solicitor of the 17th Judicial Circuit (Greene, Marengo and Sumter Counties).

Benjamin Grady Wilson, Jasper, state committee from seventh.

Rowan S. Bone, Gadsden, state senator from Sixth District (Etowah and St. Clair).

A. N. McKinney, Sheffield, state senator from 31st District (Colbert, Franklin and Marion).

James S. Coleman, Eutaw, state senator from 32nd District (Greene and Hale).

Lawson M. Lynn, Somerville Rt. 2, House place No. 2 from Morgan.

Reginald Richardson, House, from Colbert.

Rep. Reginald Richardson, renomination to L. W. Brannan Jr., Foley, State House place No. 1 from Hale. Democratic Executive Committee

Francis A. Long, Florence, from Second District.

House place No. 1 from Lauderdale. B. G. Robinson Jr., Carrollton, state committee from Seventh.

H. W. McCoy, Oneonta, House place No. 1 from Blount. Leslie C. King, Gadsden, and J. W. Lovelace, Dadeville, for state committee from Fifth.

Former State Sen. John E. Gaither, Heflin, House, from Cleburne.

Thomas S. Roberts, Abbeville, House place No. 2 from Henry.

Harry J. Huddleston, Sheffield,

The Issue: Reliability Of Character

The racial issue will be raised again against Sparkman.—The Anniston Star.

If it's raised it won't be raised by *The Advertiser*. And our rather firm impression is that it won't be raised by Sparkman's opponent, Congressman Laurie Battle.

The Advertiser abhors race baiting. This newspaper possesses more formal recognitions of its friendship for the colored man than any other Alabama newspaper.

This newspaper has outraged many of its readers in support of the colored man, as is amply shown from time to time by the letters column.

The Advertiser would consider it a corruption and a debauchery of its long and not undistinguished traditions if it ever stooped to misuse of the Negro or any other minority.

Further than that, it may be remembered that last year we carried an editorial expressing the happy belief that Alabama had progressed to a point of enlightenment where probably no politician can be elected again by a raw use of the race issue.

So *The Star*, published up there in "Annie's Town", is ill-advised indeed if it means to suggest that *The Advertiser* means to employ the race issue against Hon. Sparkman.

The Advertiser's indictment of Sparkman is based on the *unreliability of his political character.*

It is not his viewpoint on race relations. It is his demonstrated faithlessness in having been a participant in Southern filibusters as long as he sought only the vote of Alabamians and then abruptly, in 1952, giving support to FEPC to win the votes of Northern minorities.

Sparkman's civil rights statements were so hot that Senator Hill publicly disassociated himself.

Our contention is that unreliability of character is the most grievous offense of a politician entrusted with large powers. *Our contention is that the colored man in Alabama can no more depend on Sparkman than can the white man. Both the Negro and the white man have the same grievance against Sparkman.*

In his present campaign for votes in Alabama, Sparkman will soon be solemnly assuring Alabama that his attitude on civil rights has never changed, that he is against FEPC and even a slight tampering with the segregation pattern.

The Negro voters of Alabama probably will stick with Sparkman, but they know he isn't telling the truth when he says that.

The Negro voters know that in 1952 Sparkman said repeatedly that he was "in complete accord" with Adlai Stevenson on civil rights.

Is it not the record?

Billingsley To Direct Shores Bid For State Post

Youthful Aty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Birmingham-born barrister and Talladega College graduate, has been selected campaign manager by Attorney Arthur D. Shores, candidate for the State Legislature in the Democratic Primary, May 4.

Meantime Mr. Billingsley announced that Emory O. Jackson has been named chairman of the publicity committee. The campaign chairman said that he would announce other staff workers in a few days.

Mr. Shores who is vice chairman of the Birmingham Interracial Committee, said yesterday that he was completing his statement of ideas and was preparing for a vigorous campaign. He indicated that numerous invitations to make speeches were coming to him since he announced for the State House.

Campaign headquarters for Mr. Shores will be located in Masonic Temple. He was discussing plans yesterday for a formal kick off of his campaign. Despite the formal kick off, Mr. Shores said that he had been working in the interest of his election since he announced that he was a candidate for the State Legislature.

Ex-Gov. Folsom formally opens 1954 campaign

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, who has been stumping for months with his "Corn Grinders," today formally opened his campaign for another term as governor in Northwest Alabama's Hamilton.

While he was preparing for a kickoff speech at 3 p.m., Bessemer's Henry Sweet, who was hired and fired by Folsom as State Docks director, was challenging the former governor to a debate on the segregation question.

Sweet, who said he would debate Folsom "at any time or place," added that "I'm going to smoke him out on segregation."

AND LT. GOV. JAMES B. ALLEN, pushing his drive for the governorship in Randolph and Clay Counties, called for an outright appropriation to the Alabama Highway Patrol. He said he favored this over use of funds from a part of fines levied on traffic violators arrested by the patrol.

Sen. John Sparkman, who had cracked down earlier on "Republican sponsorship of his opposition," launched his reelection campaign here by declaring he would

In race—James E. Folsom.

"continue to stand with other Southern senators" in fighting for segregation and maintaining Southern traditions.

"MY OPPOSITION comes from the fact that I'm a loyal Democrat," said Sparkman. "I think a man should be a Democrat or a Republican. I've chosen to be a Democrat."

The senator did not refer to Birmingham's Congr. Laurie Battle, one of his three opponents, by name in his speech over WABT last night. But he obviously was referring to Battle when he struck back at those who have charged the senator with "toting water on both shoulders" on civil rights questions.

Sparkman declared that what he would present in this campaign would "come out of my own mind and out of my own heart" and "not on falsehood and false insinuations."

He pointed out that it is easy to criticize, but that "presenting a positive program is difficult for some people."

"LIKE ALL SOUTHERN senators, I earnestly hope that the Supreme Court will do nothing to change our laws providing for segregation in our schools," said Sen. Sparkman. "Until this Republican administration, it has been consistently held that the matter of segregation was for each state to decide for itself.

"I firmly believe in that principle. As your senator, I will continue to stand with other Southern senators in doing whatever we can to maintain that principle."

Sparkman appealed to both old and new voters, saying he is confident they "will join hands and work with me for programs that will benefit all our people, and not for just the benefit of the few."

SPARKMAN WILL speak at 8 p.m. today over a 36-station radio hookup originating from Huntsville, his home town.

George Huddleston Jr., Birmingham attorney and son of a former congressman, also formally opened his campaign for the Ninth District congressional post Battle is giving up.

Huddleston lashed out at the move to have government defense contracts "channeled inequitably to other sections of the country."

"We have been poor a long time down here," he said. "And now when we are coming into our own, we must not be deprived of our share of these defense contracts, and I would fight this executive order to the hilt."

Huddleston rapped "interference from demagogues and agitators" in handling Southern racial and social problems. And he declared that, if elected to Congress, "it will be one of my objectives to prevent the intrusion of the federal government into matters that should be decided by the states. I refer to such bills as FEPC and other so-called civil rights laws which deal with local problems."

CITING HIS background as former assistant U. S. district attorney and state American Legion commander, Huddleston said "we must get rid of Communists who have infiltrated our government."

But he emphasized that this should be accomplished "calmly and in the interest of the security of the United States and not for the advancement of any individual or political party."

Referring to the service of his father in Congress. Huddleston recalled that "What went on in the halls of Congress was dinner-table talk, and what the people of this district wanted was the concern of the whole family when my father served this district in Congress."

Huddleston employed background shots of the national Capitol, war ships, planes, the U. S. Flag, along with such subtitles as "Foreign Relations," "Taxation and Balanced Budget" on the television screen in his speech over WBRC-TV.

SWEET, IN SPEECHES at Gadsden, Ashville and Springville, said he would fight to uphold Southern traditions in segregation of whites and Negroes in Alabama schools. He scheduled appearances today at West Blocton, Centreville, Brent and Marion.

The former docks director has devoted his campaign speeches mostly to whamming the Folsom administration, under which he served three years. He was fired by Folsom for refusing to support Philip Hamm for governor in 1950.

Sweet goes to Mobile tomorrow to address a civic club luncheon, make a TV appearance tomorrow night and also address Mobile Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Allen, who spoke at Lineville, Ashland, Roanoke, Wadley and Wedowee, stressed the need for a school building program to aid both whites and Negroes in providing equal educational facilities. He declared earlier his opposition to abolishing the public school system and setting up private schools to replace it.

THE LIEUTENANT governor declared that, if elected, he would work to bring at least one new industry to each of the 67 counties. He spoke from "Allen's Bandwagon," the truck from which he is campaigning. Featured are pretty Judy and Terry Brown playing the electric organ and accordion.

Mrs. Allen again made a hit with audiences, declaring "Believe me, you can trust this man, Jim Allen, on what he promises you. I can vouch for that."

State Sen. James H. Faulkner pushed on to Jacksonville State Teachers College for a speech today, as he stepped up the tempo of his campaign for governor.

Faulkner said that if he is elected governor, he would do "everything in my power" to help in the development of the Warrior-Tombigbee waterway. He added that one of Alabama's greatest natural resources is its river system and he would help develop it.

Faulkner's statement was in response to a questionnaire sent to all gubernatorial candidates by the Warrior-Tombigbee Development Assn., of which Newton Debardeleben is president.

"Back Jack" backers of Jack Owens were preparing to kick off his gubernatorial drive at a barbecue at 1 p.m. Saturday stepped up their vote drives.

The other candidates for governor—Elbert Boozer, Bruce Henderson and Winston Gullatte—also at Centreville.

County-by-county in governor's race

News P. 2L Birmingham Ala. News. 5-6-54

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The unofficial county-by-county vote for governor:

County	Boxes	Total Boxes	Allen	Faulkner	Folsom
Autauga	19	19	196	842	1,724
Baldwin	41	44	276	4,297	3,177
Barbour	28	29	320	857	2,300
Bibb	26	26	97	381	2,261
Blount	44	44	630	1,140	6,055
Bullock	21	21	302	199	1,036
Butler	49	50	365	1,035	2,515
Calhoun	49	52	2,950	4,289	6,181
Chambers	37	37	843	2,680	3,198
Cherokee	37	37	777	739	3,461
Chilton	27	27	476	1,854	3,519
Choctaw	32	36	169	451	2,036
Clarke	40	40	412	1,058	3,565
Clay	23	26	476	1,119	2,715
Cleburne	16	19	243	527	1,925
Coffee	33	36	148	695	5,301
Colbert	28	29	691	2,893	7,899
Conecuh	35	37	174	829	2,562
Coosa	12	21	107	514	1,289
Covington	48	48	386	2,167	6,310
Crenshaw	24	30	116	588	2,201
Cullman	46	46	523	2,135	8,553
Dale	24	25	227	911	2,725
Dallas	24	24	1,015	1,823	1,685
DeKalb	62	62	1,019	1,173	6,306
Elmore	24	30	288	1,238	3,263
Escambia	36	36	268	1,791	4,400
Etowah	54	55	5,859	3,823	12,307
Fayette	34	38	360	1,386	3,132
Franklin	25	26	279	1,703	3,896
Geneva	29	29	167	706	4,349
Greene	16	16	201	151	526
Hale	11	18	133	166	335
Henry	26	26	172	595	2,579
Houston	34	34	740	1,220	4,653
Jackson	45	47	369	1,848	4,521
Jefferson	299	299	11,934	25,560	24,173
Lamar	31	31	90	3,291	2,843
Lauderdale	25	33	568	3,447	4,245
Lawrence	31	31	677	970	3,407
Lee	39	39	1,086	2,211	2,465
Limestone	28	28	647	1,437	2,738
Lowndes	22	22	85	291	853
Macon	12	15	126	392	1,294
Madison	36	36	2,188	3,503	5,133
Marengo	28	29	330	395	1,305
Marion	30	39	190	1,474	4,698
Marshall	45	45	829	2,066	9,611
Mobile	218	221	4,694	11,953	12,954
Monroe	32	33	752	1,253	1,829
Montgomery	69	69	2,114	6,557	8,723
Morgan	59	61	2,158	2,601	6,256
Perry	20	20	350	661	1,142
Pickens	9	26	38	359	420
Pike	33	33	394	1,782	3,534
Randolph	24	27	357	950	3,100
Russell	14	23	158	198	1,003
Shelby	27	29	473	2,361	3,815
St. Clair	30	31	378	1,210	2,777
Sumter	25	25	188	759	614
Talladega	66	66	1,451	4,223	6,610
Tallapoosa	20	31	387	1,787	3,7
Tuscaloosa	59	59	2,869	4,487	8,472
Walker	68	71	670	3,048	10,058
Washington	23	25	136	514	2,369
Wilcox	20	26	39	81	431
Winston	20	21	196	584	1,185

Split Ticket Voting Shown In County's Total For GOP

News Tuskegee, Ala. Nov. 11-4-54 P. 1

Macon County went safely Democratic—as expected—in Tuesday's general election but for the first time since Reconstruction days a Republican candidate for governor polled a substantial vote. Although James E. Folsom was given an overwhelming margin of 1,272 against 257 for GOP Candidate Tom Abernethy, the balloting gave convincing evidence that many Macon County voters split the ticket.

This trend toward voting for individuals rather than for a straight party ticket was seen to a lesser degree in the U. S. Senate race, where John Sparkman was re-elected by a vote of 1,291 to 143 for his opponent, J. Foy Guin, Jr. In the one contested place for justice of the Supreme Court the court was James J. Mayfield (D) 1,321, Milton H. Lanier (R) 133.

In these three state races the Republican candidates ran well ahead of the GOP candidates in the other races, indicating that many voters had "scratched" the ticket by voting for Republicans while giving their support to the Democrats for the remainder of the ticket. Except for these three state races, the GOP nominees got less than 100 votes each.

In the only county contest, between B. L. Balch (D) and John Fletcher Segrest (R), for a place on the Board of Education, Mr. Balch won easily by a margin of 1,326 to 188.

The heaviest margin in any race in the county was given John Patterson, son of A. L. Patterson, Phenix City vice crusader who was killed after his nomination last June for state attorney general and was replaced by his son for the nomination. Patterson piled up a total of 1,413 votes against only 67 for Max J. Howard, Republican candidate.

ALABAMA POLITICS—

NAACP Blast Is Revealed By Abernethy

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 10-30-54

Top Demos To Hold Rally Here Monday

Tom Abernethy, Republican candidate for governor ~~who has pledged~~ himself to maintain racial segregation in Alabama, yesterday disclosed receipt of a letter from a Mobile executive committee member of the NAACP declaring "we are going to help bury you beneath the greatest avalanche of votes ever a so-called Republican in this state was ever buried under."

Meanwhile top Alabama Democrat leaders, in a final appeal for an avalanche of votes, planned a big rally for 8:30 p.m. Monday in Birmingham. P. 1

Democratic Gubernatorial Nominee James E. Folsom, Lt.-Gov. Nominate Guy E. Hardwick and Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman will appear on a radio-television "Victory Hour." They will urge Alabama Democrats to be alert and vote, said State Party Chairman Ben F. Ray.

Abernethy, at Talladega, said the handwritten letter was signed by A. H. Harris of 1011 Selma-st., Mobile.

"You have prated up and down the length and breadth of Alabama, talking out of turn against us Negroes," the letter stated. "On Nov. 2 we are going to help bury you beneath the greatest avalanche of votes ever a so-called Republican in this state was buried under.

"You seem not to have gumption enough to know that Negroes are voting in ever increasing numbers and that there are some thoughts one may have that are best kept to himself."

Abernethy declared that "the worst enemies of most Alabama Negroes are radicals of the NAACP and others of that stripe."

The Talladegan recalled that the NAACP has been the leader in the preparation and filing of petitions in towns over the state asking for an immediate end of racial segregation in the schools.

"Thoughtful Negroes as well as whites realize the monstrous folly of such a move," he said. "They realize that neither race is served by the agitation of professional trouble-makers and radicals in a time of tremendous tension like this."

At Mobile, Harris confirmed the fact that he was the writer of the letter.

"I wrote as a private citizen and not in any official capacity of my office in the NAACP," said Harris. He said he is a member of the executive committee of the Mobile Chapter of the NAACP.

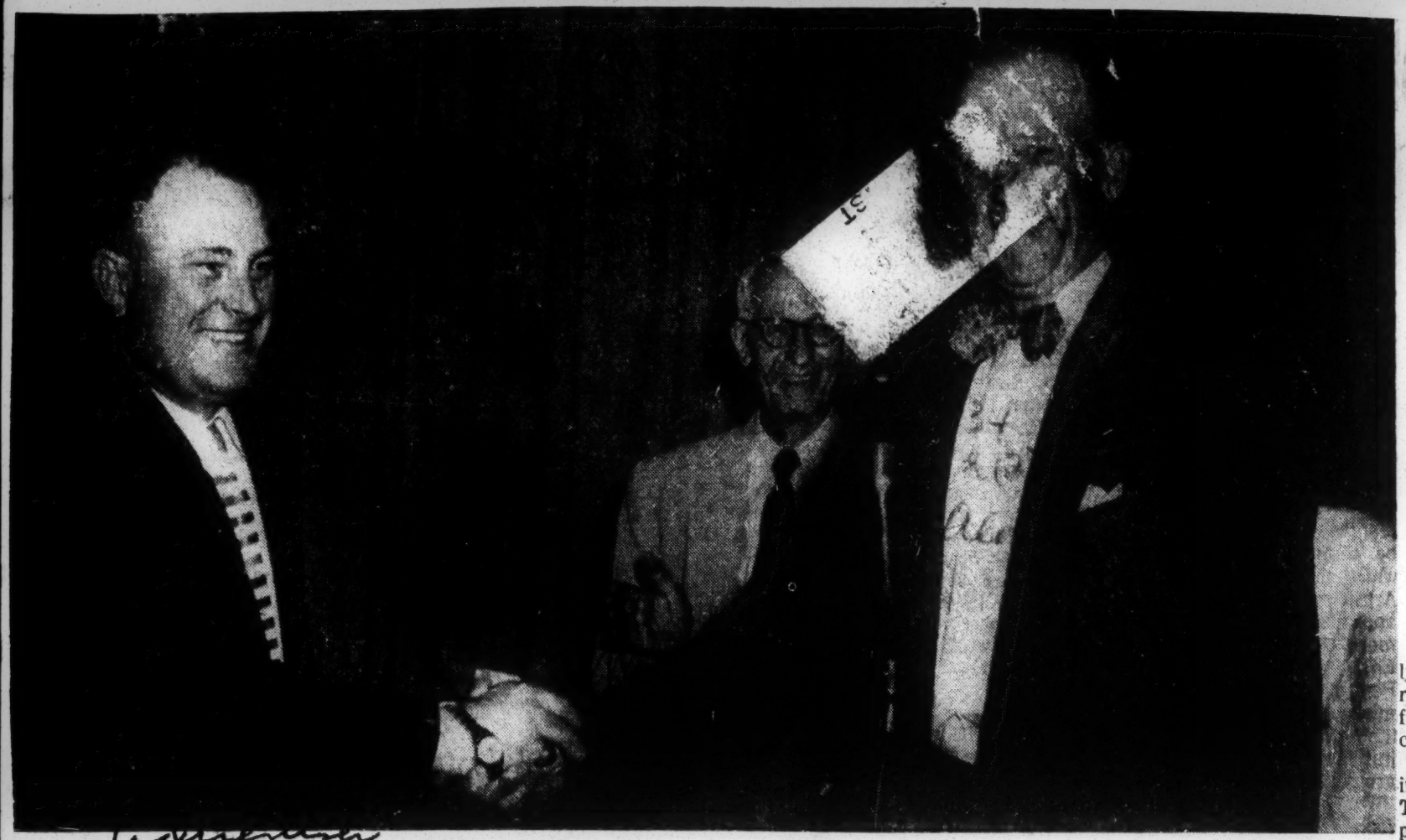
"I think Mr. Abernethy has done both races a great disservice by spreading discord and discontent in the state," Harris said. "The color of a man's skin makes no difference to me. I'd as soon help a white man as a Negro. I only stand for what is right, and that's what the NAACP does."

Abernethy said the fact that "an official of the NAACP should write me of his support of my opponent comes as no surprise.

"My sole reference to racial questions has been a vow that for the sake of all Alabamians, I shall preserve racial segregation. I have vowed to call an immediate special session of the Legislature for that express purpose.

"James E. Folsom, a long time associate of radicals beloved of the NAACP, has flatly refused to say that he will call a special session in defense of segregation.

"His attitude in this greatest crisis of Alabama's modern history obviously is one acceptable to the leaders of the NAACP and others who would destroy our social system with no thought of the consequences."



TO THE VICTOR—State Sen. A. W. Todd, of Russellville (left), is congratulated by R. C. Bamberg, of Perry County, after the State Democratic Executive Committee nominated Todd at Birmingham yesterday. Todd succeeds the late Haygood Paterson as the Democratic nominee for commissioner of agriculture and industries. Gov.-nominate James E. Folsom backed Todd. State Party Chairman Ben F. Ray stands behind the two men.

AP Wirephoto

Todd Nominated Farm Chief By 38-28 Vote Of Committee

BIRMINGHAM, July 31 — Arnel Woodfin Todd, 36-year-old Russellville lumberman and state senator, won Democratic nomination for state commissioner of agriculture and industries here today.

The State Democratic Executive committee made the selection after Gov-nominate James E. Folsom had personally brought his influence to bear for Todd.

Todd was chosen, 38 to 28, over R. C. (Red) Bamberg who had run second in the Democratic primary last May 4. Haygood Paterson, who was the party nominee, died.

Folsom Not Present

Folsom did not attend the committee session and his name was not mentioned in the nominating speeches for the two candidates, but one backer of Bamberg made it plain he was speaking of Folsom when he said Bamberg "has no man upstairs telling him what to do."

Bob Bell, committee member from Birmingham for 20 years, said "I have never seen such pressure brought to bear on this committee as there has been in this case."

Bell added that "there is more at stake in this nomination than our commissioner of agriculture. The whole structure of our voting system is at stake."

Bell referred to the law which places appointment of boards of registrars in the hands of the governor, the state auditor and the state commissioner of agriculture and industries.

All Registered

Folsom and Todd both denied there was any thought of getting control of voter registration machinery in Todd's candidacy. Folsom said "all the people who want to vote in our section of the country have already registered, anyway."

Todd was nominated by Charles Cashion Jr., Russellville, who described his candidate as "a good business man and farmer."

Todd was born at Belgreen, Franklin county, and was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Agriculture in 1940. For many years he was a book salesman, and later became owner of the Franklin Lumber Co., and of the Todd Tractor Co., both at Russellville.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1951, his first public office. He is married and has two daughters.

After naming Todd to the agriculture post, the committee quickly nominated State Rep. W. Emmett Oden to the house place from Franklin county being vacated by Todd.

Oden had not offered for renomination in the spring primary and Todd had been picked for the place.

The committee filled four vacancies on the 72-member group at the start of the morning session. Two were in the First (Mobile) District and the other two in the Seventh District.

In the first, A. F. DeVan of the Mobile Water Works Board was chosen to replace Ben F. Glover, who had resigned, and Richard McPherson, Butler attorney, was named to the seat formerly held by the late Vernon Lowery, Mobile.

They were nominated by former state chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile.

New members named from the Seventh District were Robert Wilson, Jasper Attorney, and Wade H. Weaver, Haleyville lawyer.

Wilson, succeeded Judge J. B. Powell, Jasper, whose letter of resignation was read at the session. Weaver takes over in place of the late Bart Cowart, Haleyville.

Their nominations were placed before the committee by Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, state vice chairman.

How Committee Nominated Todd

BIRMINGHAM, July 31 (AP)—The State Democratic committee vote for commissioner of Agriculture and Industries:

For Todd (38):

Second District — Brantley Flowers, Goodwin, Mizell.

Third District—Boswell, Davis, Faulk, Horn, Hughes, Williams.

Fourth District — Embry Goldberg, Gray, Lester, Hugh Merrill.

Fifth District — Allen Jacoway, Lovelace, Rains, Smith.

Sixth District — DeGraffenried, Mayfield, Partlow.

Seventh District — Cashion James, Kimbrell, Mayhall Miller, Petree, Wilson, Weaver.

Eighth District — Anderson Blair, Horton, McBurney O'Neal, Russell.

Ninth District—Gwin.

For Bamberg (28):

First District—Devan, Johnston, Jordan, Matthews, McCorvey, McPherson, Means Thornton.

Second District — Albritton Beeland, Brannen.

Third District—Oakley.

Fourth District—Dixon, Walter Merrill, Salter.

Fifth District — Green McCord.

Sixth District—Fuller, Maxwell, McQueen.

Eighth District—Collier, Malone.

Ninth District—Allgood, Bell, Edwards, Ray, Smyer, Snyder.

Second Negro Candidate Qualifies In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 4 (AP)—A second Negro qualified today as a candidate for the county Democratic Executive Committee.

Qualifying as a candidate from Ward 7 was the Rev. Terry M. Batts, pastor of the El-Betherl Primitive Baptist Church. Alex Herman, president of a burial insurance company, qualified yesterday. They are the first Mobile County Negro candidates in a Democratic primary in history.

One white candidate is also seeking one of the two Ward 7 places. He is Murray Wiseman.

There are more Negro qualified electors in the ward than white.

Since the two-year poll tax amendment was adopted Dec. 15, about 2,000 Negroes have registered and paid poll taxes. The county now has about 5,000 Negro voters in all.

Negro Is Candidate For Committeeman

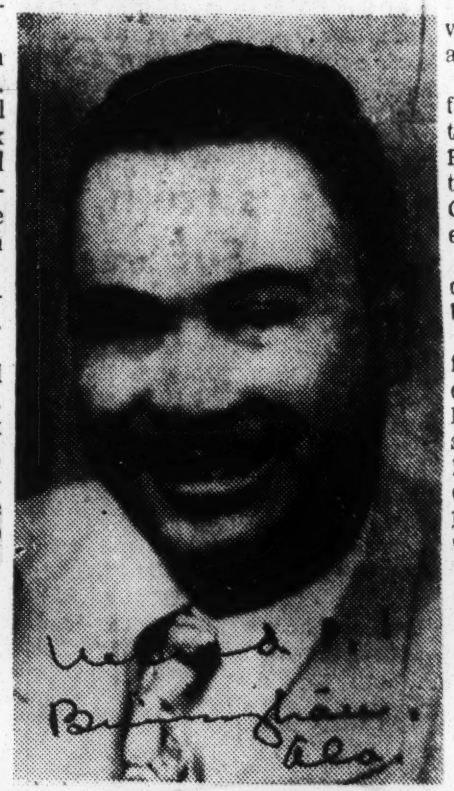
MOBILE, Feb. 3 (AP) — Alex L. Herman today became the first Negro candidate in a Democratic primary in Mobile County.

Herman qualified as a candidate for county Democratic commiteeman from Ward 7, where Negro qualified electors outnumber whites. Thus far he has no opposition.

Herman is president of a burial insurance company and was the first "King Alexis," ruler or Negro festivities of Mobile's annual Mardi Gras celebration, in 1940.

Mobile County now has an estimated more than 5000 qualified Negro voters. Some 2000 have registered and paid poll taxes since Dec. 15 when the two-year poll tax amendment was adoptd.

Herman Seeks Public Post



ALEX. L. HERMAN

MOBILE, Ala. — (SNS) — Alex L. Herman, business and fraternal leader of this city is one of the six Negro candidates for the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee in the May 4 primary. All of them are opposed by white candidates.

Born in Mobile, he received his early training at the St. Patrick's and Cooper grade school and Tuskegee Institute. He is the son of the late George X. and Alice Sigmund Herman.

He launched in business with his father after leaving Tuskegee. In 1928 he connected with the Unity Burial Association as an agent. He climbed to secretary, treasurer and president of the company, the last position he still holds.

Mr. Herman is the exalted ruler of Gulf City Lodge No. 244 (I. B. P. E. W.). He is grand chairman of the degree team of the national order. He is a member of the Knights of Peter Claver and past Grand Knight, past District Deputy of Alabama and Mississippi. Presently he is the national treasurer of the Fourth Degree of the same order.

He is a board member of the local YMCA, member of the original Eutopia Social Club and numerous other benevolent societies. Mr. Herman is a member of the Heart of Mary Catholic Church and Holy Name Society.

Mobile has an estimated 50,000 voters of which approximately 7,000 are Negro voters.

Half of the six Negro candidates for party elective positions are entered in Ward 7. They include the Rev. Terry M. Batts, minister of the El-Betherl Primitive Baptist Church and Clarence H. Montgomery, barber.

The Rev. L. Boykin of Prichard qualified as a candidate for the Mobile County Executive Committee.

A total of nine Negro candidates for party and public office are listed for the May 4 primary. E. D. Nixon of Montgomery is seeking a spot on the Montgomery County Executive Committee. Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman is seeking a position on the Macon County Board of Education, Tuskegee.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores is one of the 29 candidates seeking one of the seven places from Jefferson County in the Alabama House of Representatives.

City Gets Two Negro Cops

Mobile Citizens Becoming More Politically Active

MOBILE, Ala. — Negro citizens in Mobile have become politically active since the new city commissioners have moved into City Hall. There was spirited balloting during the last local election for City Commissioners, but Henry Luscher, Charles Hackmeyer and ex-Senator Joseph Langan emerged victorious over the long-seated incumbents.

ONE OF THE reasons for this beehive of political activity is that under the present city administration racial restrictions have been lifted from many local civil service jobs including policemen and clerks. For the first time, Mobile has colored policemen. Two, W. O. Powell and Walter Jackson have already been hired and several more may become employed. More recreational facilities have been promised also.

For the first time since reconstruction days, Negroes are running for political posts previously all held by white citizens. Five Negroes are running for ward committeemen in an unprecedented move. In the Seventh Ward which is predominantly colored, there are three candidates, the Rev. T. N. Batts, Alex Herman and Clarence Montgomery plus one white candidate. In the Fifth Ward, Conrad Dean, former national CIO organizer, is running and in the Twelfth Ward, Jessie Thomas.

The Negro vote in Mobile has finally become a reckoning power and has more than tripled during the past few months. There is a mounting enthusiasm among social and civic clubs as well as civic organizations to "get out the vote."

* * *

IT IS HOPED that one of these candidates will win a place so that it will pave the way for better jobs in the city and possibly the state set-up for Negroes.

MR. E.D. NIXON, MONTGOMERY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Nixon Pushing Campaign Plans Forward For May

E. D. Nixon is busy pushing his campaign for the Democratic Committee of Montgomery County. He is one of nine Negro candidates seeking office in the May 4 primary.

On Wednesday night, March 17, Chairman Rufus Lewis will hold another pep session at the Elk's Home on Cleveland Ave. Chairman Lewis and Campaign Manager Dr. W. D. Pettus, will attempt to further coordinate the various committee porgrams, look for new ideas and examine further plans in the campaign.

Among the highlights of the promotional side will be a mass meeting, place and date to be announced later, and a banquet at the Hotel Ben Moore, date also to be announced later.

The campaign is being enthusiastically supported by men and women from all walks of life. At the last meeting, O. L. Campbell accepted the responsibility of chairman of the banquet, C. W. Lee reported finance plans and Nixon himself expressed a firm conviction that he will be supported by both races in District 2.

Nixon has a sound record in labor and civic affairs in the community and throughout the country. The public is cordially invited to the meeting on Wednesday night at 7:30.

E. D. NIXON TO GIVE

The P-TA of Abraham Vineyard will hold a public meeting at the community school house tonight at 7:30. E. D. Nixon, president of the Progressive Democratic Club, will be the main speaker.

Other contributions to the occasion will include Dr. Solomon S. Seay, secretary of evangelism for the AME Zion Church.

Nixon Supporters Plan Mass Meeting Sunday

On Sunday afternoon at 4:30, citizens for E. D. Nixon will lay plans for a gigantic mass meeting. R. D. Mathews will preside over the occasion. Nixon has expressed satisfaction with the progress of the campaign but he feels not enough people have been given the opportunity to serve.

All committee chairmen are especially urged to be present Sunday so as to get the final low down on the overall campaign strategy.

Chairman Lewis is calling all organizations throughout the city to send a representative out to help the people of precinct 2 put a creditable showing in the May 4 primary.

A Colored Man Seeks Office In Montgomery

By Geoffrey Birt
Staff Writer, The Advertiser

ONE FINE day a year ago, a well-known Montgomery citizen, E. D. Nixon, took a short stroll while he turned over in his mind an article he had read in a newspaper.

He saluted an American flag fluttering above a school and made an important decision. Nixon had decided to run for some insignificant public or Democratic Party office and prove to the U. S. that "Montgomery people really practice what they preach."

Birt

Late last month Citizen Nixon qualified to run for a place on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee, from Beat 2.

Candidate Nixon is a Negro.

His white opponent, J. W. Carroll, is a bookkeeper, living on W. Jeff Davis Ave.

QUESTION—What do Montgomery people preach?

NIXON—Most white residents here, and their political leaders, tell me they believe the Negro ought to have equal opportunity to serve and participate in the life of the community and the counsels of a political party, just as any other American and Alabama citizen, in accordance with ability and proved experience.

Q.—Last Thursday night a top official of The Advertiser wished you well, wished you luck, and ordered that your story be told. If this story was not printed, many white people in Beat 2 might have voted for you, unaware you are a Negro. Won't this publicity injure your chances of election?

NIXON—I think my neighbors and friends in this beat will agree I am qualified to serve in the small office I seek. I hope they will make their choice without regard to race or color. But even should I lose the race because of this fact, I would wish it that way. I would not like any voter to be misled. I wish them to know the truth. They then can be given a fair chance to decide for themselves.

Duties Thereof

COMMITTEE members receive no pay. One committeeman represents each county beat. A new committee is elected every four years, and meets only two or three times to transact a few technical party matters at county level. Their chief duty is to accept the State Executive Committee's regulations for qualifying candidates at local level in Democratic primaries. They have no alternative but to adopt such regulations.

The county committee does have the right to say how large the qualifying fees shall be for local candidates like those for sheriff, tax collector, etc. It also organizes and administers the Democratic primary at county level by appointing poll officials, etc—and often it's hard to find enough people willing to undertake such a day-long chore. So there's very little in the job itself. It's more of an honor than anything else.

NIXON

$22,000 Idea

NIXON was born here, 1899, the eldest of four boys in a typical poor Negro family. "My father was a Baptist minister who pastored several churches in Lowndes County," he said. His mother died when he was 10. Things were hard for the Rev. Nixon and the four little boys.

At 10 Nixon began earning a little money at a local grocer's store. He got his education the best he could; at 54 he is still at it, reading, attending lectures, etc.

Thirty years ago he landed a job with the L. & N. Two years later he transferred to the Pullman Company, with which he has remained for 28 years. Today, Nixon is a highly regarded and long-trusted member of this company, and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Montgomery Division.

Some years ago he had an idea which would improve the comfort of railroad travelers. He sketched a plan and sent it with an explanation to the then president of the L. & N., the late J. B. Hill. Hill liked the idea and sent it to the Engineering Department. After checking it, they reported favorably. Hill wrote Nixon to thank him personally, and said though the adaption would cost the company $22,000, they were adopting the suggestion.

"Being a pullman porter is an educational job," Nixon says. Nixon's duties these days are on the Montgomery-New York run

of the Crescent Limited. He said: "You get to meet and talk with presidents, cabinet members, governors, and leading businessmen."

Last month Nixon "received" fellow-townsman Gov. Gordon Persons on the Crescent, when the chief executive was en route to New York. "He recognized me and talked with me," said Nixon.

The first New York trip Nixon made for the L. & N. "was at the time of the Dempsey-Carpentier big fight."

But in all the years he's been going there since, Nixon has remained a stranger in Gotham.

"When I was younger, 20 years or so ago, I might have got around a bit in my New York stopovers," he says, "but now I'm tired when I get in and I buy a paper or a book, read a bit, and go to bed.

"I never was much of a one for fun," he confesses, "and mebbe I have always been a little too serious. I'm not opposed to drinking, but I don't drink."

Nixon's first wife died. He has been married to his present wife, a Floridian, "20 years come July 22." By his first wife he has a son, E. D. Nixon Jr., aged 24.

Dateline Beat 2

LIKE THE average white man who lacked the benefit of a good schooling and college education, he envies those who have, and saw to it young Nixon had this advantage.

When the boy was completing high school, it was obvious he had potentially a good voice and loved music. Nixon senior sent him to the New York School of Music for two and one-half years, where his baritone voice was cultivated. "Then the Army got him," said Nixon, "for the next two years."

Now out of service, with GI privileges, young Nixon is continuing musical studies in Mexico City.

The Nixons own their two-storied home on a paved street, Clinton Avenue, which is nicely furnished and well-appointed. "I did most of the carpentry myself," Nixon says with satisfaction, adding, "I'm not a carpenter, but necessity made me do it."

Politics has always interested him. He has been a familiar figure in Montgomery political life many years. He is currently president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association, a political group. He is also a member of the Bethel Baptist Church; a Mason, member of the A. A. Peters Lodge No. 900; an Elk, and always is prominent in civic and welfare drives.

"I have lived in Beat 2 for 24 years," he said.

In Mobile six Negroes are running for places on the Mobile Democratic County Committee. In Birmingham, Atty. Arthur Shores is a candidate for the Legislature. In Tuskegee, a Negro woman is seeking a place on the Macon Educational Board.

But if Beat 2, Montgomery decides Nixon is the best qualified candidate to represent them on this small local committee, news that the Cradle of the Confederacy has so placed its stamp of approval on a Negro citizen, will be a story in Detroit, New York and across the nation.

NOTE:NEGRO CANDIDATES

SPARKMAN VICTOR IN ALABAMA VOTE

Senator Certain of Re-election —'Big Jim' Folsom Wins in Race for Governor

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5—Senator John J. Sparkman, nominee for Vice President in 1952, was re-nominated to a full six-year term on the basis of nearly completed returns in yesterday's state-wide Democratic primary election.

In Alabama the Democratic nomination means certain election.

James E. (Big Jim) Folsom, the colorful former Governor and one of the most controversial figures in Alabama politics, won the party's nomination to another four-year term as Governor.

Two of nine Negro candidates for office were successful, both winning seats on the Mobile County Democratic executive committee, the first to win in a Democratic primary in the county's history. The number of Negro candidates was the greatest in Alabama since Reconstruction days.

With 2,593 voting boxes reported out of 2,715, Senator Sparkman received 283,771 ballots to 188,114 for his principal opponent, Representative Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham.

On the same list of returns there were 16,136 votes for retired Admiral John G. Crommelin and 3,941 for William C. Irby, a 75-year-old lawyer.

Wins Clear Majority

Senator Sparkman therefore had a 77,580 majority of all the votes cast. Under Alabama law, where any one candidate fails to get a majority the two top candidates meet in a run-off contest.

Senator Sparkman's candidacy had the support of organized labor and all indications were that the Negro electorate, estimated at some 40,000 registered voters, had backed him solidly. He has a reputation as a political liberal.

Much of the opposition to Senator Sparkman stemmed from intraparty feuding between the Dixiecrats, a dissident faction that broke with the national party leadership in 1948, and the party "regulars," who have hobbled the dissidents with disciplinary action under the leadership of Mr. Sparkman and his colleague, Senator Lister Hill.

The voting pattern in the Senatorial race showed that Senator Sparkman's strength was in the more populous northern section of the state, of which he is a native, and which gave him thumping majorities to offset losses in the southern section, where Dixiecrat sentiment is centered.

The 2,593 voting boxes tabulated late today gave 274,518 ballots to former Governor Folsom and 139,489 to his closest contender, State Senator James Faulkner. Mr. Folsom had a majority of 11,201 votes in the field of seven candidates. He made an unexpected show of strength in the last hours of the ballot reporting to beat off Mr. Faulkner's threat of a second race.

Mr. Folsom was Governor from 1946 to 1950, and was succeeded in office by the incumbent, Gordon Persons. In Alabama a Governor cannot hold successive terms in office.

The gubernatorial campaign largely centered around charges that Mr. Folsom had been involved in financial irregularities when he was Governor. He countered that the charges were "made by my opponents and those lying newspapers."

Negro Candidates Win

The Negro candidates who won in Mobile were Alex Herman, a burial insurance company official, and Clarence H. Montgomery, a barber. They were elected from a predominantly Negro ward.

Four other Negroes seeking similar executive committee posts in Mobile were defeated. A seventh Negro also lost a bid for a similar post in Montgomery, the state capital.

Mrs. Jessie Guzman, the only Negro woman candidate in the primary and a veteran faculty member at Tuskegee Institute, was defeated in her attempt to win memebership on the Macon County School Board. In Birmingham, Arthur D. Shores, Negro, lawyer, ran twenty-eighth among twenty-nine candidates for seven seats in the State Legislature.

Balch Leads By Far In Macon County Race

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 5 —Macon County Sheriff Preston Hornsby has been reelected by an overwhelming majority. Hornsby polled 2,253. Opponent W. Grady Byson received 908.

Also sucessful in holding his position as tax collector was J. H. Reynolds with 1,329 votes. Emmett M. Sego received 792; Joe Patillo, 604; Henry H. Grimes 482.

In the race for state senator to represent Macon and Bullock's 26th district, Macon County voters gave Sam Englehardt Jr. 1,609. Henry Neill Segrest polled 1,432.

G. O. Bush was winner in the house of representatives race. Bush received 1,194; J. J. Rodger 724; S. H. Stough 547; and W. W. Ruff 586.

Winner in the board of revenue race for District No. 1 was C. A. Huddleston with 1,981. Frank Sego recieved 1,123.

In the second district revenue race F. C. Thompson was top man with 2,030. Richard E. Carr received 1,021.

An overwhelming majority for the board of education post was B. Balch with 2,365 votes. Jessie P. Guzman received 716.

Negro Candidates Running Behind In Alabama Vote

Birmingham, May 6 (AP)—The first Negro to run for the Alabama Legislature since Reconstruction Days lagged far behind his white opponents on the basis of unofficial returns from Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Arthur Shores, veteran Birmingham Negro attorney, was next to last in a field of 20 candidates seeking the seven House seats from Jefferson County, Birmingham.

In another contest almost-complete returns from predominantly Negro Macon County showed Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, the first Negro woman ever to run for office in Alabama, losing out by a 2-to-1 vote in her bid for the County School Board.

Alabama's Negro Candidates Given Little Chance of Win

Bid for Seats in Legislature First Since Reconstruction Days

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13—Does the entry of a half-dozen Negro candidates for public and party offices in Alabama mean that members of the race soon will be able to get elected to such jobs in this state?

Seasoned observers don't think so, unless possibly for minor posts chosen by voters in a few precincts or districts where the Negroes predominate.

Even so, the recent filing of papers by Negroes in four Alabama cities to qualify as candidates in the May 4 Democratic primary election for the Legislature, County Democratic Executive Committee and County Board of Education places marked the first time this had been done since Reconstruction days.

In the years immediately following the Civil War, the Alabama Legislature was made up almost entirely of Negroes and carpetbaggers, as were law-making bodies of other Southern states.

But after the native Democrats regained control of the state government in the post-Civil War days, no Negroes had sought to run for membership in the Legislature until last week. Neither had they sought any other offices.

Attorney First

Arthur D. Shores, 45-year-old Birmingham Negro attorney, who filed as candidate for one of Jefferson County's seven seats in the House of Representatives, became the first. He has been a Negro political leader here for years, although the Negro vote has been comparatively light in Birmingham, in Jefferson County and throughout the state.

Shores is president of the Alabama Progressive Democrats Assn., made up of what he calls "Negro Democrats." He also heads the Jefferson County

ALABAMA

branch of this organization, and estimates that there are some 10,000 Negro voters in this, the largest Alabama county.

Estimates of the total number of qualified Negro voters in the state vary from 30,000 to 50,000. No one actually knows how many there are, although Negroes have been voting in Democratic primaries in Alabama for several years. Their vote is actively sought by white candidates in some of the counties.

Heavy registration of new voters since the people of Alabama ratified the two-year ($3) poll tax amendment last Dec. 15 has seen additional egroes qualified. But they have been very much in the minority, with only a few thousand of them included among approximately 125,000 voters' names added to poll lists in recent weeks.

Well over 500,000 ballots are expected to be cast in the upcoming primary. This would be about 100,000 more than voted in the Democratic primary four years ago and about 80,000 more than cast in the presidential election in 1952.

Of the other Negro candidates who have already filed and paid their qualifying fees to enter the primary races, one lives at Montgomery, three at Mobile and one at Tuskegee.

E. D. Nixon, Montgomery, former state NAACP president, qualified for one of the places on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

At Mobile, Clarence H. Montgomery, a barber; the Rev. Terry M. Batts, a Baptist minister, and Alex L. Herman, head of a burial insurance company, all filed for membership on that county's Democratic committee.

And at Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, veteran Tuskegee Institute teacher, filed for a place on the Macon County Board of Education. A graduate of Howard University and holder of a master's degree from Columbia University, she has been on the Tuskegee faculty 29 years.

While Negroes running for public and party office is new to Alabama, a number of them have been elected to governmental posts in some other Southern states.

Five Negroes were elected to city councils in North Carolina last year for the first time in those particular municipalities since the Reconstruction period.

Dr. J. E. Walker, first Negro to run for a Memphis office in almost 50 years, polled about one-third of the total vote for a board of education seat in 1951.

Negro Candidates In Alabama

FIVE Negroes are now campaigning for office in the Democratic primary, which is a logical and entirely foreseeable result of the expanding affranchisement of Negro voters.

One of the Negroes, Lawyer Arthur Shores, is running for the legislature in Jefferson County. The other four are running for minor party offices, three in Mobile and one in Montgomery.

The Montgomery Negro, E. D. Nixon, a former state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is running for election to the County Democratic Executive Committee. His name will appear on the ballot only in the Hamner Hall-Washington Park section of the city.

The office Nixon seeks is non-salaried and is purely that of party functionary. Members handle some party funds, rubber-stamp what the state committee does and enjoy the party honor.

Many Alabamians are not aware that there are already a million or so Negro voters in the South (nobody knows the precise number) and in Alabama something like 25,000 to 40,000.

By 1952, Negroes had run for office in more than 40 Southern cities and they won election in such cities as Richmond, the Second Capital of the Confederacy, Greensboro, Nashville, San Antonio and Atlanta.

They are a growing force in Alabama politics, and since at this stage of their political development they are voting in blocs (like Rotarians and labor union members), 30,000 of their votes could easily be decisive in a statewide race.

The same is true of Montgomery County, and all of our city and county officials campaign discreetly but aggressively for their vote, which is proper.

It is natural that Nixon runs for a seat on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee. The Republican Party was the party of his fathers, but the c man in America had the indep nce to bolt to the Democratic Party when it bid higher.

The vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee is the able Negro congressman, Bill Dawson. Nixon seeks a similar party office here. He will be on sound ground if he reminds the white Democrats in his district, as he did the day after the 1952 presidential election, that it was only a few hundred Negro votes that kept Montgomery County from going for Ike.

6 Colored Candidates Qualify in Alabama

By the Associated Press

MOBILE, Ala., Mar. 3.—A sixth colored person, the Rev. L. Boykin of Prichard, qualified last night as a candidate for the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee.

The May 4 Alabama Democratic primary will be the first in which a colored person has sought election to a public office in Mobile County.

All of the colored persons seeking committee posts have white opposition.

STARTING RACE—Atty. Arthur Shores.

Negro Candidates In Alabama

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

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Many Alabamians are not aware that there are already a million or so Negro voters in the South (nobody knows the precise number) and in Alabama something like 25,000 to 40,000.

By 1952, Negroes had run for office in more than 40 Southern cities and they won election in such cities as Richmond, the Second Capital of the Confederacy; Greensboro, Nashville, San Antonio and Atlanta.

They are a growing force in Alabama politics and since at this stage of their political development the yare voting in blocs (like Rotarians and labor union members), 30,000 of their votes could easily be decisive in a statewide race.

The same is true of Montgomery County, and all of our city and county officials campaign discreetly but aggressively for their vote, which is proper.

It is natural that Nixon runs for a seat on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee. The Republican Party was the party of his fathers, but the colored man in America had the independence to bolt to the Democratic Party when it bid higher.

The vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee is the able Negro congressman, Bill Dawson. Nixon seeks a similar party office here. He will be on sound ground if he reminds the white Democrats in his district, as he did the day after the 1952 presidential election, that it was only a few hundred Negro votes that kept Montgomery County from going for Ike.

He Breaks The Political Ice

When Atty. Arthur D. Shores of this city qualified as a candidate for the Alabama House of Representatives from Jefferson County, he broke the political ice for the Negro group. Noteworthy is the fact that he has been accepted in a primary which was closed to him in 1942. This reflects in some degree the improved climate of thinking in this state.

In Mobile, at the moment, three Negro candidates and in Montgomery, one, are seeking membership on the county executive committee. It is too early, and our information is too meager, to comment fully on these entries.

Seven members of the House are to be selected from Jefferson County. It is too early for more than the barest comment on the political picture locally for the time being.

Sheer community pride and recognition of the growing political enlightenment in Alabama serve to provide us with encouragement over Mr. Shores' decision to bid for public office. Those who have a deep and healthy concern for democracy and their country and community more and more should offer themselves for public office, it seems to us.

We are glad to congratulate Mr. Shores for becoming a candidate for the Alabama Legislature.

Shores, Civil Rights Champion, In Primaries

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Arthur Shores, 45, an attorney who has figured in several U. S. Supreme Court civil rights cases, has qualified for the spring Democratic primary as a candidate for the Alabama House of Representatives. He is the first Alabama Negro since reconstruction to qualify.

Shores is one of several Negro candidates, including insurance man Alex L. Herman, who is conceded a good chance to win a post on the Mobile County Democratic Committee, and Mrs. Jessie Guzman, a veteran teacher, who is campaigning for a seat on the board of education of Tuskagee, site of famed Tuskegee Institute.

Shores, who received his law degree from the University of Kansas, has practiced here 16 years.

The state political picture, while solidly Democratic in 1952 and expected to be just as solid this time, nevertheless has several new faces, including a vastly increased electorate.

Poll tax reform ratified last December by a huge majority has eliminated the backlog taxes many voters faced when they tried to qualify, and has opened the gates for streams of new ballots.

On the other side of the racial picture, most of the state's eight gubernatorial candidates and record breaking number of legislature candidates have officially pledged to work for continued school segregation.

Alabamans seek offices

Shores qualifies for legislature

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—Arthur D. Shores, 42, noted attorney, last week was declared eligible to run in the Democratic primary in Jefferson county for a seat in the Alabama state legislature. He is believed to be the first person of his race to qualify as a candidate here since Reconstruction Days.

A practicing attorney for 16 years, Mr. Shores filed correct qualifying papers with Ben F. Ray, state Democratic chairman, and the papers were mailed to the office of secretary of state in Montgomery.

In Birmingham Shores is president of the Alabama Progressive Democrat association, vice-chairman of the Jefferson County Coordination council and a trustee of Talladega college.

He is a graduate of Talladega and the law school of the University of Kansas.

Four Others File

In other Alabama election news, it was announced that one colored persons in Montgomery and three in Mobile have qualified to seek posts on their local Democratic committee.

In Montgomery, E. D. Nixon, former president of the Alabama state NAACP and local civic leader, had filed for the Dem-Democratic committees.

Alex L. Herman, the Rev. Terry M. Batts and Clarence H. Montgomery are seeking committee posts in Mobile.

Concerning Negroes—

Shores Formally Opens Campaign For Legislature Tomorrow Night

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

Attorney Arthur D. Shores formally will launch his campaign for a seat in the Alabama Legislature tomorrow night at a banquet and rally at Eighteenth Street Branch YMCA.

Shores is seeking a place in the Jefferson County delegation in the May 4 Democratic Primary.

Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Shores' campaign manager, announced that the campaign staff had been completed. The staff includes Atty. Peter A. Hall, chairman of the strategy committee; Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the publicity committee; Robert F. Coar, chairman of the fund-raising committee; Lawson Tellis, chairman of the budget committee; A. G. Gaston, chairman of the budget and finance committee; Henry J. Williams, Jr. and Lucinda B. Robey, chairman and co-chairman of the get-out-the-vote committee.

According to Billingsley, Shores will discuss his platform at the banquet tomorrow night. He said he would release the full schedule of the candidate speaking schedule at the banquet. Billingsley also stated that "Shores would make an appeal to the whole electorate and that his message would be directed at all of the voters."

Campaign headquarters for Shores are located in his law offices in the Masonic Temple.

States' Rights Leaders Opposed In May Primary Senatorial Race

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Twenty-one more candidates filed qualifying papers for the May 4 primary yesterday—17 of them for legislative seats.

Of special interest were the entries into races for the State Senate by Atty. Robert B. Albritton of Andalusia, and Henry Neil Segrest of Tuskegee.

By qualifying to represent the 17th senatorial district—Butler, Conecuh and Covington counties—Albritton has apparently set the stage for a battle between two States' Rights leaders.

This follows since Rep. Tully A. Goodwin, Florala, also qualified for that Senate seat 10 days ago.

In 1948 Goodwin and Albritton were two of Alabama's 11 electors who cast the state's Electoral College vote for the Dixiecrat presidential ticket of former Govs. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Fielding Wright, of Mississippi.

Colorful Race In 26th

Segrest's candidacy to be the next senator from the 26th senatorial district (Bullock and Macon) may also cause a colorful race.

This year it is Macon's turn to supply the senator from this district, and on Jan. 28 Macon Rep. Sam Englehardt Jr., qualified for this position. Englehardt, son-in-law of veteran Wilcox Sen. J. Miller Bonner, is a big Macon County cotton planter. He is ending his first term in the lower House of Representatives, where he unsuccessfully sponsored a bill to abolish the public school system, in favor of private schools, if the U.S. Supreme Court knocks out segregation in the schools.

Segrest, an attorney, and veteran in the civic and political life of his county and area, is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, where he is popular.

Skidmore Seeks Renomination

BIG CROWD HEARS ATTY. SHORES IN OPENING DRIVE STATE POST

Citizens in numbers which overran the banquet space set up in the auditorium hall of the 18th Street Branch Y. M. C. A. heard Atty Arthur D. Shores kick-off his campaign for the State Legislature where he can have "a chance to use my talents . . . to serve all the people of (this county and state) for our common good."

He was speaking at a $2.50-a-plate banquet and rally sponsored by his friends. The crowd was so large that the over-flow had to served in rotation as others finished their meals who were seated.

SHORES ON RADIO AND TV SEMICAST FRIDAY NIGHT

Atty. Artnur D. Shores is scheduled to speak in the interest of his campaign over WBRC-TV (channel 6) and WBRC from 6:30 P. M. to 6:45 P. M. Friday night, March 26.

Mr Shores, accompanied by his wife who sat next to him at the guest table was introduced by A. G. Gaston, Sr., local business man. C. J. Greene. insurance executive, served as toastmaster after being introduced by Prof. B. M. Montgomery of Homewood.

Candidate Shores discussed "our school problem" in which he asserted that 'the solution to this problem (is) more money." Others phases of the problem in public education which have become a subject of discussion in the eight-candidate governor's race were not mentioned in the speech.

He said that "we cannot permit our road building program to lag" a s he discussed his ideas of "expenditures for highways" which he said was a matter second to education in importance in this state He can out "compulsory car inspection" which would be subject to "only a small fee."

On the question of juvenile deliquency, Mr. Shores advocated "more recreational facilities" and charged that "The state has barely scratched the surface in providing and equipping state parks and places for recreation." He pointed out that "There is a cause for every delinquent, dependent or neglected child" and insisted that it was the proper way "trying to correct the mistakes through panel institutions." He suggested that "The school grounds could be more adequately equipped to serve the community needs for recreation, after school hours.

Discussing methods for combating "killer diseases" and more assistance for mental institutions Mr. Shores said he would "With the help and advise of the medical profession, I would propose the needed legislation to continue our forward movements in eradicating those diseases on which we already have the know-how."

"Many persons have been dropped from the welfare rolls," Mr Shores said, "because through lack of understanding they failed to comply with some regulation under the new law, which a more enterprising case worker could have easily cleared for him." He pledged "my efforts to correct this situation and to work for a sum (of money) to cover at least the basic needs for our aged and needy."

He said that "present tax structure, with a slight alteration, is sufficient" to yield the necessary revenue to put across such a program. "There is no deficiency in our program that an adequate amount of money would not alleviate." He added that "The chief trouble is that our tax laws are not applied fairly and impartially. Our tax structure in some areas would yield at least half again the amount of revenue it now yields, if everyone in the same category pays his fair share under the existing tax rate. I feel that I would be in a more strategic position than any other candidate to focus attention upon any expenditures and insist upon any economies that would provide additional funds for any other needed projects. There may be some few items that are now exempt from sales tax which could well be covered without adding to our already heavy tax."

STAIN ON LABOR

"Jefferson County is a great industrial center. The needs of both labor and capital must be served. Organized labor has come a long way during the past 20 years, but of late, those not so favorable to labor have been gradually whittling away the gains made by labor, so much so, until the very foundation of labor's right to organize and bargain has been jeopardized. I propose to work for a harmonious labor-management relation and repeal of any legislation which jeopardizes labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

He came out for helping Alabama capture more industires, new businesses and tourist trade.

Mrs. Gregory Durr White, Ullman High school music teacher, gave the organ prelude with Mrs. Seretha Jackson leading in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The Rev. J Clyde Perry, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church offered the prayer. Henry J. Williams, secretary of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council made a five-minute pep speech with responses coming from H D. Coke insurance executive and Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., campaign manager for Mr. Shores.

Meantime a meeting of the JCPDC is scheduled for 7:30 Thursday night in Masonic Temple.

State Funeral Directors To Hear Shores

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— Atty. Arthur D. Shores is scheduled to deliver the keynote address at the two-day annual convention of the Alabama State Funeral Directors set for April 22-23 at the Propeller Club here.

Assistant Secretary James R Weatherly of York said that there would be a roundtable discussion of: elimination of Sunday funerals; long waits at Veteran Administration hospitals and funerals of veterans, membership on the State Board of Embalming; the Georgia border situation; cooperative purchasing power insurance, cars etc.; price differentials and non-licensed embalmers, new problems.

Other speakers listed by the announcement for opening day include Former Gov. James E. (Big Jim) Folsom, and Dr. T. T. Tilden. There will be a recreational affair at the Elks Club.

Speakers listed for Friday session include Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey, representative of the National F. D. and R. H. Haile, Jr., Southern vice president, Epsilon Nu Delta, Mortuary fraternity. There will be a barbecue at the Elks Club.

ATTY. ARTHUR D. SHORES KICKS-OFF FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE at a banquet held last Friday night March 19, at the 18th Street YMCA. Seated to the left of him is his wife, Mrs. Theodora Shores. On the right of him is C. J. Greene, manager of the Birmingham District of Atlanta Life, who served as toastmaster.

THERE WERE NOT ENOUGH SEATS TO ACCOMMODATE the outpour of enthusiastic supporters of Atty. Shores who came to hear him launch his campaign for the state House.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores To Make Bid For Votes

Atty. Arthur D. Shores is scheduled to make a bid for votes in his campaign for the Alabama State Legislature with a simulcast over WBRC-TV and WBRC-Radio at 6:30 to 6:45 tonight.

His campaign plans call for his not only using the air lanes but stumping in an appeal for votes from the whole electorate, according to his campaign manager, Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr.

Billingsley said that Mr. Shores had been invited to address a banquet and rally scheduled by the Tittusville unit of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council in the South Elyton Civic League at eight o'clock Monday night, April 5, at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. M. W. Pippen is unit chairman and C. Lewis Price is league president. OCEA's S. J. Bennett is scheduled to serve as toastmaster.

He also announced that Mr. Shores has been invited to speak at the annual "Business On Parade" sponsored by Iota Phi Lambda Sorority at 7:45 o'clock Tuesday night, April 13 at Masonic Temple.

Mr. Shores is scheduled for a radio broadcast over Station WILD at 8:15 p. m. Friday night, April 2 and Wednesday night, April 7. He is scheduled to speak over Station WAPI at 8:30 Wednesday night, April 14 and 9:30 Monday night, May 3. He is speaking over Station WSGN at eight o'clock Thursday night, April 22.

SHORES STEPPING UP DRIVE FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, stepping up his campaign for the State Legislature has a full schedule of speaking engagements for the next few days.

He is scheduled to speak at a meeting set for 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 18 at Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church pastored by the Rev. T. L. Lane.

Monday night, April 19, he is scheduled for a speech at Adamsville.

The Birmingham-Jefferson County Housewives League is featuring Mr. Shores as a "county-wide mass meeting" scheduled for 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, April 21 at the Thirgood CME Church, pastored by the Rev. L. S. Brannon.

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, president of the league said that "The 10 units of the Jefferson County League have pledged their moral and financial support to Attorney Shores through the citizens committee of which A. G. Gaston is treasurer."

She listed unit directors as Mrs S. B. Davis, Birmingham, Mrs. Ida Crenshaw, Frenchtown; Mrs. Estelle Ray, Pratt City; Mrs. Viol Marshall Hooper City; Mrs. Martha Washington, Honeysuckle Hill Mrs. Elizabth Pool, Southside; Mr Cora Fields, Woodlawn; Mrs. Bertha Newell, Sherman Heights.

Howard Scott yesterday announced that Mr. Shores would speak at a "Support Shores Rally" set for 7 o'clock Monday night April 26 at the Metropolitan Community Churh of which the Rev R. W. Hayden is the pastor.

NEGRO SEEKS SEAT IN ALABAMA HOUSE

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19 —Alabama's first Negro candidate for the Legislature since Reconstructions days is entered in the May 4 Democratic primary.

Arthur D. Shores, 50-year-old Birmingham attorney, is one of twenty-eight seeking the seven House of Representatives seats of Jefferson County. The county's population is about one-third Negro, but its white voters are estimated to outnumber its Negro voters by at least 15 to 1.

Mr. Shores said he had received "encouraging" offers of support from a number of white citizens of the county.

The field will be cut by the May 4 primary and a run-off among the top contenders will be held June 1.

A native of Jefferson County, Mr. Shores is a graduate of Talladega College for Negroes. He received his law degree from the University of Kansas and started practicein Birmingham in 1397. He is a former school teacher and a past vice president of the National Teachers Association. He has been an active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Carries Campaign to Ala. Voters

Birmingham Man Seeking Seat in State Legislature

Courier p. 10 Pittsburgh Pa Sat 4-3-54

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Seeking a seat in the Alabama State Legislature in the May 4 Democratic primary, Atty. Arthur D. Shores last week began to carry his message to the voters over TV, radio, in newspapers, letters and on the stump.

He has outlined seven radio programs and two TV programs. Mr. Shores is scheduled to speak on the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority's "Business on Parade" program at 7:45 Tuesday night, April 13, at the Masonic Temple.

Courier p. 10

Monday night, April 5, he will deliver a pep speech at a banquet and rally sponsored jointly by the Tittusville Unit of the Progressive Democratic Council and the South Elton Civic League.

Pittsburgh Pa

* * *

CITIZENS, IN numbers which overran the banquet space set up in the athletic hall of the Eighteenth Street Branch YMCA heard Atty. Arthur D. Shores kick-off his campaign for the State Legislature where he can have "a chance to use my talent to serve all the people of (this county and state) for our common good."

He was speaking at a $2.50-a-plate banquet and rally sponsored by his friends. The crowd was so large that the overflow had to be served in rotation as others finished their meals who were seated.

Mr. Shores, accompanied by his wife who sat next to him at the guest table, was introduced by A. G. Gaston Sr., local business man. C. J. Greene, insurance executive, served as toastmaster after being introduced by Prof. B. M. Montgomery of Homewood.

* * *

CANDIDATE SHORES discussed "our school problem" in which he asserted that "the solution of this problem (is) more money."

He said that "we cannot permit our road building program to lag" as he discussed his ideas of "expenditures for highways" which he said was a matter second to education in importance in this. He came out for "compulsory car inspection" which would be subject to "only a small fee."

On the question of juvenile delinquency Mr. Shores advocated "more recreational facilities" and charged that "the state has barely scratched the surface in providing and equipping state parks and places for recreation."

* * *

HE POINTED out that "There is a cause for every delinquent, dependent or neglected child" and insisted that it was not the proper way "trying to correct the mistakes through penal institutions."

He suggested that, "The school grounds could be more adequately equipped to serve the community needs for recreation after school hours."

He said that the "present tax structure, with a slight alteration, is sufficient" to yield the necessary revenue to put across such a program. "There is no deficiency in our program that an adequate amount of money would not alleviate."

He added that "The chief trouble is that our tax levies are not applied fairly and impartially."

* * *

HE CAME out for helping Alabama capture more industries, new businesses and tourist trade.

Mrs. Gregory Durr White, Ullman High School music teacher, gave the organ prelude with Mrs. Seretha Jackson leading in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Rev. J. Clyde Perry, rector of St. Mark Episcopal Church, offered the prayer.

Henry J. Williams, secretary of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, made a five-minute pep speech with responses coming from H. D. Coke, insurance executive, and Atty. Orzell Billingsley Jr., campaign manager for Mr. Shores.

BANQUET AND RALLY—An overflow crowd turned out to hear Birmingham Atty. Art Shores unlimber the opening salvoes in his campaign to be elected a member of the Alabama State Legislature. Among those present were: left to right, Mrs. Theodora Shores, wife of Atty. Arthur D. Shores (center and speaking), and C. J. Greene, district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company, serving as toast master, at a banquet and rally Friday night, March 19, held at the Eighteenth Street Branch YMCA. Mr. Shores is the only Negro candidate among the twenty-nine seeking the seven seats allotted to Jefferson County.

ARTHUR D. SHORES

- Alabama born and Educated Practicing Attorney 15 years.
- Former School teacher and principal.
- Church worker, Civic leader.

CANDIDATE OF ALL THE PEOPLE

Would Appreciate Your VOTE and SUPPORT

Qualified by training and experience to serve the people of Jefferson County and Alabama in the State Legislature.

HEAR ARTHUR D. SHORES

CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE

Series Of Radio Talks

WILD

TONIGHT 8:15 To 8:30

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 8:15 To 8:30 P. M.

WAPI

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 8:30 To 8:45 P. M.

MONDAY, May 3, 9:30 To 9:45 P. M.

WSGN

THURSDAY, April 22, 8:00 To 8:15 P. M.

Vote For (X) ARTHUR D. SHORES For State Legislature

"BE SURE WITH SHORES"

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Arthur D. Shores Campaign Committee, Birmingham, Ala. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Chm.) Subject to the May 4 and June 1 Democratic Primary.

VOTE for ARTHUR SHORES

"BE SURE WITH SHORES"

ARTHUR D. SHORES

Meaning:

Arthur D. SHORES

Your Candidate for the Legislature Qualified by Training and Experience to serve the people of Jefferson county and Alabama in the State Legislature . . .

"ALABAMA BORN AND EDUCATED" . . . ATTORNEY AND FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER AND PRINCIPAL . . . "THE CANDIDATE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE" WHO DOESN'T SPEAK IN GLITTERING GENERALITIES ("DECENCY", "PROGRESS"); WHO DOESN'T SERVE ANY SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP; BUT, A CANDIDATE WHO WILL "SERVE ALL THE PEOPLE FOR OUR COMMON GOOD."

PLATFORM:

1. Curbs for Juvenile Delinquency through more Recreational Facilities.
2. More Assistance for the Aged and Needy.
3. More Funds for Public Institutions Caring for Mental and Health Patients.
4. Better Highway Safety Program through Compulsory Safety Examination.
5. Increased Teacher Salaries and Adequate School Facilities.
6. Continued Development of the Roadway Program.
7. Harmonious Labor-Management Relations and Repeal of Any Legislation Repressive to Labor's Right to Organize and Work.

"BE SURE WITH SHORES"

Radio Talks

WAPI . . .
April 14, 8:30-8:45 P. M.

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WSGN . . .
April 22, 8:00-8:15 P. M.

(Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary)

(Paid Pol. Adv. by Arthur D. Shores Campaign Committee Birmingham, Ala., Orzell Billingsley, Jr., Chairman).

POLITICS

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, who is seeking a seat in the state House, has a busy speaking schedule. It isn't political speaking but it will keep him talking to the public. He speaks at a banquet sponsored by the South Elyton Civic League and the Tittusville Unit of the Progressive Democratic Council Monday night, April 5 at the Lutheran Church. April 10 he will speak to a group at Fraternal Hall in Westfield. He has been invited to address a banquet sponsored by a section of the RFL state convention in Masonic Temple April 20. He is speaking at nine tonight before the Royal Thrift Club at 1723-24th Avenue No. He is slated for a talk before the Funeral Directors Association at Tuskegee, April 22.

2 Arkansans Qualify For Primary Race

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Negroes have entered two contests in the forthcoming primary election here.

Atty. Wiley A. Branton, 31, of Pine Bluff, has filed as a candidate for state representative from Jefferson county. He will oppose Jess Walth, of Altheimer, and Habis Capel, of Pine Bluff.

President of Branton taxi company, Branton is making his first bid for public office.

In North Little Rock, Roland A. Smith, 35, a grocer, has filed as a candidate for alderman from the second ward.

A member of the Pulaski County Democratic Central committee, Smith will oppose incumbent Ed Skinner and Walter Lenggenhager, an automobile salesman.

Smith said he entered the race because he believes the "city council should have representatives from all groups in the city."

WHITE MAN BACKS NEGRO

Arkansas Minister Claims Matter Of 'Principle'

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 3.—(AP)—The Rev. John F. Wilson, a white minister, said Tuesday he's supporting a Negro candidate for alderman here because he thinks Negroes are entitled to a voice in public affairs.

The Methodist pastor announced from his pulpit Sunday that he would vote for Roland Smith as a matter of "principle."

Smith forced incumbent Ed Skinner into a runoff in last Tuesday's primary. Mr. Skinner got 934 votes; Smith 747.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson said personalities are not involved in his decision to support the Negro candidate. He said he is a friend of Mr. Skinner, but has never met Smith.

White Pastor Backs Negro For Alderman

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(ANP)— A white pastor has backed a Negro in his campaign to become the first of his race to be elected to the North Little Rock City Council.

Rev. John Wilson said from the pulpit of the Rose City Methodist church last Sunday that he would vote for Roland Smith as a 'calm, casual endorsement of a principle."

The principle is Rev. Wilson's belief that a city with as many Negroes as North Little Rock should afford them more civic representation.

PRIMARY ELECTION

"I feel he could well represent his people and his area," Rev. Wilson said. He said he was speaking of his own vote and was not telling anyone how to mark his ballot in the Aug. 10 primary election when Smith will oppose long-time Ald. Ed Skinner for the Second Ward seat.

Rev. Wilson said he had a deep regard for Skinner and that personalities were not involved in his decision.

"I have not met Smith, and I am not endorsing him individually, but just on the basis of principle," Rev. Wilson said.

During his campaign Smith has said he is not seeking radical changes in race relations, but only trying to insure the city's Negro population fair representation on the council.

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Ark. Pastor Who Aided Negro, Quits Church

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —(ANP)—A white minister who recently urged the election of a local Negro to the city council, last week abruptly tendered his resignation as pastor of the Rose City Methodist church here.

He is Rev. John Wilson, who said he only wished to return to teaching, his former profession. He plans to teach in Philadelphia.

Recently Rev. Wilson became embroiled in a controversy over his support of Roland Smith, Negro candidate, in his unsuccessful bid as a candidate for the city council in the Democratic primary elections.

But Rev. Robert E. L. Bearden, superintendent of Conway Methodist district, pointed out that no "pressure" has been put on the minister because of his support of Smith.

Pastor Who Backed Negro In Arkansas Quits, Heads North

Tri. 10-8-54

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MR. AND MRS. FRED W. MARTIN

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Wins City Post In Hot Springs

P. 3 Sat. 11-20-54

Thousands of Chicagoans were overjoyed this week to learn of the good fortune which has overtaken a former city resident and CHICAGO DEFENDER employee, Mary Lewerette Martin. Mrs. Martin is the wife of Fred W. Martin of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who made history in the recent elections by becoming the first member of his race elected to the city council. Running as an independent and defeating two white opponents, Martin will represent the pre - dominantly Negro - populated Second Ward.

As wife of the first Negro alderman in the history of the Southern city, Mrs. Martin automatically assumes an enviable civic and social position as the first lady of the Negro community and looks forward to a busy schedule to aid her husband in his unprecedented job.

Martin, 60, has held official positions in Hot Springs for a number of years and enjoys an immense popularity. Born and reared in Hot Springs, he resides at 326 Grove street with his wife. They have no children, although Martin has a deceased son by a former marriage. A grandson is serving in the navy. The alderman-elect graduated from Langston High school and is a steward of Cottrell Chapel Methodist church.

ONE OTHER IN HISTORY

The only other Negro who has held elective office in Hot Springs, according to local politicos, was elected city judge about 1900, defeating nine white opponents and serving a two-year term.

In a statement to the press, Martin declared: "I am deeply grateful for the way the voters of Hot Springs accepted my candidacy. I shall ever endeavor to do nothing to disrupt the city government, but will work for the improvement of Hot Springs. I think it is wonderful for the people to elect a Negro to have a part in the city government, not because of my race, but because of the recognition as a citizen."

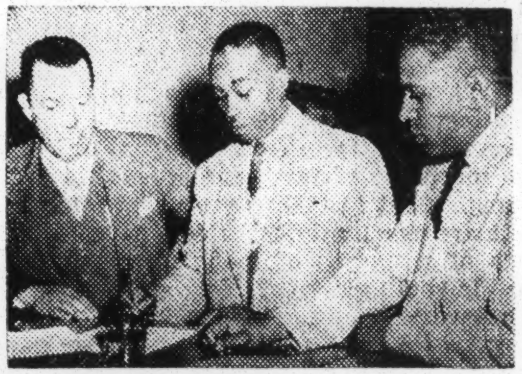
Martin, a Democrat, who has never before sought election, made a clean sweep of all boxes in the Second and Fifth wards and ran close up in several predominantly white precincts.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Courier

JOE KENNEDY has filed as a candidate for State Assemblyman from San Francisco's Twenty-fourth District. Attorney Kennedy has been endorsed by the Volunteers for Unity. He was accompanied by the Rev. Hamilton T. Boswell, minister of Jones Methodist Church, and Terry A. Francois, 'Frisco attorney, who is Kennedy's campaign manager.



Rev. Boswell, Joseph Kennedy and Terry Francois

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Pat 4-3-54

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

Pat. 4-10-54

Picture above shows Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, candidate for Macon County (Ga.) Board of Education, being congratulated by C. G. Gomillion, president, Tuskegee Civic Association after Mrs. Guzman completed initial speech recently.

They're In!

CROWLEY, La.—L. C. Voinche, chairman of the Crowley Democratic Executive Committee, has admitted that Prof. David L. May, high school principal, and Joseph L. Pete, barber shop owner, have virtually won elections to Crowley City Council. Said Voinche: "It was bound to happen. Negro names have been appearing on ballot for years."

Courier

* *

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Congressman George Bender, candidate for the late Bob Taft's Senate seat, did not invite Negro reporters to his press breakfast last week . . . and Saxbe has yet to appoint a Negro to aid his efforts. Both are Republicans. Wonder if they've ever heard of too little . . . too late?

Pittsburgh, Pa.

* *

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia Republicans plan to have forty or more candidates for the State Legislature and candidates for Congress in three or four districts . . . especially in Atlanta's famous Fifth . . . in the state-wide elections this fall.

Pat. 4-10-54

City Commissioner!

NOWATA, Okla.—John H. Morgan, a plastering and cement contractor, defeated three white candidates to win the post of city commissioner by a majority of eighty-eight votes. Morgan will serve in the city's predominantly Negro ward.

P. 7

* * *

TOLEDO, Ohio—Why did somebody turn down Negro leaders, who asked to use the Naval Armory for a community affair? Congressman Reams and Senator John Bricker are plenty hot . . . and the saying is . . . "Somebody's gotta go."

* * *

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Richard N. (Dick) Satterfield, former chief deputy of Circuit Court here, has announced his candidacy for county trustee. General election will be held on Aug. 5.

* * *

SULLIVAN, Ind.—(INS)—House-to-house political campaigning apparently is going the way of the old gray mare and the nickel cigar. A local politician confessed he believes he's done himself out of a dozen votes by: (1) Calling at homes in the morning and afternoon and thereby antagonizing housewives who were watching television soap operas. (2) Calling at homes in the evening and antagonizing the family watching TV programs.

* * *

COLUMBUS, Ohio — State Auditor James Rhodes, GOP candidate for Governor, has a good one coming up for Governor Lausche next week. Insiders say it will make the lights really burn in the State House, with faces turning many colors. Money, money . . . who got the money?

* * *

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Wilbert A. Kennedy, local lawyer, is running for the city school board here, and Dr. H. D. Monteith is a candidate for the General Assembly. Monteith is one of a field of seventeen candidates. An intensive registration drive, to last until April 10, is under way.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

DURHAM, N. C.—Earl Brown, assistant editor of Life Magazine and New York City councilman, chats with R. N. Harris, first Negro councilman here.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Harris

Brown told an audience at the North Carolina College that it was more significant that the people of Durham elected Harris than his election in New York.

In the question and answer period, Brown called McCarthy a threat to democracy at home and a menace to America abroad. He called the Wisconsin Senator a plague on both the Democratic and the Republican parties.

Courier * P. 7

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Rev. Roy Love, president of the Negro Baptist Pastors' Alliance, learned this past week that he was barred by a law (barring ministers) from running for the Tennessee State Senate.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Negroes are looking at the record of Governor Lausche's appointments. He appointed 188 judges; up to date one Negro judge who lost his election when he did not support him for re-election.

Pat. 3-27-54

ATLANTA, Ga. — The first question asked of Gov. Herman Talmadge by touring Austrian Government officials last week:

"How are race relations in Georgia?"

He replied: ". . . most amicable."

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Rev. W. R. Johnson has announced his candidacy to become a member of the Pinellas Board of Public Education in the May 4 Democratic primary. He is pastor of Stewart Memorial CM Church.

Courier Politics

USA
A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

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Voters Can Protest Issues and Candidates in Primary Elections

By JOHN L. CLARK

Indifferent and uniformed citizens are forced to bear with prejudiced public officials and live under restrictive conditions when they take no protective action in primary elections

People who take no part in primary contests, pass up a decisive opportunity to nominate candidates favorable to their ideals, standards of living and constitutional rights.

Those who vote every four years are inconsistent in the belief that they are giving full support to the man of choice to run the business of the United States Government.

* * *

Any President, Democrat or Republican, must have a favorable Congress in substantial majority of numbers, if he is to redeem his legislative promises.

Congressmen, in the lower branch, are elected every two years.

The Senate, called the upper branch of Congress, is composed of one elected member from each State every six years—unless vacancies occur because of deaths, resignations, or recalls, which are rare.

"The voter for President" goes the limit to elect a favorable Congress for the first two years, but stays away from the polls in the next two-year-election, permitting the opposition to take command of the Congressional majority.

To demonstrate interest in cities, towns, states and the nation, citizens must vote in all elections, regardless of party affiliation.

It is not possible in some states for citizens to pass judgment on candidates in the preliminary stages.

* * *

IN MUCH of the South, Republicans select candidates in state conventions.

Voters in that party are represented by delegates but have no direct voice in approving or rejecting candadates.

That system is partially responsible for low registration of Republicans in the South and apathetic interest in the party.

Democrats, in many sections, follow a policy of "steam-rollinf" their personal choices on election slates without any regard for wishes of the rank and file voter.

Where this practice prevails, Negroes in primary elections have the choice of "voting for the lesser of two evils" when more than one candidate seeks the same office.

Or, they can show resentment by entering a member of their own race and voting solidly for this choice, regardless of the final outcome after votes have been counted.

* * *

THIS RECOMMENDATION, or alternative, amounts to what has been called "bloc voting," a method employed by whites, nationality groups, religious and fraternal organizations all over the United States.

The writer makes no apology for championing "bloc voting."

Democrats and Republicans are battling for control of Congress in this year's elections.

Communism, employment, taxes and the Indo-China war, will be issues but the entire pattern has not been decided on by either party.

Primary elections were held in Illinois on April 13 and in New Jersey on April 20.

* * *

THESE elimination contests continue from May to September and will produce candidates for local and state offices, as well as for the Congress of the United States.

Citizens who failed to qualify to vote in primaries, may register and take part in the final contests on Nov. 2 (except in Maine where general elections are held on Sept. 3).

As a service to Courier readers, dates for primaries and deadlines for registering before the general elections follows.

Primary Date	General Election
April 13, Illinois	Oct. 4
April 20, New Jersey	Sept. 23
May 4, Alabama	Oct. 23
May 4, Florida	Oct. 2
May 4, Indiana	Oct. 4
May 4, New Mexico	Oct. 4
May 4, Ohio	Sept. 23
May 18, Pennsylvania	Sept. 11
May 21, Oregon	Oct. 2
May 29, North Carolina	Oct. 23
June 8, California	Sept. 8
June 1, Nevada	Sept. 27
June 1, South Dakota	Oct. 25
June 7, Iowa	Oct. 22
June 21, Maine	Sept. 13
June 28, Maryland .. Baltimore,	Sept. 17
Rest of State,	Oct. 2
June 29, North Dakota	(?)
July 6, Oklahoma	Oct. 22
July 13, South Carolina	Oct. 2
July 13, Virginia	Oct. 2
July 20, Montana	Sept. 17
July 24, Texas	(?)
July 27, Louisiana	Oct. 2
Connecticut	Oct. 9
Delaware	Oct. 16
July 27, Arkansas	(?)
Aug. 3, Michigan	Oct. 4
Aug. 3, Missouri ..	Varies thruout State
Aug. 3, West Virginia	Oct. 2
Aug. 5, Tennessee	Oct. 13 to Oct. 23
Aug. 3, Kansas	Oct. 12 to Oct. 22
Aug. 7, Kentucky	Sept. 3
Aug. 10, Idaho	Oct. 30
Aug. 10, Nebraska	Oct. 22
Aug. 17, Wyoming	(?)
Aug. 24, Mississippi	Sept. 14
Sept. 7, Arizona	Sept. 27
Sept. 8, Georgia	Runoff Sept. 29
Sept. 14, Massachusetts	Oct. 1
Sept. 14, Minnesota	Oct. 12
Sept. 14, New Hampshire, Cities,	Oct. 23
Sept. 14, New York	Oct. (?)
Sept. 14, Utah	Oct. 22
Sept. 14, Vermont	(?)
Sept. 14, Washington	Oct. 1
Sept. 14, Wisconsin	Oct. 20
Sept. 20, R. I. Democrats	Oct. 2
Sept. 29, R. I. Republicans	Oct. 2
Sept. 14, Colorado	Oct. 18

GENERAL

Democrats capture record number of assembly seats

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-13-54

CHICAGO (ANP) — Chicago and New York led the nation with the number of colored candidates who took office.

Fred (Duke) Slater (D.) was re-elected as judge of Chicago's municipal court. George Barnes (D.) was also elected to the court.

In the state senate race, Fred J. Smith (D. 3rd) was elected to succeed C. C. Wimbish. Rep. Corneal Davis (D) was re-elected to the state house of representatives from the First district, while James Y. Carter won in the Third.

Democrats Charles M. Skyles and Kenneth Wilson were re-elected from the Fifth district. Republicans William H. Robinson and Ernest A. Greene won, bringing the number who will go to Springfield to seven.

— o O o —

IN NEW YORK, colored Democrats running for office in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn were swept into office in one of the worst Republican defeats in the state's history.

In one of the quietest campaigns in Harlem in years, Democratic candidates swamped Republican hopefuls.

From the 21st district race for state senator, Democrat James Watson beat John A. Ross, 42,932 to 13,780. For the assembly from the 11th district, James C. Thomas (D) whipped Albun Martin 12,166 to 2,525.

The first colored woman to hold office in the state assembly is Democrat Bessie Buchanan who polled 21,575 to her opponent, Lucille Rickett's 5,737 votes.

Other results showed Kenneth Phipps (Dem.) polled 2,415 votes while his opponent Walter Gumbs picked up only 243. Over in the Bronx, republican James Webb registered 2,345 but 16,772 voted for his opponent, Walter Gladdin.

In the Sixth district, Joseph B. Williams' 3,159 failed to stop Bertram Baker who tallied 9,562 votes.

WHILE NEW YORK and Chicago election large number of colored candidates to public office, others were also setting unprecedented records around the country.

A bathhouse attendant was elected to the Hot Springs (Ark.) city council to become the first of his race to sit on the council in modern political history.

Fred W. Martin best out two white candidates to win the council seat in the Second ward.

Unofficial returns gave Martin 2,834 notes, incumbent Alderman O. O. Miles, 2,559 and Ralph Wright 2,284. Another colored aldermanic candidate, Raymond Tweedle, lost in the Fifth ward by more than 2 to 1 to councilman Lonnie Freeman.

— o O o —

IN OHIO, Democrat Frederick Bowers was re-elected to the Ohio house of representatives for the third time. Bowers ran in Marion county where Dayton is located.

A 42-year-old attorney, William N. Thomas, was defeated in Toledo on his second try for state representative to the assembly.

The first of his race ever to receive Republican nomination for any office in Lucas county, he finished eighth in a field of 10 seeking five seats from the county to the house of representatives.

His defeatt was attributed by observers to the fact that he failed to pile up solid votes in predominantly colored wards which normally vote Democratic.

IN ST. LOUIS, Jordan W. Chambers, Democratic committeeman and boss of the powerful 19th ward, was re-elected constable of the Third district over Republican Leonard Brown, 11,675 to 3,337.

John W. Harvey, Democratic candidate for magistrate of the same district defeated Ellis Outlaw.

In Kansas City, Kan., Cordell D. Meekes was re-elected second district country commissioner in a Democratic sweep which brought success to the entire ticket.

Meeks won by 800 votes over his opponent, James Cox, in a district almost equally divided between white and colored voters. Both Meeks and Cox are colored.

In the only other race involving colored candidates, Democrat Dr. Eldrew Browne had apparently won over Republican incumbent Myles C. Stevens in the Eighth district representative race for a seat in the Kansas legislature.

A recount was due as Browne was leading by less than 100 votes, with counting still going on late last week.

Stevens was author of the Fair Employment Practices bill which passed in the last legislative session.

— o O o —

CONTINUING on the victory trail with colored candidates, in Los Angeles, Augustine Hawkins was elected to the city assembly. A Democrat, he was unopposed for his seat as no Republican candidate ran in the district.

Another candidate's outcome was still in doubt. Lucious Lomax Jr., publisher, Los Angeles Tribune, was trailing Republican white incumbent, G. Delbert Morris, 10,112 votes to 12,815 with 150 out of 249 precincts reporting in a race for the state assembly.

Elsewhere around the nation, colored candidates, although in general making good showings, failed to win.

In Indianapolis, a colored lawyer, for the first time ran for the judgeship of superior court and ran a close second to his Republican opponent.

He is Mercer Mance, former juvenile court referee here.

Atty. I. L. Harden, on the same ticket, was defeated in his bid for a chair in the state house of representatives.

The lone colored candidate in Tulsa, Okla., C. L. Johnson, lost in a bid for justice of the peace. Johnson, running as a Republican, lost in the overall balloting 29,571 to 22,778.

— o O o —

IN LOUISVILLE, Ky., Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, candidate for the Louisville board of education, ran a distant fourth in a four-man race for three positions. He tallied only 9,515 votes while the third ranking white candidate picked up 19,245.

In two other large cities, colored candidates failed to win major offices.

Atty. Laurence H. Banks from Ward Nine and Atty. Harry Elam from Ward 12, running on the Republican ticket, failed to capitalize on the re-election of Republican Gov. Christian A. Herter.

Banks was beat by 2,055 votes although he was the only colored candidate for the office of state representative in the predominatly colored ward.

Elam was defeated in a curious campaign in which Jewish merchants who openly supported him were in turn boycotted by their customers. One merchant was almost put out of business.

In Philadelphia, five were returned to the setate assembly. All Democrats, they are: Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd Granville, E. Jones, J. Thompson Pettigrew, and Sarah A. Anderson.

Young Loses In Ohio

CLEVELAND (NNPA) — The twenty - first Congressional district, which Republicans have been seeking to wrest from the Democrats by running a colored candidate, remains in Democratic hands.

Charles A. Vanik, who defeated Representative Robert Crosser in the Democratic primary, was victorious in Tuesday's election over Francis E. Young. Mr. Vanik polled 76,317 votes to 24,043 for Mr. Young.

Colored voters here also were handed two jolts when the veteran State Senator, Harry E. Davis and the veteran Municipal Court Judge Perry B. Jackson went down to defeat.

Davis, a Republican, had served in three previous legislatures and was unusually popular with colored voters. With six State Senators being elected from Cuyhoga County, Davis ran eighth, polling 169,872 votes. The winners were all Democrats.

Clayborne George also was defeated for judge of the Juvenile Court. He ran third in a five-man race, polling 97,853 votes against the winner's 125,906.

Judge Jackson was beaten by John J. Mahon, who polled 187,529 votes to 179,628 for Jackson.

Five Negroes Running for U.S. Congress

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON—A possibility of two more Negroes being elected to congressional seats in major metropolitan districts was seen this week as the nation prepares to go to the polls next Tuesday in an all-important election.

Sat. 10-30-54

In Detroit, State Senator Charles Diggs Jr., a Democrat, stands an excellent chance of being elected to Congress as the first Negro to represent Michigan in Washington.

In Philadelphia, Beverly Carter, popular public relations expert, is getting tremendous backing in his bid for election to Congress on the Republican ticket.

Also running, in Cleveland, is Francis Young, Republican nominee, who is given little opportunity to defeat his Democratic opponent.

Incumbent Congressman William Dawson of Chicago finds himself in a heated race with Genoa Washington, strongest Republican opponent to face the Democratic incumbent in recent years.

The Rev. Adam C. Powell seems to have things his own way in New York City and is expected to be re-elected without any difficulty.

Negro Candidates Fail To Win In Boston And Philly

Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-6-54

New York, Nov. 10.—(DSN)—In two large cities where Negroes are concentrated, colored candidates failed to win major offices. Negro candidates for state office from Boston failed to get enough votes from wards 9 and 12 to secure election.

Atty. Harry Elam from ward 12, running on the Republican ticket, failed to capitalize on the re-election of Republican Gov. Christian A. Berter.

Banks was beat by 2,055 votes although he was the only Negro candidate for the office of state representative in the heavily populated predominately Negro ward.

Elam was defeated in a curious campaign in which Jewish merchants who openely supported him were in turn boycotted by their customers. One merchant was almost put out of business.

In Philadelphia, the Negro candidate for congress, W. Beverly Carter, was defeated by Earl Chudoff.

Sat. 11-20-54

However, five Negroes were returned to the state assembly. All Democrats, they are: Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd Granville, E. Jones, J. Thompson Pettigrew, and Sarah A. Anderson.

Political observers here commented that although the results were in many instances disappointing, the election and running of Negroes in certain sections of the South and border states was heartening.

Michigan sends one

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-6-54

- Charles Diggs, new member, is only 32
- Bill Dawson, A. C. Powell re-elected

WASHINGTON

For the first time since the Reconstruction Era, at least three colored representatives and perhaps four, will take their seats when the first session of the new 84th Congress convenes in January.

The newest addition is expected to be 32-year-old Charles C. Diggs Jr., of Michigan's 13th District in Detroit.

Political forecasters were unanimous in predicting Diggs' election, pointing to the fact that the District, comprised of about

half colored and half white voters, has consistenely sent Democratic candidates to Congress for the past 25 years.

— o O o —

DIGGS WAS opposed by Landon Knight, son of the newspaper magnate and publisher of the influential Detroit Free Press.

The fourth possible colored member of the House of Representatives is Beverly Carter Jr., a Republican, seeking election from Pennsylvania's Fourth District in Philadelphia.

Carter, formerly city editor of the Philadelphia AFRO, was given only a 50-50 chance to unseat Chudoff, a long time proponent of Federal FEPC legislation.

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THE TWO other Congressmen, virtually assured of re-election are the veteran Democrats, William L. Dawson of the First District, Illinois, in Chicago and A. Clayton Powell Jr., of New York's 16th Congressional District.

Mr. Powell's Republican opponent, Harold Burton was given no chances whatsoever to unseat the dynamic and popular Mr Powell. Powell also was opposed by Formington L. Taylor, who was the Liberal Party's candidate.

So confident of re-election was Chicago's Bill Dawson, he didn't bother to campaign against his Republican opponent, Genoa Washington.

— o O o —

DAWSON, WHO is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, during the campaign was delivering speeches just about everywhere but his home district, helping Democrats less sure of victory in other states.

Only in Michigan was the racial issue raised against the four Congressional candidates. Landon Knight sought to inflame voters in the 13th District against Diggs because of his color.

Diggs, who served four years as a Michigan State Senator, before aspiring for the Congressional seat, is the son of a wealthy Detroit undertaker.

Mr. Diggs attracted nationwide attention last summer when he purchased a fleet of six new air-conditioned Cadillac limousines at an estimated cost of $40,000.

A Third Congressman

For 10 years, Negroes have boasted of two United States Congressmen, one from Illinois and the other from New York. Last week's election gave us a third member of the House. In January, Michigan will send Charles C. Diggs to Washington to join William L. Dawson and Adam Clayton Powell.

Diggs' victory was a sensational one. In defeating the son of the publisher of Detroit's greatest daily newspaper, the Free Press, he demonstrated the power of the Negro vote. Diggs is no novice in politics, having served in the Michigan state senate since 1951.

Though young in years, he is well seasoned and will not have to go through "growing pains" when he gets to Washington. He should be able to plunge right in and make a mark as a freshman congressman.

Congratulations to the voters of Michigan's 12th district in electing a man like Diggs to represent them. First Illinois, then New York and now Michigan. Which state will be the fourth to send a Negro to Congress? Missouri, at St. Louis, has tried several times but has not quite made it. Perhaps in another two years, the Show-Me state will come through. We doubt that it will be another 10 years before some state produces a fourth congressman.

For the first time since Reconstruction, there will be three Negroes in the House of Representatives, when the 84th Congress convenes in January.

Youthful Charles J. Diggs of Detroit, will begin his freshman term in the historic session along with veterans William L. Dawson of Chicago, and Adam Clayton Powell of New York. All three are Democrats.

In addition to returning to the capital for his seventh term, Congressman Dawson will again take over the chairmanship of the committee on Expenditures in the Executive department, as the Democrats reorganize Congress.

CONG. POWELL

CONG. DAWSON

Democratic victories across the nation saw New York elect its first Negro city judge, six other Negroes were elected to the legislature by Democrats, and one won on the Republican ticket.

In Hot Springs, Ark., Fred Martin made history by defeating two white candidates for the post of alderman of the second ward. Baltimoreans elected two Negro state representatives, the first in 68 years.

Liberial Chicagoans, white, Negro, Jewish, Japanese-American and Puerto Rican joined to re elect Cong. Barratt O'Hara. His opponent, Richard Vail had campaigned on racial and religious prejudice.

Charles J. Diggs Wins In Detroit

HEADED FOR CONGRESS is Charles C. Diggs, jr., (right) shown here with his family in their Detroit home. Diggs soundly defeated Landon Knight, jr., son of Publisher John Knight, for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives. With him in photo are (left to right) Denise, Alexis, Mrs. Juanita Diggs, and Charles III.

Negro candidates for the state legislature from Shelby county (Memphis), Tenn., ran far behind their white opponents on the Democratic ticket. Sen. Estes Kefauver polled a higher vote in Negro districts than did Benjamin Hooks, T. L. Spencer and William Weathers, who were seeking state office. They are Republican.

Bids by two Negroes to be elected to the Louisville, Ky., Board of Education failed at the polls. So did the campaign of Atty. Louis P. McHenry of Paducah.

Congressman Diggs, a member of the Michigan legislature himself, is the son of a former State Senator. He is the first Negro to be elected to Congress from his state.

Only 33-years old, Cong. Diggs is a member of one of Detroit's leading families, and has been active in politics and business circles for all of his adult life.

Congressman Dawson, 68, is probably the most powerful Negro in the country, politically. His district embraces Chicago's heavily populated 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 20th wards, including the famous "Loop" business and shopping district.

Often a target for attack by the metropolitan press, he is the spiritual leader of the city's Negro population, and spokesman for them in the national party councils.

Congressman Powell, who will begin his sixth term, is the New York counterpart of Dawson, but does not wield his power. A striking figure and moving orator, he is also pastor of Abbysinnia Baptist church in Harlem.

New Yorkers who were swept to victory along with Powell and Judge Dickens are James Watson, state senator, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Walter H. Gladwin, James C. Thomas, Kenneth M. Phipps, and Bertram Baker.

Chicago returned four Negroes to the legislature, and elected three new assemblymen. They are State Senator Fred J. Smith, and Assemblymen Corneal Davis, Ernest Greene, William Robinson, James Carter, Kenneth Wilson and Charles Skyles.

Judge Fred "Duke" Slater and County Commissioner Edward Sneed were also re-elected by Chi-

cagoans.

Michigan State Sen. Cora Brown was reelected, and Reps. Charline White, George H. Edwards, Frederick Yates and Hiaram McNeeley, were also returned to office. Wayne County Coroner Samuel Milton was reelected. All are Democrats.

Mrs. White and her disc jockey husband, Leroy, recently won acquittal of charges growing out of the FHA investigations.

The two Negroes elected to the Maryland House of Delegates are Truly Hatchett, 62, Democratic real estate man, and Emory H. Cole, 60, a Republican lawyer. A third Baltimorean, 33-year-old Harry R. Cole, lost his bid for a seat in the legislature by a 38 vote margin. He is seeking a recount.

Maryland rejected two white supremacy candidates to reelect Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin and State Sen. Edward Turner.

In Ohio, Democrat Frederick Bowers was reelected to the House of Representatives for a third term. He ran in Marion county, where Dayton is located. William N. Thomas lost a similar bid in Toledo.

Jordan W. Chambers of St. Louis was relected constable of the third district. John W. Harvey was elected magistrate of the district. Both are Negro.

Kansas Citians reelected Cordell Meeks as a county commissioner. A recount loomed in the contest for the legislature between Myles C. Stevens. Republican incumbent and Dr. Eldrew Browne, Democrat. Borne had a 100-vote lead.

In Los Angeles, Augustine Hawkins was elected to the city assembly.

Beverly W. Carter lost his bid for a seat in Congress from Philadelphia, but five judges, all Democrats, were returned to the state legislature. They are: Susie Moore, Samuel Floyd, Granville D. Jones, J. Thompson Pettigrew, and Earah A. Anderson.

Politics

USA — A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson, racial segregation will be the main plank tossed about in the coming campaign. This means racism, ugly utterances, will reach new high. Talmadge, who can't succeed himself, has said race segregation issue will be main theme of election. From past records, Talmadge will be pitching for candidate who talks harshest and influences most county unit votes.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Holly-for-Congress campaign is waxing hot. Our information is that disc jockey Bill Hawkins and radio commentator Rey Gillespie have spurred vote registration. Registration has increased 16,600 over '53 and on last day, 80 per cent of registrants came from city's thickly populated Negro sector.

Meanwhile, Jean Capers, councilwoman, in copyrighted article, has charged Holly with selling Negroes down the river . . . saying he's in race to beat Crosser, Twenty-first District Democrat Congressman. What next!

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A two-party system may be on way here. GOP entered candidate in last week's mayoralty election for first time since 1930. He polled 11,793. Democratic Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison got 50,408. But . . . there are only 2,700 local voters registered as Republicans. Where did 9,000 votes come from?

* * *

CHICAGO—Illinois goes to polls this week . . . and Genoa Washington will oppose Bill Dawson for Congress in November. Negroes can nominate two Negroes for post of County Commissioners—Golden B. Darby and Dr. John Feaman—and four people are battling for Charles Jenkins' seat in General Assembly. Other posts also at stake.

Put. 4 - 17 - 54

TOLEDO, Ohio—With less than a month to go, the drive for nomination of William N. Thomas as GOP candidate for State Representative has moved into high gear.

Thomas, an attorney, is one of five GOPers endorsed by Lucas County organization for post. He's been busy speaking to groups of all races . . . and has vital and active support of Mrs. Florence Morris, GOP national committeewoman from state. Mrs. Morris tells audiences: "Attorney Thomas did not seek candidacy . . . the party sought him." No Negro has ever been elected to Legislature from this city.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Negro leaders Fay Jackson and Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins are actively campaigning for James Roosevelt in his campaign for Congress for state's Twenty-sixth District.

Political Pot Boils

Holly Loses in Ohio; 50,000 Vote in Ala.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The stunning defeat of John Holly in his bid for Congress in the city's Twenty-first District . . . the nomination of a Negro Republican, Francis E. Young, for the same position, and the nomination of five other Negroes for state offices on GOP slates throughout the state . . . highlighted Ohio's primary campaign last Tuesday.

Significant indeed is the fact that every Negro who ran for office on the Republican ticket (six in all) won out and will go into the general election; while every Negro who ran for nomination on the Democratic ticket (three in all) lost out.

Holly's defeat, in particular, has angered Negro voters, who are murmuring the time-worn alibi . . . "double-cross." Perhaps there might be some truth to this statement, but the fact remains that Negro voters themselves are largely responsible for Holly's defeat.

HOLLY HIMSELF, as president of the Future Outlook League, had fought for years to open the doors of economic opportunity for Negroes in the city.

Democrats claimed 16,000 registered Negro votes in the Twenty-first District. All of the churches in the district supported Holly. He had the support of the pres . . . and Governor Lausche himself had declared for the fighting Holly.

But the 6,463 votes Holly received (Vanick (white) polled 8,400 and Crosser (white) the incumbent got 7,910) tell their own story.

* * *

ON THE other side of the ledger, Senator Harry Davis (Republican) was re-nominated; Francis Young will run on the GOP ticket from the same district where Holly was beaten and Judge Perry B. Jackson was nominated for election to a higher judicial post. All of these nominations were in Cleveland, and they give the Republicans a potent weapon in the November elections.

Elsewhere in the state, Bruce McClune was re-nominated for State Representative from Cincinnati; Fred Bowers runs for State Representative from Dayton and William N. Thomas won out for State Representative from Toledo, Ohio . . . marking the first time a Negro has been nominated from that city. A Negro, Rupert A. Stokes, running for the same post on the Democratic ticket, was defeated.

* * *

MOBILE, Ala. — With 50,000 Negroes going to the polls in this state last Tuesday, two of nine Negro candidates for various offices, emerged victorious.

Winners were Alex L. Herman and Clarence R. Montgomery, who were elected to the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee. Four other Negroes lost out.

Because of the heavy Negro voting, polling places here and in Birmingham remained open for several hours after closing time. Voting machines were used for the first time.

Put. 5 - 15 - 54

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Atty. Arthur D. Shores, first Negro to run for the State Legislature, polled 4,015 votes to run twenty-eighth in the twenty-nine-candidate race.

* * *

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman was trailing her white opponent in the contest for membership on the Macon County Board of Education. She polled 657 votes. B. I. Balsh (white) polled 1,356 votes.

* * *

MOBILE, Ala.—Jesse Thomas, vice president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, ran third in Ward 12 in losing a three-candidate race for membership on the executive committee. He polled 172 votes. Opponents polled 319 and 309.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—E. D. Nixon lost his bid for membership on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee by less than 200 votes. He polled 812 votes to 1,016 by J. W. Carrett, his white opponent. Nixon polled 300 white votes; there being only 600 registered Negro votes in Beat 2.

NAACP OFFICIAL DENIES LINK WITHPOLITICS IN GA. AND MISSISSIPPI

Not Policy To Endorse Any Political Party, Sec. Says

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denied Saturday that the organization is giving money to political candidates in Georgia and Mississippi.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Regional Secretary for the NAACP said the statement was issued to refute charges that the group spent large sums of money to aid certain campaigns."

She said the charges had been made in both Georgia and Mississippi.

Her statement said in part:

"Every branch and unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is well aware of our policy.

"Everyone else who has real knowledge of the association knows that we do not endorse candidates. We do not endorse any political party.

"We do not spend any money in any political campaign. It takes more money than we can raise to pay the cost of winning freedom which is rightfully ours under the laws of God and our country."

She added:

"Any statements by local candidates to the effect that the NAACP is in any way supporting another candidate is either a deliberate falsification to confuse the voters of evidence or woeful lack of knowledge."

The secretary also charged that efforts have been started to run the NAACP out of the state (of Mississippi) as was promised by the winner of the senatorial nomination and several of the legislators."

She added:

"We have had numerous complaints about threatening telephone calls and visits by white persons to our branch offices in several sections of Mississippi, but although the Negroes are terribly annoyed they are not frightened as they might have been a few years ago."

Welcome revolution

Southern candidates, who had hoped to make political capital out of the Supreme Court's school decision, have been caught short.

In primary after primary, proof has been offered that the former sure-fire cry of white supremacy surprisingly has lost its magic.

Tennessee has just offered the most striking example.

Pat Sutton, seeking to unseat Senator Estes Kefauver, pulled out all of the stops in his effort to ride into office on a platform of bigotry.

After accusing Kefauver of being against segregation, Sutton pledged that if he were elected, he would secure enactment of a constitutional amendment preserving segregation in the face of the court's ruling.

The accusation and the pledge went for naught.

Senator Kefauver, refusing to be stampeded, pointed out as a fact that the highest court had made its decision and expressed hope that all law-abiding citizens would obey.

The voters chose Senator Kefauver by more than two to one.

Senator Alton A. Lennon was soundly trounced by North Carolina voters after he had conducted an old - fashioned, race-baiting campaign against former Governor W. Scott Kerr.

Gov. Allen Shivers discovered that even Texans have become too smart to be distracted by the race issue.

His loud and labored flailing of the Supreme Court's decision backfired so badly he failed of nomination and has been forced into a runoff election.

Earlier in the spring, Alabamans summarily rejected impassioned appeals of his opponent to prejudice by sending Senator John Sparkman back to Washington for another term.

Rejoicing is clearly in order.

The fact that men of principle and good-will can now survive the onslaughts of unprincipled demagogues is a welcome revolution in the South.

It is a significant trend that could spell political suicide for the Byrneses, the Eastlands, the Talmadges and others of their ilk who would again lead the South down the blind alley of anarchy.

F.C.C. Bars Discrimination In Political Broadcasting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP).— The Federal Communications Commission ruled today that radio and television stations cannot discriminate against any political candidates and must charge them commercial advertising rates.

Because of the imminence of the November Congressional elections, the commission said the new rules are effective immediately rather than after the normal thirty-day waiting period.

Spokesmen for both the Republican adn Democratic National Committees said everyone was satisfied with the new regulations. They said the rules apparently will give all candidates a "fair shake" as far as radio and TV time is concerned.

Discrimination Charged

The regulations apply to AM and FM radio stations and TV outlets. They govern the charges such stations may make for political broadcasts. There have been scattered charges of discriminatory rates in the past.

The rules state that no station, in making time available to candidates for public office, "shall make any discrimination between candidates in charges, practices, regulations, facilities or services." Furthermore, stations must charge candidates no more than they charge commercial advertisers for similar time and use of facilities.

The new regulations state that rates charged all candidates for the same offic be uniform and shall ... rebated by any means, direct o. indirect."

Equal Terms

If discount privileges are offered to commercial advertisers, the same privileges shall be available on equal terms to all candidates for public office.

The rules also provide that no station can make a contract or agreement "which shall have the effect of permitting any legally qualified candidate for any public office to broadcast to the exclusion of other legally qualified candidates for the same public office."

The commission regulates the practices of radio and TV stations and has the power to suspend a company's license if it abuses its authority or violates F. C. C. rules.

34a(2) 1954

GEORGIA

The Ocilla Outrage

The shocking incident in which two brothers, Curtis and Ernest Davis, well known business men of Ocilla, have reportedly been threatened and shot at while in the car of policemen should receive more than passing notice.

Press reports have indicated that one of these brothers, Ernest Davis had paid the fee as qualification requirements for entry as a candidate for city council in Ocilla.

Filing for running on Monday, Davis was visited that night by two men, one in police uniform and the other in plain clothes. One of these men expressed great disfavor at Davis' entering the race and finally shot at the candidate.

At any rate, the brothers managed to get away to safety and Davis' wife later withdrew his qualification fee.

This outrageous situation, in which the only offense committed was the dare to run for public office, which is the right of any qualified citizen, must not be bypassed nor compromised.

Not under any circumstances should the right to vote or run for office be compromised. These are the rights of every citizen and in his peaceful pursuits of these rights the law should not wink at molestation.

Ours is a free government of a representative nature, and the citizens at the polls should be the only arbiters as to who should or should not run for and obtain office.

When any interference whatever is countenanced, there is removed a basic fundamental upon which the whole organism of our Democracy rests.

To allow the civil rights of a citizen to be openly violated, with no efforts of redress, the flood gates are opened for the same visitation upon any citizen.

As has been said, the right to vote and the right to run for office cannot be compromised. Such would rout the whole of our Democratic procession, with our good offices at home and abroad being thrown into jeopardy. Those outside of the law will have the invitation to come in and seize from organized authority, the sanctity of the law and carry on in the fashion that made Phenix City gain such a rating that it has been called "The city of sin."

This outrage should be investigated and proper action speedily and vigorously taken by both state and federal officials. If reports are correct, both state and federal laws have been violated.

Shot at by Policeman

Bows to Ga. Terror, Quits Council Race

OCILLA, Ga.—Ernest Davis, local businessman was forced out of the race for City Council last week after his family underwent a "night of terror" and being shot at by a man he described as a uniformed policeman.

Davis, a contractor and dry cleaning shop operator, posted his $5 entrance fee for a post on city council after consulting white officials and citizens.

He was told that they had no objections to his race,

BUT, SHORTLY after midnight of the same day, Davis reported two men in a police car, one of whom was dressed in a policeman's uniform, visited the Davis' house and ordered him and his brother, Curtis, to get into the automobile.

Davis reported that the man in the uniform told him "things had gone as far as they could go" then he was going to kill Davis "if he went to hell for it."

The uniformed man pulled out a pistol and fired into the backseat, Davis said, "the bullet going between me and my brother."

The brother of Davis jumped out of the car and ran across a field, the contractor said.

* * *

AT THIS time the driver of the car scuffled with the uniformed man for the pistol and told Davis to get out and go into the house.

Davis said he left the car which drove off a few minutes later then returned and "kept going back and forth in front of the house all night long." The Davises spent a night of terror.

Mayor Claude McNeil and police officials denied any knowledge of police intimidation of the candidate.

The intimidated candidate's wife withdrew the $5 fee without offering an explanation.

* * *

DAVIS TOLD reporters that his purpose in entering the race "was a hope that something might be worked out in harmony about this transition through which we are going as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court integration ruling and other matters that might concern my race."

The contractor expressed belief that his rights had been intruded upon.

A World War II veteran, Davis is a graduate of Ocilla Industrial High School. Five of his brothers also served in the armed forces.

According to registration officials, there are some four hundred Negro voters and 500 white voters in Ocilla.

Located in South Georgia, Ocilla is the seat of government in Irvin County.

Race-Segregation Backer Wins In Georgia

Griffin Supports Plan Advanced By Talmadge

Atlanta, Sept. 9 (AP)—Lieutenant Governor Marvin Griffin, exponent of the Talmadge white-supremacy political philosophy, was a landslide winner of Georgia's Democratic nomination for governor.

Leaving eight others in the field far behind, the 47-year-old Bainbridge newspaper publisher won nearly 300 of the state's 410 county-unit votes in yesterday's ballot-box test.

President Eisenhower has set up his own "F.E.P.C." covering $30,000,000,000 worth of work on Government contracts, David Lawrence says on the Editorial Page.

The unit votes, distributed among the counties on a basis of two for each representative in the Legislature, go to the popular-vote leader in each county and decide the winner.

Assured election in November in the one-party state, the Governor-nominate planned after a short rest to take the stump for a so-called private-school amendment proposed by Governor Herman Talmadge as a way of keeping racial segregation in the schools.

The amendment, to be voted on in the November election, would permit the State to aid pupils individually instead of supporting public schools. Its exponents hold that the children could then attend segregated private schools without court interference.

In tabulation of returns from 1,450 of 1,810 precincts, Griffin amassed 184,187 popular votes to 125,915 for M. E. Thompson, a former acting Governor.

Senator Richard B. Russell and seven of 10 United States representatives were renominated without opposition. Representative James C. Davis of the Fifth District, made up largely of metropolitan Atlanta, beat off an energetic challenge by Morris Abram, attorney and Rhodes Scholar.

Representative W. M. "Don" Wheeler of the south-Georgia Eighth District trailed Georgia's leading woman politician, petite and vivacious Mrs. Iris Blitch.

Soliator General John J. Flynt, Jr., Griffin, a former legislator, apparently had captured the Fourth District seat left vacant by the death of Representative A. Sidney Camp.

Ernest Vandiver, Jr., 36-year-old nephew by marriage of Senator Russell and Talmadge politically, easily won the lieutenant-governor nomination.

Associated Press Wirephoto

THE WINNAH! . . . Governor Herman Talmadge, right, raises the hand of Lieutenant Governor Marvin Griffin, winner of Georgia's Democratic primary for governor.

'Night-Ride' Terrorism Hits Ocilla Council Candidate

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OCILLA, Ga. — (SNS) — Ernest Davis, a contractor who qualified to run for city councilman in this South Georgia town, had his $5 qualifying fee quietly withdrawn yesterday after being terrorized by two white men, one of whom he described as a uniformed policeman.

Sat. 10-13-54

The "night of terror" was also experienced by his family and brother, Curtis Davis, after the two brothers were taken from their homes Monday night.

The contractor entered the race for the city council Monday after consulting white officials who told him they had no objections. However, two men in a police car forced the two brothers in the car shortly after midnight, Davis told reporters.

Continuing, he said they got into the back seat and "the man in uniform told me things had gone as far as they could go. He said he was going to kill me if he went to hell for it."

FIRED PISTOL

Then, the uniformed man pulled out a pistol and fired into the back seat, "the bullet going between me and my brother," Davis added.

Davis said his brother, Curtis, "jumped out of the car and ran across a field. The driver of the car scuffled with the uniformed man for the pistol and told me to get out and go into the house."

The car left the house for a few minutes Davis said, "but returned to the house and stayed a long time."

The automobile "kept going back and forth in front of the house all night and my family and I spent a night of terror," he reported.

Mayor Claude McNeil expressed knowledge of Davis' qualifying and withdrawing from the race, but averred he had no plans for calling an inquiry of the city council on the alleged violence.

Davis quoted the police chief as saying that the officers were not authorized to act in such a manner and that an inquiry would be made.

However, Police Chief Reid Barrineau said he did not believe police were involved in the incident, because "none of the official cars had a bullet hole" in the rear seat.

Daily World

City Clerk A. G. Young stated Davis' wife withdrew her husband's name and collected the $5 qualifying fee without giving an explanation.

Atlanta, Ga.

Apparently, it is quite possible that Davis would have been elected to the city council if his name had been left in the race. There are approximately 400 Negroes and 500 whites registered in Ocilla.

Lamenting the incident, Davis said he believes his rights have been "intruded upon, but I do not hold the city council responsible. They told me I had a right to run if I wanted to."

Sat. 10-13-54

In addition to his contracting business, Davis operates a dry cleaning establishment. He graduated from the local high school.

Thompson To "Open Doors, Hide No State Secrets" If Nominated

An "open door" policy will be in effect at Georgia's capitol if Melvin E. Thompson is nominated in the September 8 primary. The former acting governor has pledged "no state secrets will be kept from you" if I am elected.

Thompson insists that "Each week a day will be set aside so that any and every Georgian who comes to the Governor's office may see me without a prior appointment."

He said, in regard to state services:

Atlanta

"There is no way to have an adequate educational program, good roads, welfare and health services agriculture and labor departments and all other services without collecting taxes to pay for them.

"The need for increased services is obvious. We must meet it. At the same time, I know that the state budget can be balanced without any new taxes..."

Thompson re-affirmed previous statements that he intends to continue a separate state-supported public school.

SCHOOLS NOT ONLY PROBLEM

"Maintenance of our present school system, however, is far from the only problem facing the next governor of Georgia. Economic issued are of extreme importance. Farm prices have fallen. Unemployment is above normal. In Georgia, we must take every means to restore prosperity. We must get every possible share of federal funds including relief for today's withering drought and drought-prevention for the future.

"We must continue to expand and support such projects as the REA and look after the needs of old folks and dependent children whose income from welfare funds has not risen in proportion to the rise in the cost of living."

Marvin Griffin meanwhile lashed out at liquor interest. He charged Fred Hand with soliciting the support of an alleged Atlanta liquor baron.

Griffin said his first official act as governor will be to "prohibit advertising liquor in newspapers, radio, television and billboards.

He repeated the charge that he is the only candidate that can be trusted to maintain segregation and the county unit system.

Fred Hand at the same time was outling his platform as being for "segregated public schools, a business-like administration, a purging of racketeers, and no new taxes.

Charlie Gowen lashed the "School of Politics" seeking to recapture control of the state government.

He urged the public not to return to office men "schooled in the arts of asphalt, liquor racketism contract negotiating, pardoning and political pie cutting.

34a(2) 1954

GEORGIA

Thompson Is Runner-Up; Gowen Rates Fourth In Tabulations

With the incomplete state-wide returns available at midnight last night Marvin Griffin was leading in the gubernatorial contest. M. E. Thompson was running second and picking up strength in the late hours.

The figures were: For Griffin, 105,613 popular votes and 248 County Unit votes; Thompson, 70,526 popular votes and 68 County Unit votes. The candidate ranking third was Fred Hand, with 42,779 votes. Candidate Charles Gowen was in fourth place at press time.

Thompson led Gowen in some of the Negro precincts in Atlanta with a margin of about four to one.

Candidate Gowen was the first to send congratulations to Mr. Griffin and pledge his cooperation with him.

Congressman Davis was leading Morris Abram in both DeKalb and Rockdale County on the unit basis he seems renominated.

S. Ernest Vandiver led decisively in the race for Lieutenant-Governor with W. B. Barrett, William T. Dean and John W. Greer trailing.

In addition to the governor's race, Georgians went to the polls to nominate a U. S. senator, 10 representatives and numerous other state and local officials in yesterday's Democratic Primary election. Those nominated by a record turnout of voters are virtually assured success in the November general elections.

TWO MAN RACE

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson and Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin had prophesied that it would be a two man race between them despite the strong backing given Fred Hand by Atlanta newspapers.

Both Thompson and Griffin had described, Tom Linder, Mrs. Grace Thomas, Charles Gowen, Ed Barfield, Ben Garland and Arthur Neeson as "splinter candidates."

The governor's race was marked by claims of Talmadge support as Griffin, Hand and Linder jumped on the bandwagon of Gov. Herman Talmadge, who was ineligible to succeed himself, by his failure to specifically and unqualifiedly endorse his successor brought charges and counter charges, name-calling and mud-slinging with plenty of liquor thrown into the contest.

CONG. RENOMINATED

Congressmen renominated without opposition were Prince H. Preston, J. L. Pilcher, E. L. Forrester, Carl Vinson, Henderson Lanham, Phil M. Landrum and Paul Brown

Morris Abram was the major opponent against Incumbent James C. Davis, two men sought the seat of Don Wheeler and three candidates were in the race for the seat of the late A. Sidney Camp.

U. S. Senator Richard B. Russell had no opposition.

Gov. Thompson was the leading anti-Talmadge candidate having come up through the ranks as a school teacher, school superintendent, revenue commissioner and governor. Also alligned against the Talmadge machine was Glynn County representative Charlie Gowen, opposition floor leader in the house where he has served for 15 years.

Allied in the pro-Talmadge ranks were Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, who came up the political ladder with Gene Talmadge, Gov Marvin Griffin who started with Ed Rivers then served with Gov. Ellis Arnall before teaming up with young Herman in 1948, and House Speaker Fred Hand, who lined up with Herman in 1947, in the two-governor battle.

Yesterday's primary was the first major election in 28 years in which no Talmadge was running for office But the Talmadge name played a part in Georgia voting since Eugene Talmadge first appeared as a candidate for commissioner of agriculture in 1926.

Yesterday's election race was the third for Thompson. He opposed Young Talmadge in 1948 and 1950.

Early predictions of a record turn out among Negro voters began to fade in the late election hours. At 4:10 P. M., Poll Manager George J. Avery reported only 1,000 of a possible 3,100 voters had visited the Forest Avenue School.

OUT OF TOTAL

At David T. Howard high voters were slowed by the lack of pencils. Poll workers said early arrivals had taken all available pencil. M. Randy Dodd reported only 950 out of a total of 3,200 voters had shown up.

Balloting at the Walker Street was a mere drizzle throughout the day. Of a possible 505 voters only 200 voters had been counted at 5.05 P. M.

H. S. Murphy, poll manager at the University Home Library was enthusiastic over the 1,000 or more voters who had been tallied.

R. O. Johnson, poll manager at E. R. Carter school reported 922 voters had been counted through 6 P. M.

The University Homes Library gave the bulk of its votes to Former

Associated Press wirephoto

Gov. Herman Talmadge, right, raising the hand of Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin yesterday in victory sign.

Talmadge Man Wins In Primary

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP).—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, a supporter of Gov. Herman Talmadge's plan to abolish Georgia's public schools if necessary to preserve segregation, today won this state's nomination for Governor.

M. E. Thompson, Mr. Griffin's nearest opponent in a race featuring nine gubernatorial candidates, had clung all night to the hope that he would pick up enough votes to meet Mr. Griffin in a run-off election. But at 11:40 a. m., Mr. Thompson said: "It is apparent that Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin has won the election. I am making a personal call to him to extend my congratulations and offer my co-operation."

Returns from 1,491 of the state's 1,893 precincts gave Mr. Griffin a probable 296 county unit votes. In this state, the candidate who gets most of a county's popular votes gets all that county's unit votes. It takes only 206 unit votes for victory.

In popular votes, Mr. Griffin had 183,019; Mr. Thompson, 119,292; Fred Hand, 63,987; Charles Gowen, 61,134; former Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, 58,481; Mrs. Grace Thomas, 5,652; Ben Garland, 2,120; Edmund Barfield, 587, and Arthur Neeson, 435.

Under state law, Gov. Talmadge could not succeed himself.

Gov. Talmadge and Mr. Griffin last night began celebrating their Democratic primary victory, which is tantamount to election in heavily Democratic Georgia. Mr. Griffin's campaign camp was a boisterous collection of Talmadge supporters.

Gov. Talmadge said Mr. Griffin will "pick up the torch" of his segregation program. The plan includes setting up a private school system in the state if necessary to maintain the color line.

The Lesson Of The Primary

Incomplete results in yesterday's Primary are pretty much what we expected except in two respects. First, we are frankly surprised at the strength demonstrated by Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, although we were aware that he was considered the strongest candidate of the present state administration. Second, we are frankly surprised at the extent to which candidates Gowen and Mrs. Thomas drew votes that would have otherwise, perhaps gone to Former Gov. Thompson. Yet, from the Atlanta precincts in which the registrants are predominently Negroes, Mr. Thompson, carried them by a margin of over four to one. This indicates most of our readers saw the campaign and the top issue just as we saw them. We congratulate them upon their political acumen.

Another significant revelation of this primary is the extent that racism still plays in a gubernatorial election. Our big objective was to try to defeat it. Governor Talmadge's comment on how he voted should be a tip to our readers. He said he voted for "his strongest friend." It is obvious who that friend is. That is a statement that should be carefully considered.

To defeat racism we are going to have to put up a solid racial vote. That is the only answer. The members of our race who oefected to two other candidates who drew their strength mainly from voters who would have gone to Mr. Thompson should take careful note, especially the leaders.

In a later issue we shall give a careful analysis of this campaign and we believe it is going to be revealing and provide helpful advice that our people can use in the future.

Folsom Overwhelmingly Elected As Governor

Despite a vigorous 67-county campaign, Dixiecrat Tom Abernethy, GOP candidate for Alabama governor, lost to Democratic James E. (Big Jim) Folsom overwhelming last Tuesday here.

Incomplete unoffocial returns gave Folsom 170,811 to Abernethy's 65,864.

Abernethy lost the support of the Lincoln Republican Club when he injected the race issue into the campaign.

An estimated 30,000 Democrats split the ticket in support of Abernethy.

Negro Republican leaders indicated that they merely passed over Abernethy's name but did not support the Democratic ticket.

It is believed that the bulk of Negro votes in Alabama went to the Democratic ticket.

Race Question Is Big Issue In Georgia Vote Wednesday

ATLANTA, Sept. 4 (AP).—Georgia will vote on a successor to Gov. Herman Talmadge and nominate a United States Senator and 10 Representatives in a state Democratic primary election Wednesday.

United States Sen. Richard B. Russell and 7 of the state's 10 Congressmen have no opposition.

Democratic nomination virtually assures election in this one-party state.

Terms of all state officials are four years and only the Governor is ineligible to succeed himself.

Except for segregation, the campaign has developed no issues of national interest. Since Georgia went safely Democratic in 1952, there has been no party loyalty question raised.

Eight men and one woman are locked in a bitter campaign for the nomination to succeed square-jawed, cigar-smoking Talmadge, the South's most outspoken foe of the United States Supreme Court decision striking down public school segregation.

Integration Big Issue

Once again in this state of rural political domination, the race question has been made a major issue. And in the current campaign, the fires have been fanned by the stark reality of the ruling outlawing separation of races in schools.

Also, the pardon, liquor and highway scandals of past administrations, with which all major candidates have had some connection, have been thoroughly aired.

Only Mrs. Grace Wilkey Thomas, Atlanta lawyer, Sunday school teacher and grandmother, is campaigning on a platform that calls for compliance with the Supreme Court ruling. She is expected to poll only a scattered vote.

The eight men are pledged to preserve school segregation by one means or another. They are former Gov. M. E. Thompson, who twice unsuccessfully opposed Talmadge; Lieut. Gov. Marvin Griffin and House Speaker Fred Hand, Talmadge legislative lieutenants; Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, one-time protege of the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge; State Rep. Charles Gowen, antiadministration leader in the Legislature; Ben Garland, Ed Barfield and Arthur Neeson.

Talmadge, who also won two years of his father's unexpired term and is completing six years in office, has publicly taken no active part in the campaign. But his proposed constitution amendment which would permit operation of private schools, if necessary to maintain segregration, has been an issue. And he has been credited with supporting Griffin.

Political veterans see the possibilty that none of the nine candidates for governor will get the required majority of county unit votes. That would necessitate a runover between the two top contenders September 22.

Only a plurality of county unit votes is required for nomination to other state offces.

Georgia's county unit system gives a county two unit votes for each member it has in the state House of Representatives. The candidate getting a plurality of popular votes in a county gets the county's entire unit vote.

Although based on representation, the system is so weighted that it gives political domination to the 121 small rural, or so-called "two-unit," counties. The eight largest, with nearly 14 percent of the population, have six unit votes each. The next 30 largest have four unit votes each.

500,000 Expected to Vote

Voting will be from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. (EST) under general state law, but many counties have local acts setting up different hours. In Fulton County (Atlanta) the polls will remain open until 8 p. m. There are 1826 precincts in the state.

Generally, estimates are that the total vote will be 500,000 to 600,000.

Congressmen who will be renominated without opposition are Prince H. Preston, J. L. Pilcher, E. L. Forrester, Carl Vinson, Henderson Lanham, Phil M. Landrum, and Paul Brown. James C. Davis and Don Wheeler have two opponents each, and three seek the nomination to succeed the late A. Sidney Camp.

The other state offices at stake are lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller general, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of schools, labor commissioner, two public service commissioners, commissioner of agriculture, two supreme court justices and four court of appeals judges.

"Must Play Fair, Provide Equal Education," Thompson

Former Acting Gov. Melvin E. Thompson said he wants it "understood that we must play fair with the Negro people. He said if elected in the Sept. 8 primary, he would provide "not only separate, but good schools for Georgia Negroes."

Thompson outlined a program that while maintaining separate schools would guarantee that schools for the races would be of the highest standards and staffed with trained personnel which would insure a first class education.

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin went on record as the only candidate running for the Georgia governorship who "has consistently upheld Gov. Herman Talmadge's hand."

Griffin in praising Talmadge charged that the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation "is tyranny in its rankest form" and said he would call out the state patrol and militia to maintain segregation.

NAACP SUPPORT CHARGED

He accused Former Acting Gov. Melvin E. Thompson of having the support of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and said that opposition of Hand and Linder to Talmadge's amendment "is nothing more than a veiled pledge of allegiance to the NAACP."

Harking back to 1942 when the two broke with the late Eugene Talmadge, Griffin said "the hands of Linder and Hand which plunged Ellis Arnall's dagger deep into the back of Eugene Talmadge in 1942 are again this year seeking to plunge the Arnall dagger into the back of his son, Gov. Herman Talmadge."

Fred Hand reviewed the political record of Griffin and repeated his promise to "go to jail" to maintain segregation.

Hand also charged that Thompson is supported by the NAACP and exhibited a copy of a pardon Griffin signed for himself while executive secretary to Gov. E. D. Rivers.

Mr. Gowen threw bouquets at [illegible] campaign, which he said was "really rolling."

He said his 26-hour talkathon in Atlanta convinced him the governorship can't be bought and predicted the people will elect him.

"SPECIAL INTERESTS"

Gowen charged that special interests are backing Griffin and Thompson in an effort to take over the Highway, Revenue and Purchasing departments.

On the other hand, Thompson continued to brush off the attacks of his opponents. Saying the help of every Georgian will be needed to carry out his program, he predicted "we will get help even from those who are a little cross with me now."

To achieve a balanced budget he proposed (1) collect taxes that are due the state, and (2) reduce spending by promoting efficiency and economy and by eliminating duplication of efforts and services.

In addition, Thompson said "we can't pass a law against bad weather but we can and must and will do all we can to help prevent future droughts as well as to bring relief to those affected by them."

9 GEORGIANS RACE FOR GOVERNERSHIP

8 in Wednesday Primary Say They Can Maintain Racial Segregation in State

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 4—Eight of Georgia's nine Gubernatorial candidates have promised in one way or the other to maintain racial segregation in the State's public schools in their bids for the voters' favor in next Wednesday's Democratic primary election.

The ninth, Mrs. Grace Wilkey Thomas, Atlanta Sunday School teacher and grandmother, is calling for compliance with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

The Gubernatorial race, with one of the largest fields of candidates in history, has overshadowed other contests, since Senator Richard B. Russell and seven of Georgia's ten representatives are without opposition.

Regarded as front-running candidates for Governor are M. E. Thompson of Valdosta, former acting Governor; Marvin Griffin of Bainbridge, present Lieutenant Governor; Fred Hand, Pelham merchant and Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives; Tom Linder of Hazlehurst, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Charles Gowen, Brunswick lawyer and member of the Georgia House of Representatives.

Talmadge Is Silent

Other Gubernatorial candidates are Edmund F. Barfield of Atlanta, Ben Garland, Jackson attorney, and Arthur H. Neeson of Gwinnett County.

Both Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hand have been top lieutenants of Gov. Herman Talmadge. Mr. Talmadge has not publicly endorsed any candidate, but he has been reported as privately supporting Mr. Griffin. Mr. Hand has repeatedly emphasized that the Governor has stated he would not endorse any candidate.

Governor Talmadge cannot succeed himself under State law.

Mr. Thompson, along with Governor Talmadge, were the key figures in Georgia's two-Governor controversy of 1947 after Mr. Talmadge's father, Gov.-elect Eugene Talmadge, had died before taking the oath of office.

Mr. Thompson contended he was legally the Governor because he was Lieutenant Governor-elect. Mr. Talmadge based his claim on having the second-largest number of votes for Governor in the general election in which his father had been elected.

The Georgia Supreme Court decided in favor of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Talmadge defeated Mr. Thompson in the 1948 election and again in 1950.

Mr. Griffin has campaigned on a platform plank to abolish the public school system in Georgia's 159 counties if and when the Supreme Court ruling is enforced. He proposes to establish a system of State-subsidized private schools, as advocated by Governor Talmadge.

Mr. Hand has repeatedly said he could maintain segregation without abolishing the public school system. He has stated segregation could be kept intact in Georgia through budgetary control and has promised to go to jail rather than sign any check for the spending of state money for racially mixed schools.

Linder Favors Censure

Mr. Linder's plan for maintaining school segregation calls for giving citizens a choice of attending segregated or non-segregated schools. He suggested taking a census of Georgians on what type of school they wanted their children to attend.

Mr. Gowen has called for a law empowering local school superintendents to designate schools and classes to which pupils would go, thereby maintaining segregation by assigning white students to one school and colored students to another.

Mr. Thompson, who has drawn fire from several of his opponents as being the candidate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has said school segregation could be maintained under present Georgia laws that prohibit the spending of tax money on "mixed" schools.

A survey among Georgia's Negro voters brought claims that Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gowen and Mrs. Thomas would take most of the state's 150,000 Negro votes. Dr. Robert Brisbane, a Georgia Negro leader, said there would be no "bloc" voting among the Negroes.

Runoff May Be Needed

If none of the nine candidates gets a majority of the state's 410 county unit votes, a runoff will be held between the two top contenders Sept. 22.

The county-unit system employed in Georgia specifies that each county shall have two unit votes for each member it has in the State House of Representatives. [illegible] entire unit vote str[illegible] a county goes to the cand[illegible] getting a plurality of popular votes.

The unit system is strongly weighted in favor of Georgia's 121 small rural counties with two unit votes each. Each of the State's eight largest counties, including Fulton (Atlanta) with almost 14 per cent of the State population has six unit votes. The next thirty larg[illegible] counties have four unit votes.

Congressional campaigns are being waged in the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Districts.

In the Fifth, comprising heavily-populated Fulton and DeKalb Counties, and rural Rockdale County, Representative James C. Davis is opposed by Morris Abram and Wyman C. Lowe, both of Atlanta.

The contest in the Fourth District is for the House seat of the late Rep. Sydney Camp. Candidates are William Trotter, John Flynt and Frank Adamson.

Representative W. M. (Don) Wheeler is opposed in the Eighth District by Mrs. Iris Blitch, a member of the Georgia General Assembly, and W. A. Wraggs.

A total of 1,200,000 Georgians are registered to vote in Wednesday's primary.

GOWEN GETS NEGRO GROUP ENDORSEMENT

Only 'Small Fringe', Atlanta Leaders Call Organization

Gubernatorial candidate Charles Gowen Saturday received the endorsement of the State Organizing Committee, a statewide Negro group which claims a following of 100,000 Negro voters.

But other Negro leaders in Atlanta disclaimed the announcement, saying the Organizing Committee speaks for only a "small fringe" of Negro voters.

Other Georgia political stories on pages 6, 7A and 1F.

The Gowen endorsement was only one major development in a politically sizzling week end. Other happenings:

* * *

1. CANDIDATE TOM LINDER said it is now too late for any official to endorse a candidate for governor. Mr. Linder, in an obvious though non-specific reference to Gov. Talmadge, said "the people know" a great deal about the candidates by now, and won't be influenced by endorsements at this stage.

2. FRED HAND dismissed Candidate Marvin Griffin as a "dead

candidate." Speaking to a big crowd in Moultrie, Mr. Hand also cited what he called "proof" that the NAACP is backing Thompson. He waved a document which he said was a letter from the NAACP giving instruction to Thomasville Negroes on how to vote. They were told to vote for Thompson, Hand charged.

* * *

3. MR. GRIFFIN, also talking to a big crowd in Americus, said that a vote for any of the other Talmadge candidates is a vote "thrown away." He urged the voters to get together behind him.

* * *

4. M. E. THOMPSON in Rochelle confidently predicted his own victory. He hit efforts of Mr. Griffin to get all the Talmadge vote behind the Griffin candidacy as the efforts of a "frantic" man.

* * *

5. CHARLES GOWEN at Sandersville charged that Georgia will have at least two governors if either Mr. Thompson or Mr. Griffin is elected.

He said former governors Ellis Arnall and Ed Rivers would share the governor's chair with Mr. Thompson, and that Gov. Talmadge would be sitting alongside Mr. Griffin.

Meanwhile, in the meeting of the executive committee of the State Organizing Committee in Atlanta, officials of the committee predicted that the group's recommendation will be accepted by "not less than 80 per cent of the state's Negro population."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE hailed Mr. Gowen for his "long clean record in the Legislature."

Atlanta Negro attorney **A. T. Walden**, reached at his law office, differed with the committee. He said that "it can speak for only a small fringe of Negro voters."

* * *

ATTORNEY WALDEN took issue with the committee's statement that it was the "only working political organization among Negroes in the state."

He said the organizing committee was formed by J. M. Atkinson, a Brunswick friend of Mr. Gowen, and a few other "former members of our association."

Mr. Walden heads the Georgia Assn. of Citizens Democratic Clubs.

* * *

THE OFFICERS of the committee endorsing Mr. Gowen include J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, and the following district leaders: Mr. Atkinson, Brunswick, chairman; V. W. Hodges, Atlanta, vice chairman; T. B. Hooper, Macon, secretary, and Daniel Young, Monroe, treasurer.

The various district chairmen are: J. M. Gaynor of Savannah, District one; Joe E. White of Cairo, District two; E. G. Jenkins of Columbus, District three; Edward Worthy of Thomaston, District four; C. W. Greenlea of Atlanta, District five; J. [illegible] Clayton of Macon, District six; F. W. Harper of Rome, District seven; J. T. McLean of Douglas, District eight; Austin C. Brown of Gainesville, District nine, and C. H. S[illegible]yons Jr. of Athens, District 10.

* * *

ALL THE CANDIDATES were delivering Sunday punches Saturday as the next-to-the-last-week of campaigning ended.

Practically all the major candidates were claiming the race lies between them and somebody else and predicting victory.

Mr. Griffin said Georgians are not going to waste their votes on "any of the decoy candidates" he said were put in the race by the Atlanta newspapers and professional politicians.

And again he called Mr. Linder a "splinter candidate."

At a big rally in Gainesville, Mr. Linder shucked his coat for more "fodder pulling" and observed to the throng:

"One of the candidates has called me a splinter candidate. Well, this is some splinter here this morning."

Mr. Linder, in his comment on talk about who will endorse who, apparently was also aiming at reports that a friend of his might come out for Mr. Griffin in an effort to help beat Mr. Thompson.

Griffin supporters [illegible] enue Commissio[illegible] Redwine might [illegible] inent political fig[illegible] come out for Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Redwine, [illegible] ed as personally co[illegible] tenant governo[illegible] the governor for an hour Friday and commented later:

"I'll do whatever it takes to beat M. E. Thompson."

Fred Hand leveled some heavy blasts at Mr. Thompson. He pulled "a case from the files of the [illegible]te Highway Department" to back charges that Mr. Thompson negotiated highway contracts during his term as acting governor.

Mr. Thompson said he has a "bandwagon really rolling" and that his "frantic" opponents won't be able to stop it.

Mr. Hand's campaign manager, Roy Harris, jumped into the affray with a statement from his Atlanta headquarters.

Mr. Harris said Mr. Griffin's supporters are "frantic" because they have discovered "that his campaign from one end of this state to the other has collapsed."

Ben Garland, another candidate for governor, called for those who want to close package stores for liquor sales to "rally to the bone-dry referendum plank" in his platform.

He spoke on a Macon radio station, where he said he understood a petition to dry up Bibb County was being circulated.

Candidate Thomas Says She Is For Democracy

To The World Editor!

A few days ago a letter from my headquarters appeared in the Atlanta Constitution concerning the publicity being given my candidacy I wrote this letter because the newspapers were failing to quote my statements and the merits of my platform, and were simply classifying me as the anti-segregation candidate and completely ignoring me otherwise. A lady does not like being ignored.

In order to clear up any false beliefs or misconceptions emanating therefrom, I wish to state sincerely and emphatically my position. I believe that God created all men in his own image and that "God is no respecter of persons." (Chapter 10 Acts of the Apostles) As a lawyer I am trying to appeal to REASON rather than PREJUDICE and EMOTION. I am also appealing for justice. I sincerely believe in all of the principles expressed in my platform and the principles expressed in our great Constitution. Our U. S. Constitution was founded on Christian principles for the benefit of all men regardless of race, color or creed and there is no race, creed, or hatred in my platform. Georgia was one of the framers of our great Constitution. Legally — our Constitution means what the U. S. Supreme Court says it means.

American demagoguery aids communism. I have not changed my position. I think it is morally wrong and is a disgrace to the intelligence of our people for political campaigns to be conducted by race baiting tactics.

I want us to have REAL DEMOCRACY in Georgia. This can only be accomplished through UNITY under the Constitution of our great nation, with a re-evaluation of spiritual values. All men were created in HI Simage. Realizing this great fundamental TRUTH, and through unity of all of our people we can strike a deadly blow to communism in Georgia and throughout the world.

GRACE WILKEY THOMAS
Candidate for Governor

EDITOR'S NOTE: We carried a rewrite story from candidate Thomas' previous statement disclaiming that she was the anti-segregation candidate because we considered the statement news worthy since by inference she had made the question an issue in her campaign. We contend that segregation is not a bona-fide issue in the contest for governor. It is a legal issue and has been taken under the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Nothing pro nor con that any candidate says about segregation will have any great bearing on the ultimate disposition of the issue.

Georgia Woman Named To Run for Congress

Associated Press

Mrs. Iris Blitch

HOMERVILLE, Ga., Sept. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Iris Faircloth Blitch is the second woman to win a Democratic nomination for Congress in Georgia.

The 42-year-old wife of a Homerville druggist, Mrs. Blitch defeated young Representative W. M. Wheeler of the Eighth District whom she had charged with lack of party loyalty. She carried thirteen of her district's twenty counties in Wednesday's Democratic primary. Her popular vote was 25,729 in final unofficial returns. Mr. Wheeler received 24,343 votes and a third candidate, Wesley R. Wraggs, had 5,724

Mrs. Blitch is serving her second term as a State Senator and is one of the top leaders in the Herman Talmadge administration. She is Georgia's national Democratic commiteewoman and is one of the eight members of the Democratic National Committee's Executive Committee.

Georgia Confirms Talmadge's Dynasty

LIQUOR, racial segregation in schools, and the pardon racket were platform issues in Georgia's race for the governorship. The real issue, however, was the TALMADGE machine, and it won.

Although three of the nine candidates in the field were "TALMADGE men"—meaning they have been closely associated with Governor HERMAN TALMADGE, only one had the real TALMADGE blessing. He was MARVIN GRIFFIN. His easy win promotes him from Lieutenant Governor to Governor.

Furthermore it seems to indicate that Georgians will vote in November for a constitutional amendment permitting abolition of the public school system, if necessary, to maintain racial segregation. TALMADGE is senior on the idea and the Georgia General Assembly already has approved it, just as Mississippi's did this week, and as Alabama's is in the process of doing.

GRIFFIN was not the only one of eight Georgia candidates flatly endorsing the TALMADGE plan. The ninth, Mrs. GRACE THOMAS, campaigned on a vow to uphold the United States Constitution—meaning that she would work toward desegregation—and nobody ever thought she had a chance. One odd aspect of the latter days of the race was that while the eight segregation candidates were trying to outdo each other on this issue, *The Atlantic Journal*, supporting Speaker of the House FRED HAND, raised the question whether GRIFFIN wasn't really a desegregationalist in disguise.

In a front page column signed *Piney Woods Pete*, *The Journal* remarked: "Of the segregation ruling, MARVIN wrote in his own newspaper (*The Bainbridge Post-Searchlight*): 'We will buck and raise sand and say we won't but in the end we will have to bend under.' And he's been waving the bloody shirt and hollering 'NIGGER, NIGGER' and in general bucking and raising sand just like he said . . ." This obviously did not impress the voters. Neither did charges that GRIFFIN, while executive secretary for Governor ED RIVERS, had dealt out improper pardons or that he was a great friend of a man described as Georgia's liquor czar.

The name of TALMADGE has flared big and important in Georgia politics ever since 1927, when HERMAN's father, the late EUGENE TALMADGE, took office as secretary of agriculture. Cultivating the rural voters he later called his "wool hat boys" he built up a powerful following in the country counties which, under Georgia's peculiar county unit system, can be counted on to elect a Governor. He ran for that office and won in 1933. He was reelected two years later.

Then he had a losing streak, failing two attempts at the U.S. Senate. His 1940 comeback, however, re-established the TALMADGE legend—a combination of political cunning and high-handedness. He lost again in 1942—this time to ELLIS ARNALL—but had the satisfaction of winning once more in 1946, dying before his inauguration.

Lieut. Governor M. E. THOMPSON (one of those who lost to GRIFFIN this week) claimed the office, but young HERMAN did too—maintaining he had been "elected" by the legislature. By changing the locks in the capital one night, HERMAN's crowd got control of the executive offices but the State Supreme Court frowned on the proceeding and HERMAN withdrew—not for good. He entered the 1948 primary and won hands down.

MARVIN GRIFFIN may not resort to using troops to get his way with fractious officials, as the elder TALMADGE sometimes did, or to changing locks as the younger did, but the segregation issue will furnish fuel to keep his administration hot. And Georgia politics being what they are, it is a safe bet that the TALMADGE name has not faded from the map, and that the TALMADGE machine has now become a dynasty.

A Seal of Approval For the Bond Issue

DIRECTORS of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce are successful businessmen. They know a sound investment when they see one and have no more taste for extravagance with public money than with their own.

So it is that their unanimous endorsement of the $7,500,000 city bond issue for a garbage incineration plant and for street improvements constitutes a certificate of worth. Mayor BROADDUS, himself a former director of the Chamber of Commerce, outlined his plan to the board members. It provides $2,280,000 for top priority street improvements, $3,500,000 for an incineration plant, and $1,720,000 for additional street improvements—a sort of reserve in event federal matching funds become available.

Louisville's sinking fund has assured income enough to retire the bond issue without new taxes. The chamber's taxation committee attested that the issue "is well within the financial capacity of the city." Louisville citizens could ask for no better assurance that the bond issue deserves their votes.

GRIFFIN CARRIES GEORGIA PRIMARY

Talmadge Protege, Adherent of 'White Supremacy,' Wins Over 8 for Governorship

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 9—Lieut. Gov. Marvin Griffin today won the Democratic nomination to succeed Gov. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia on the basis of almost completed returns from yesterday's primary election.

Mr. Griffin swept to an easy victory in a field of nine candidates for the four-year term. In this one-party state, the winner in the Democratic primary is assured of victory in the subsequent general election.

Governor Talmadge, whose term expires next January, could not seek a successive term under Georgia's statutes.

Political circles considered the primary result a powerful demonstration of the strength and efficiency of the organization headed by Mr. Talmadge. Many held that the voting pattern showed that the Governor's forces possessed a cohesion unsurpassed in the state's political history.

Also, political leaders emphasized the significance of the Talmadge organizational strength relative to any plans that the Governor might have in 1956 to seek the United States Senate seat now held by Walter George, the state's senior member of Congress.

Unofficial returns from 1,616 of the state's 1,825 voting precincts indicated a popular vote of 201,164 for Mr. Griffin. This put him in the lead in counties that carried a total of 298 unit votes. To win the primary a contestant required 206 county unit votes out of the total of 410.

Mr. Griffin's closest contender M. E. Thompson, former Acting Governor, an arch political foe of Mr. Talmadge had 135,148 popular votes, or 56 unit votes.

None of the other seven candidates was a factor in the final stages of the contest.

Under Georgia's county unit system, each of the 159 counties has either two, four or six unit votes, depending on its population.

While Governor Talmadge did not publicly support any candidate, it was tacitly understood throughout the campaign that he was giving behind-the-scenes aid to Mr. Griffin, an avowed adherent of Mr. Talmadge's pledge to maintain "white supremacy" and particularly to keep racial segregation in Georgia's public schools.

Mr. Griffin is 47 years old, and a veteran of Army service in the Pacific theater in World War II. He has held many political offices in the state and is publisher of a weekly newspaper in Bainbridge.

The election brought to the forefront of the anti-Talmadge forces a new statewide political personality in State Representative Charles Gowen of Brunswick. He rand fifth in the gubernatorial contest but his scholarly presentation of campaign issues was much discussed.

Another new political figure was Ernest Vandiver, who easily won the nomination to succeed Mr. Griffin as Lieutenant Governor. A former Air Force pilot, 36, Mr. Vandiver is a close personal friend of Governor Talmadge, and his wife is the niece of Senator Richard B. Russell, the most influential politician in the state.

Senator Russell and seven of Georgia's ten Representatives were unopposed in the primary. Representative James C. Davis of the Fifth Congressional District defeated Morris Abram, Atlanta lawyer and prominent Southern liberal, and John J. Flynt, a lawyer from Griffin, bested two opponents in the bid to represent the Fourth Congressional District, a post left vacant by the death of A. Sidney Camp.

Mrs. Iris Blitch, National Democratic Committeewoman, wife of a Homerville durggist, won nomination to represent the Eighth district.

GEORGIA PRIMARY TESTS RACE ISSUE

Voters Select a Successor to Talmadge—Governor's Political Sway at Stake

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8—Georgia voters went to the polls today to select a Democratic nominee to succeed Gov. Herman E. Talmadge, the South's foremost spokesman of "white supremacy."

An estimated 500,000 to 600,000 ballots were expected to be cast. In this one-party state, the winner in the Democratic primary

primary is assured of victory in the subsequent general election.

The contest attained broad regional interest in the closing days of the campaign when it became apparent that the powerful political forces led by Governor Talmadge and welded in part by rigid opposition to removal of traditional race barriers were facing a major test for continued state-wide control.

Nine candidates bid for the opportunity to take over the state's administrative reins at the expiration of Governor Talmadge's four-year term next January. Under state law, the Governor cannot hold office for successive terms.

Political circles were generally agreed that on the eve of the election the two front-running candidates appeared to be Lieut Gov. Marvin Griffin, a close Talmadge associate and supporter and a former Acting Governor, M. E. Thompson, a political foe of the incumbent Governor.

Tom Linder, Commissioner of Agriculture, was credited with making great strides among voters in the last two weeks. His rural voting strength, many believed, could either win him the nomination in a last-minute spurt or force Mr. Griffin and Mr. Thompson into a run-off election on Sept. 22.

Mr. Linder is identified as a member of the Talmadge camp, mainly because he has a hard core of followers who adhered for many years to the leadership of Eugene Talmadge, father of Herman. In the current race, however, Mr. Linder has attacked vigorously the record of Herman Talmadge as Governor.

Governor Talmade has not publicly endorsed any candidate, but it is widely understood that he is giving behind-the-scenes aid to Mr. Griffin.

From these developments there stemmed the possibility that the Talmadge administration, one of the richest and most powerful in Georgia history, might lose political control of the Governorship and its political patronage.

Such results, many political circles asserted, would create serious problems for any plans Governor Talmadge might have to seek in 1956 the seat in the United States Senate now held by Walter George.

Another interesting aspect was the racial segregation picture, particularly with regard to Mr. Talmadge's personal role in expressing opposition to the Supreme Court's decision of last May 17 banning public school segregation laws.

Governor Talmadge has said repeatedly that Georgia would never accept any measure of racial integration in public schools. He has asserted that a departure from segregation customs would result in "bloodshed" and that Georgia would boycott the Supreme Court hearing this fall on proposals for implementing the desegregation ruling.

Eight of the nine candidates have promised to maintain public school racial segregation. Mrs. Grace W. Thomas, an Atlanta lawyer and Sunday school teacher, has urged compliance with the court edict, but she is believed to have no chance in the race.

However, many Georgians assert that election of a "non-Talmadge" nominee, while not resulting in any move toward compliance with the court decision, possibly could produce a softer official line and permit church and educational groups to be heard on the matter in a different atmosphere.

Other leading candidates are Fred Hand, Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, and State Representative Charles Gowen. Three other candidates, who are not believed to have a chance, are Edmund F. Barfield of Atlanta, Ben Garland of Jackson, and Arthur H. Neeson of Gwinnett County.

To win the first primary, a contestant must get at least 208 of the State's 410 county unit votes. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has either two, four or six unit votes, depending on the size of its population.

Senator Richard B. Russell and seven of Georgia's ten Representatives are unopposed in the primary. There is widespread interest here in the effort of Morris Abram, prominent Southern liberal, to unseat conservative Representative James C. Davis of the Fifth Congressional District, which embraces Atlanta and two neighboring counties.

Griffin Hits Thompson On College Segregation

By CHARLES POU
Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 4—Candidate Marvin Griffin, making two big efforts Saturday to win possibly key voters here in north Georgia, predicted Negroes will enter Georgia colleges within a year if M. E. Thompson is elected.

He threw out that assertion here, in a section where Mr. Thompson's supporters claim great strength, and earlier in Cartersville had this to say:

"I'm going to see to it that the Highway Department builds you some roads in north Georgia. I don't believe you have had your share, but I am going to see that you get them."

MR. GRIFFIN, observing his 47th birthday Saturday, began the week in north Georgia and came back to it for his final Saturday rally. He has touched all sections of the state in the meantime.

He started the week mainly talking about Tom Linder, but concluded it with mention of only one opponent—Mr. Thompson—as he went after both north Georgia and the former acting governor.

But he did make an unnamed reference to Mr. Linder in Gainesville, where he talked to a big crowd at the local park. He said one candidate keeps talking about "fodder-pulling."

His voice rising, he added: "Where I come from it's too late to pull the fodder. We're going to shell the corn next Wednesday—and we ain't got time to shuck nubbins."

That was his only departure from Mr. Thompson.

"I say to you with candor, that if M. E. Thompson is elected governor . . . Negro students will be matriculated at the University of Georgia, and Georgia Tech and other colleges in the university system before next year ends," he declared.

He once more said he personally stands ready to use the state patrol and National Guard to keep classrooms segregated.

And he again declared he is the only candidate who is supporting Gov. Talmadge's "private school" plan amendment. "Those of us who are determined to keep our classrooms separate know that this amendment is our best and only insurance," he said.

"Those who seek to destroy segregation want to hog-tie our General Assembly, but Marvin Griffin is in favor of giving our legislators full authority to protect your interests."

* * *

DISMISSING his other opponents as winners of "possibly seven or eight, or at the most 10 counties," he hurled these charges at Mr. Thompson:

1. That he was "brain-washed" by the Rosenwald Foundation. "I am mad at them," he said. "They took M. E. Thompson, a Georgia boy, and brain-washed him and sent him back here an ultra liberal to change the Georgia way of life."

2. That he is financed by "two big, juicy contractors" and has entered into "a deal" with contractors to junk county road building contracts.

3. That Mr. Thompson is not for segregation. "If he were," said the candidate, "the NAACP newspaper in Atlanta, the Atlanta Daily World, would not have endorsed him three times in a row.

4. That he is promising the same state jobs to different people. Mr. Griffin said in Waynesboro Friday that he personally has not done any job promising.

"M. E. has already promised eight men that he would name them revenue commissioner," said Mr. Griffin, "and every sergeant in the state patrol is going to be director."

Predicting a win on the first ballot, he said a recent poll of justices of the peace showing him ahead in 75 counties was a good indication of it. But he almost doubled the number of counties allotted him by the poll, declaring, "We are confident of a first-ballot victory of 131 counties on election day."

Quits Georgia Council Race After Threats

OCILLA, Ga. — Ernest Davis, a local contractor, canceled his bid for a post on the city council of this South Georgia town following a night of terror.

Davis told reporters last week he entered the race after consulting white officials and citizens who told him they had no objections.

Around midnight of the day he filed, Davis said two men in a police car, one dressed in a patrolman's uniform, visited his house and ordered him and his brother, Curtis, to get into the car.

Davis said they got into the back seat and "the man in uniform told him things had gone far as they could go, threatening to kill the candidate if he went to hell for it.

Davis said the uniformed man pulled out a pistol and fired in the back seat, "the bullet went between me and my brother."

Curtis jumped out of the car and ran across a field, Davis said. After that the driver of the car scuffled with the uniformed man for the pistol and told Davis to get out and go into the house, Davis said.

He said the automobile continually drove back and forth in front of the house all night.

Davis is a veteran of World War II. Five of his brothers have served in the armed forces. He operates a dry cleaning plant in addition to being a contractor.

Staff Photo—Hugh Stova

FIVE OF SIX CANDIDATES DROP NAMES INTO THE POLITICAL HAT

From Left, M. E. Thompson, Fred Hand, Charles Gowen, Ben Garland, Marvin Griffin

5 Candidates Trade Licks On Segregation and Unit

By DERICK DANIELS

Two gubernatorial candidates Wednesday night attacked the record of former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson as five of the six men in the race met before the television cameras. The attacks were launched by Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin and House Speaker Fred Hand.

Thompson, also on the WSB-TV Press Gallery said the time was too short for discussion of a program or campaign issues and made no reference to his opponents.

The candidates reiterated their stands against mixing races in Georgia schools.

Hand, in the first attack on Thompson, said:

" . . . Thompson, contrary to his repeated promise to the people . . . is the man who vetoed the white primary in 1946. In 1947 he promised the county unit system would be written into the Georgia Constitution, and then turned around and wrote in his personal newspaper in May, 1951:

"'This county unit system in general elections and primaries is wrong.' "

Hand went on: "I say nobody knows what M. E. Thompson is for or what he is against."

Hand also turned a few scathing phrases in the direction of Griffin. He said:

"Our lieutenant governor has spewed fire and brimstone . . . declaring that he will maintain segregation regardless of the Supreme Court decision. He is also the same man who on Sept. 14, 1950, wrote in his newspaper, the Bainbridge Post-Searchlight: 'Georgia will have to abide by decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. We will buck and raise sand and say we won't, but in the end, we will have to bend under.' "

Griffin charged that "the Atlanta press" has attempted to play down and minimize the two uppermost issues, which, he said, are segregation of schools and the county unit system.

"NEGRO VOTE"

Griffin in his attack on candidate Thompson said he received the Negro bloc vote in 1946, 1948, 1950 and "is scheming the best he can" to get it Sept. 8. The lieutenant governor also touched on Thompson's veto of the white primary "with no explanation" and attributed to Thompson a statement to the effect that the county unit system is "wrong."

Thompson, who outlined his campaign itinerary to the TV audience and called for volunteer campaigners, touched only for a moment on the segregation question. He said:

"On Friday I will present a definite plan for the protection of segregated schools to the Georgia Education Commission."

GOWEN PLAN

Candidate Charles Gowen of Glynn County repeated his plan for maintaining segregated schools and his disapproval of Gov. Talmadge's private school plan which, he said, "would deprive our children and grandchildren of an adequate education."

In answer to a question by Constitution Political Editor M. L. St. John, Gowen said he would not allow "deadwood" employes of the state to hide behind the merit system. He said this "deadwood" would be cleared out to save money which would be applied to teachers' salaries.

He added that he would respect the merit system as protection for necessary employes. Gowen also said he would "end chiseling and tax dodging" and reduce overhead in the state executive department if he is elected. "It is unfair," he said, "for a favored few not to pay taxes."

"WHISKY CROWD"

Lashing out at the "whisky crowd," candidate Ben Garland said, "If the people of Georgia want to close every liquor store in the state and return to democracy as far as the liquor problem is concerned, I am their man."

He charged that 27 wet counties now impose their will upon the 132 other counties.

Garland again put forward his proposal to give the veterans of World War II and the Korean War a $40,000,000 bonus to be financed over a 10-year period.

Garland said he favors a loan shark law with "teeth," liberalization of workmen's compensation and an adequate program of education to eliminate shanty schools and provide better teacher pay. He said he favors the doctrine of separate but equal school facilities for the races.

He favors application of the sales tax on the wholesale level, Garland said, adding that such a plan would increase state revenue $25,000,000 a year.

The sixth announced candidate, Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, declined an invitation to appear on the program.

Ralph McGill, editor of The Constitution, was moderator of the 30-minute panel discussion where each candidate was allotted three minutes for a statement. One question was put to each candidate by M. L. St. John.

Gowen Says Ellis Arnall Will Influence Ex-Gov. Thompson

Charges that Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson would be a "peppet of ex-governors" and has the "support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" have enlivened the gubernatorial race as it moved down to the wire of that September 8 primary.

Charlie Gowen said at Sandersville that Georgians shouldn't be fooled into electing a governor who will be a puppet of ex-governors Mr. Thompson he accused, would let former governor Ellis Arnall and former governor Ed. Rivers influence his (Thompson's) administration.

Candidate Fred Hand offered a supposed NAACP endorsement of Thompson by producing a letter from H. D. Thomas, a businessman of Thomasville.

Hand cited the letter as "proof" of the support of Thompson by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which he said was instructing Thomasville Negroes on how to vote.

The letter he showed — a photostatic reproduction carried no designation of any organization but was signed "H. D. Thomas, group leader."

Gubernatorial candidate Marvin Griffin shaved the nine-man gubernatorial field down to himself and Former Acting Governor M. E. Thompson and insisted that votes for splinter candidates were being thrown away and stood on his pledge to maintain segregation and the county unit system.

Griffin hammered away at the thesis that "If you want a governor who is opposed to segregation, the county unit and is subserviant to the NAACP then, to vote for M. E. Thompson.

"If you want Thompson," Griffin cried, "vote for him. That's your privilege. But don't beat around the bush and waste your votes on Tom Linder and these splinter candidates."

Griffin supporters said Revenue Commissioner Charles D. Redwine may be the next prominent political figure to endorse the lieutenant governor. Dixon Oxford, a member of the State Highway Board, came out for Mr. Griffin this week after a lengthy conference with Governor Herman Talmadge.

Tom Linder told listeners that "It is too late for any official or anybody else to endorse a candidate for governor, but the time is just right for fodder pulling."

Referring to an Effingham caucus to merger Linder, Griffin and Hand votes to beat Thompson, he said "it won't happen. Oil and water don't mix."

34a(2) 1954

Thompson, Hand Backer Made Deal, Griffin Says

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Political Editor

SWAINSBORO, Aug. 24—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin Tuesday charged that Speaker pro tem George Smith of Swainsboro, although helping to manage Fred Hand's gubernatorial campaign, has "made a deal" with gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson for the post of House speaker.

Addressing a crowd in Smith's home town, Griffin said:

"George Smith is my friend, and I am not coming into his home town and attack the honesty or his integrity or his standing in the community.

"But I do say this: he and Roy Harris have made themselves a deal. Although they are managing Fred Hand's campaign, they have a clear understanding with M. E. Thompson."

Then, Griffin added:

ROY HARRIS

"Only a few months ago, M. E. Thompson and George Smith left Swainsboro to go to Augusta to see Roy Harris and work out the deal. I would not object to George being speaker of the House, but he cannot get it by backing Fred in the daytime and M. E. at night."

Asked by a reporter later if he was specifically charging Smith had made a deal for the House speakership, Griffin replied: "Yes."

He predicted Harris will stick to Hand until "the last bean is gone in the commissary" and "then he will rush to Thompson."

Griffin turned his guns on the Atlanta newspapers for their current attack on candidate Thompson—attacks which Griffin contends are for the purpose of confusing the people.

"The Atlanta papers backed Thompson in 1948 and again in 1950," Griffin said. "The stuff they are getting mad with him about now occurred before the 1950 election. Thompson has not had any public record since the Atlanta papers supported him in 1950. They are just trying to confuse people by subterfuge."

PROTECT SEGREGATION

He predicted Georgians will not be "bull-dozed" and forecast they will elect him on the first ballot to protect segregation.

Tuesday night, Griffin spoke at Sylvania.

He promised to open a factory to be operated by the physically handicapped so they can support themselves. It would be patterned after the Georgia Factory for the Blind.

At Sylvania Griffin was introduced by Rep. Colbert Hawkins. Hawkins praised the lieutenant governor as a fair and impartial presiding officer.

Griffin Lays Side Deal to Hand Man

Marvin Griffin Tuesday fired a new charge at the Fred Hand political campaign when he charged that House Speaker pro tem George Smith, assisting in the Hand campaign, has made a side deal with M. E. Thompson.

Griffin Out, Hand Says As He Assails Thompson

By DERICK DANIELS
Constitution Staff Writer

GRIFFIN, Aug. 24—Fred Hand, engineering his campaign train south Tuesday, blew a full-whistle warning to voters along the wayside to stop, look and listen for a candidate "who will not besmirch the good record of Georgia."

Attempting to shunt Marvin Griffin onto a siding in the governor's race at the first political whistlestop on the track south, Hand told a radio audience:

"Now we've got to attend to Mr. M. E. Thompson."

CHARGES MADE

Shoveling coal into the boiler, he charged that Thompson during his tenure as acting governor "let a notorious racketeer sell millions of dollars worth of liquor in dry counties."

Hand made the accusation that Thompson's highway contracts were "shady."

Later in the day in two television appearances in Macon, Hand charged that Thompson and Griffin were sending rumormongers across the state to confuse the voters.

But, Hand said, "the people are fast finding out the truth and rallying to my cause."

Hand repeated his ridicule of Griffin's plan to maintain school segregation by increasing school boards to 100 members and by barring out-of-state students for one year. He challenged Griffin to explain how such a plan could preserve segregation, and said Griffin is "ashamed" to talk further about the plan.

He promised the voters a trade four years of consecrated service in return for your time and effort in the remainder of the campaign.

SAYS GRIFFIN OUT

Griffin is out, Hand said, because his stand as Ed Rivers' "faithful lackey caught up with him." He said the people had forgotten and had to be reminded that Griffin "issued all those hundreds of pardons to criminals all over Georgia and that he pardoned himself."

Smith denied the charge in Atlanta and called Griffin an "unscrupulous liar." He said he was supporting Hand "without reservation."

Tom Linder, meanwhile, proposed legislation which would control meetings of the NAACP and other "organizations outside the state" which he said incited racial problems and Charlie Gowen inserted a new plank in his platform, pledging to restock Georgia fishing streams if elected.

NEED BUSINESSMAN

In Griffin, House Speaker Fred Hand told an audience that a "safe and sane" businessman was needed to give the industrialists and investors confidence in the state. He said they would not trust a state which had for its governor a man who was mixed up in pardon or liquor rackets.

M. E. Thompson, ignoring barbs thrown at him by Griffin and Hand, reiterated his pledge to maintain separate schools and oppose toll road legislation.

LIAR

Griffin made his charge against Smith while addressing a group in Smith's home town of Swainsboro. He said Smith was a "friend" but that he made a deal with Thompson to become House Speaker in the event Thompson is elected. "He can't get it by backing Fred in the daytime and M. E. at night," Griffin said.

Smith, contacted in Atlanta, said:

"Marvin Griffin is an unscrupulous liar. Fred Hand has been my friend for over 10 years and the people of my county know that I am supporting him without reservation because I know him to be the best qualified man in the race."

Hand told his Griffin listeners during a radio speech that industry and investors must be guaranteed that they will have a government they can trust and one which will be stable. He said they would not have any trust in the state if they elected a governor who "has a reputation of being mixed up in a pardon racket" or who "operated a liquor racket when he was in office."

Speaking in Rome and Carrollton, Linder said Georgia's school troubles were not originated by white or colored people in Georgia but from outside the state. He named the NAACP as one of the organizations and proposed a law which would prevent such organizations from holding meetings without a permit from the governor.

Charlie Gowen Thursday plans to take his Talkathon to Macon for a 15-hour session of chatting with voters and answering questions. Hand announced he will address a rally at Warner Robins Thursday at 8:15 p.m. and Linder will appear on a program in Dillard with all candidates for agriculture commissioner Wednesday.

Gowen bore down on his alle-

Mrs. Thomas Hits "Anti Segregation" Label

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson cited the migration of Georgia farm families to urban centers as a key plank in his platform as he continued to bring home the dominant issues of the campaign while ignoring the frantic mud-slinging of his opponents.

Thompson insists that declining farm population in the small rural counties of the state jeopardized their existence and measures should be placed before the Legislature which would make rural life more attractive and guarantee the farmer an income in keeping with that obtained by industrial workers in metropolitan centers.

He said Georgia's most pressing need is for small industry to locate

Mrs. Grace Thomas expressed resentment in an Atlanta newspaper on being dubbed the "anti-segregation candidate."

Mrs. Thomas wrote: "I am not offering on a platform of segregation or anti-segregation. I have clearly stated, in writing and orally, that:

(a) The Constitution of the United States must be upheld inviolable maintain law and order.

(b) That each branch of the government must be respected.

CITES MIGRATION

The First Big Test Of Our Political Intelligence

We started out with this campaign to show and prove to our people that segregation was not and could not be an issue in this gubernatorial contest. We held, along with other reasonable thinkers, that it was a legal question and had been accordingly dealt with by the constituted court whose business and function in government were to interpret and say what the law is and what the law is not. Therefore, it had no place on a campaign stump, although the strategists who set up this campaign, sought skillfully and unceasingly to make it so.

It has been seen in the public press and heard over radio and TV, that many people are still confused and are led to think that they are voting for or against segregation, when such is not the case.

Georgians have no excuse for being misled by these strategists, who know that the real issue is just what it was in 1948 and 1950. It is to beat the candidate who exploits — racial prejudice.

Up in our sister state, Tennessee, segregation was hardly mentioned. In the governor's race there it was so negligibly injected, that few people heard about it and the candidate who attempted its use got only some 14 thousand votes, to his opponent's some three hundred thousands. This strange ratio shows just where the people in Tennessee stood and how they felt about a legal issue attempting the province of a political contest. They have shown conclusively that race-baiting does not pay off up in Tennessee and thereby set an example for all future candidates, that if they would have the suffrage of those bold scions of the coon-cap, they must come by the way of real issues. That is as it should be.

The people of Georgia are met with the same opportunity.

For the record's sake, be it stated here, that had former Governor Thompson gone before the commission setting up this condition, he would not have had a ghost of a chance in this great race that he is avowedly leading today. In spite of the position he took, which hardly had an option, his record in the governorship and his broad spirit have made him a terror to those who mean to ride in on a program of intolerance and race-baiting. Those who noted the position in which the candidates were thrust, now see clearly that the whole thing was a political trick, meant for the elimination of the former governor in this gubernatorial campaign. The people will not fall for the trick and their sympathy goes out for those who had to come into this situation in which it took fire to fight fire.

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin has drawn the racial line. He reserved for himself among the various candidates, preference in who would be the most severe in a crisis which requires sanity and serious thinking and planning.

Here is our real test of our political intelligence. We will show now by our votes, whether race-bating still pays off in a political campaign. If we stand this test, we will, like our sister Tennessee, write off one of the most destructible menaces that ever confronted the people of this state.

in the state's rural areas and provide job for persons being driven off farms by declining farm prices and mechanization.

He said his administration would work to locate new industries throughout the state.

TALMADGE SUPPORT

Meanwhile, Gov. Herman Talmadge put his faction behind Marvin Griffin by accusing Fred Hand of lying.

Talmadge stepped into the feud between Hand and Griffin, his legislative leaders for the past six years, after Hand said the pardon granted Griffin in 1941 was temporarily removed from records in the governor's office.

Talmadge, in support of Griffin, said, "whoever says the record in the Executive Department, has been tampered with or removed or anything else is lying."

Talmadge's blast at Hand, plus his recent statement that he has complete trust in Griffin, makes it clear that he wants Griffin who is on record as warning "White votes only."

Some political observers believe Talmadge will eventually stump for Griffin, citing a precedent set by the late Eugene Talmadge, who campaigned for Charlie Redwine when Redwine attempted to succeed him in 1936.

While Talmadge was entering the fray on behalf of Griffin, Fred Hand put in a bid for Talmadge and anti-Talmadge votes by asking for votes "on both side the fence."

Hand said: "Georgians are tired of this political feuding. And this present race offers them their first opportunity in a quarter of a century to end it."

Charlie Gowen stepped up the pace of his campaign by stating "voters are tired of hearing political orations about segregation. If the politicians will leave us alone, we can keep segregation in our schools without any trouble."

Thompson meanwhile picked up more editorial support. The Macon Teleraph said in anouncing support for him: "Without any prior commitment. The Telegraph has during the first half of this campaign studied and analyzed the type of race each candidate is offering for administration of state affairs. The principles he has espoused and the record he has made in previous public service...has carefully, analytically and objectively and without haste come to the conclusion it is...'Melvin Thompson.'"

Borders, Pinkston, Other Top Leaders Back M. E. Thompson

Two top churchmen, along with three other Negro civic and political leaders, have come out with open endorsement of M. E. Thompson for the governorship.

In an open letter to the Negro voters of Georgia, Rev. William Holmes Borders, head of the Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational convention and Rev. L. A. Pinkston, vice president of the National Baptist Convention, threw their support to M. E. Thompson for governor here this week.

In addition to Rev. Borders and Rev. Pinkston, Attorney A. T. Walden, President of the Georgia Association of citizens Democratic Clubs; Rev. [illegible] George, president of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union and Walter "chief" Aiken, president of the Fulton County Citizens Democratic Club, endorsed the former acting governor.

The churchmen, civic and business leaders said in a written endorsement:

"As we approach the Democratic Primary September 8th, we felt that a statement should be made concerning the candidates, and the one candidate for governor, who in our opinion would serve the best interest of all the people of the state of Georgia."

The leaders went on to say that there has been much confusion in this primary election and that many attempts have been made to divide the vote. They charged that the issues in this campaign is the same as it was in 1948 and 1950, the days during which "race-baiting candidates," defeat churchmen and leaders added:

The churchmen made an excellent record while acting governor in a great political sacrifice, vetoed the so-called "White Primary Bill. This was a bill which was aimed at circumventing the Supreme Court decision, giving Negroes the right to vote in the Democratic Primary."

The leaders further that M. E. Thompson has generally conducted a campaign of high order and has not injected the race issue per se.

"We are therefore, asking the Negro voters to support M. E. Thompson, as the one candidate who has a chance of winning and who is opposed to race baiting politics," they added.

Flynt, Wheeler Pledge No Appeal On Racial Basis

John J. Flynt, candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, has signed the League of Women Voters tolerance pledge to refrain from appealing to racial or religious prejudice in his campaign.

William M. (Don) Wheeler, candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, also wired the League that he would be "happy to sign the pledge."

The pledge is designed to "obtain greater dignity and morality in Georgia's political campaign."

Dr. L. M. Huff, who is a candidate for Public Service Commissioner, has signed the pledge. It was erroneously reported in Wednesday's Constitution that he had not signed it.

34a(2) 1954

GEORGIA

MacRae, Lowe Quit Contests As Campaign Deadline Nears

A down-to-wire mass meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church tonight at 8 o'clock will climax a series of mass meetings sponsored under the auspices of the Fulton Citizens Democratic Club. Attention will be directed towards county, state and congressional races at this wrap-up voter get-together

Voters who attend the rally at Wheat Street Church tonight will hear the real meaning for the withdrawals of two candidates in the current election. Announcing their withdrawals yesterday were William C. MacRae, running for DeKalb County Commissioner and Wyman C. Lowe, a candidate for Congress.

Area voters will have their last opportunity to hear and see the candidates state their platforms before tomorrow's all important elections which will have direct bearing on Georgia's future for the next four years.

Walter H. (Chief) Aiken, president of the Fulton Citizens Democratic Club, will preside at tonight's meeting. A similar rally under the sponsorship of the Fulton County Organizing Committee will be in progress at Big Bethel A. M. E. Church.

LEADERS EXPECTED

A number of Atlanta's outstanding leaders will be in the forefront of the election eve rally at Wheat Street. In addition to Mr. Aiken on the platform and in the auidence will be Atty. Austin T. Walden, Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, Dr. William Holmes Borders, Dr. Benjamin Joseph Johnson, Rev. D. T. George, Rev. W. M. Jackson, C. A. Scott, Dr. L. A. Pinkston, Atty. J. C. Daugherty, Rev. R. B. Shorts and J. W. Dobbs and other key citizens.

An announcement will be made as to the approval of candidates will be made at this final rally. This information will be for the enlightment of citizens as they go to the polls Wednesday.

Leaders point out the issues are the same in the gubernatorial race as it was in '48 and '50 when the Negro vote concentrated against race and those who would exploit the race for selfish purposes.

Atty. D. L. Hollowell will preside at the voter rally at Big Bethel. Last night Charlie Gowen appeared under the auspices of the State Oranizing Committee at West Hunter Baptist Church, Rev. A. F. Fisher, pastor.

This was the first time that a gubernatorial candidate has appeared at a city-wide mass meeting for Negro voters. He stated that he welcomed the support of Negroes as citizens as he will be governor of all the people of Georgia without special commitments to anyone.

He is also scheduled to appear at the Big Bethel meeting tonight.

John Wesley Dobbs sponsored a rally at Big Bethel AME Church where a plea was made for the support of Mrs. Grace Thomas.

He told those present to vote the way they think as they have a right to do so, then stated that in the gubernatorial race, he will cast his vote for Mrs. Grace Wilkey Thomas.

"She is the only candidate in the race who has said she will uphold the United States Constitution," he declared.

LEAGUE ENDORSEMENT

The Atlanta Negro Voters League has endorsed Former Acting Gov. Melvin E. Thompson and tonight a last minute appeal in his behalf will be made. Simply put, the Fulton County Democratic Club says the prime issue is that of opposition to the reactionary Talmadge regime.

M. E. Thompson, the League points out is the only candidate that can beat the machine. and remove race baiting, inflamatory pronouncements and vitrolic anti-Negro utterances from future campaigns.

The cleavage in the Talmadge ranks, according to spokesmen has been demonstrated by the three Talmadge faction candidates—Fred Hand, Tom Linder and Marvin Griffin—in the race.

A united vote in favor of Thompson, they say ,would remove the race issue once and for all from state politics.

A million, two hundred thousand persons are eligible to vote in Wednesday's state and congressional elections and leaders emphasize that race vote solidarity will have an important bearing on the outcome.

Atlanta Negroes Seek 500,000 Signatures Against Candidate Attacking U. S. Supreme Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12 — A committee of 100 Atlanta Negroes have called on Georgians to repudiate any candidate for office who proposes to defy the Supreme Court segregation ruling or who uses appeal to racial prejudice.

The committee will try to get the signatures of 500,000 persons in support of its campaign before the Sept. 8 primary.

"Any candidate for public office who pledges himself to defy or evade the laws of the nation," the committee said, "is either dishonest or otherwise unworthy of the confidence of the people. For he must know that, if and when he is inducted into the office he is now seeking, he must take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. And the Constitution of the United States means what the Supreme Court of the United States says it means."

The committee which drew up the appeal is composed of Atlanta educators, churchmen, labor leaders and business people. Dr. L. D. Reddick, chief librarian at Atlanta University, is serving as coordinator for the group.

Mrs. Thomas Pledges Role For Negroes

Gubernatorial candidate Grace Wilkey Thomas told Atlanta Negro voters Monday night she plans to appoint Negroes to a biracial commission to help carry out the U.S. Supreme Court's decision against public school segregation.

Mrs. Thomas made the pledge in a campaign address at Friendship Baptist Church.

The candidate denied charges that she was "planted" in the race by Talmadge forces and termed a vote for her eight opponents "a choice among demagogues."

"There are enough good people in Georgia," she declared, "to assure my victory on Sept. 8."

Mrs. Thomas was introduced at the rally by Prof. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University.

Thompson Is Endorsed By Negro Voters League

The Atlanta Negro Voters League Monday night announced its endorsement of gubernatorial candidate M. E. Thompson.

The organization, which had backed Thompson in 1948 and 1950, voted 29 to 13 to again support him.

The league's endorsement of Thompson came two days after the State Organizing Committee, a new Negro organization, endorsed Charlie Gowen.

A. T. Walden and Rev. W. M. Jackson presided over the meeting. Rev. W. W. Weatherspool and C. A. Scott urged the endorsement of Thompson.

BLASTED AS FARCE

Immediately after the meeting, J. H. Calhoun, secretary of the league, said the "so-called endorsement of Thompson was a farce." Calhoun, who also is a leader in the State Organizing Committee, said the Atlanta Negro Voters' League is not participating in the election. He said even he and Jackson were not notified of the meeting until a few hours in advance. He charged that most of the 40 persons present were workers in Thompson's headquarters in the Walden building, or students brought in to pack the meeting.

SWAP CHARGES

Negro supporters of Gowen and Thompson swapped charges that large sums of money are being poured into the campaign to try to influence Negro votes.

J. M. Atkinson of Brunswick, leader of the State Organizing Committee and Gowen supporter, charged that money is being used to try to get Gowen supporters to switch.

He made this charge after Walden had declared that "someone" had turned over considerable sums of money to the newly formed State Organizing Committee.

Walden said the new organization represents less than 10 per cent of the Negroes Atkinson branded this "grossly untrue."

Race Between Himself, Thompson, Griffin Says

By KEN TURNER
Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

AMERICUS, Ga., Aug. 28—Gubernatorial candidate Marvin Griffin, again declaring the race is between him and M. E. Thompson, said votes for "splinters" candidates are "thrown away."

Addressing a large crowd here that braved a pre-rally cloudburst to gather in front of the Windsor Hotel, the lieutenant governor laid it on the line like this:

"If you want a governor who is opposed to segregation, the county unit system and is subservient to the NAACP, then vote for the former ex-acting governor M. E. Thompson.

"BUT IF YOU want a governor who will stand fast on the county unit system, preserve segregation and the Georgia way of life, Marvin Griffin is your man.

"If you want Thompson, vote for him. That's your privilege. But don't beat around the bush and waste your vote on Tom Linder and these splinter candidates."

The gubernatorial candidate confidently predicted a sweeping victory on Sept. 8. He declared: "We've got them on the run" and the big crowd gave a roar of approval.

He added: "The people of Georgia are going to elect a governor this time, not the professional politicians. We don't have a big slush fund like some of the other candidates. But we don't need one. You can't buy the people of Georgia."

* * *

THE HEAVY DOWNPOUR which threatened for a while to wash out the rally halted about 30 minutes before the meeting started officially. And just before Mr. Griffin began his campaign speech over a statewide radio hookup, the sun broke through.

Taking note of the size of the

crowd which braved the early downpour and a traffic jam to hear his speech, Mr. Griffin declared:

"This is evidence enough that Marvin Griffin's friends are not fair weather friends."

* * *

BEFORE COMING to Americus Mr. Griffin spoke at Thomaston in Upson County where he was presented with a $750 campaign contribution.

Motorcades were present here Saturday from more than a score of southwest Georgia counties. It was one of the best rallies of the campaign.

In both speeches Saturday the lieutenant governor made only brief references to the Atlanta newspapers which have been one of his principal targets throughout the campaign.

Mr. Griffin, while hammering home the importance of maintaining segregation, denied he was a "race hater" or "race baiter."

* * *

HE SAID during the present administration, of which he is a vital part, the colored people of Georgia have made more progress than at any time in history.

He said he wanted to continue this progress, but he warned it will not be done if the Negroes of Georgia listen to the NAACP agitators and insist on the ending of segregation.

As governor, Mr. Griffin pledged to conserve and develop Georgia's "great God-given natural resources"; to bring more industries to the state; to increase old-age pensions; to raise workmen's compensation disability benefits and to foster a great rural road-building program.

He charged that some selfish politicians "bottled up" a Senate-approved measure last year which would have given Georgia workers increased compensation benefits. He said if elected he would see that this crowd is not around the Capitol next year to bottle it up again.

* * *

THE CANDIDATE said he favors an adequate program of education for Georgia's schoolchildren, both white and Negro, but on a segregated basis. He chided M. E. Thompson for not talking about his record in office.

"I don't blame him, I'd be ashamed of it, too," Mr. Griffin declared.

These Wild Charges Should Stop!

(AN EDITORIAL)

We are gravely concerned by the wild but serious charges that "huge" sums of money are being spent in the Negro community to influence the votes of our racial group. This paper has operated in this community and tried to live up to the highest principles of honesty and integrity in the conduct of its news and editorial policies and we believe the people have trust in us. We make this statement without impugning the motives or integrity of anyone else. We can say that money has never influenced us. This paper nor its editor has ever accepted one penny of money in connection with any political position we have taken in our history. We believe this is true for every member of our staff and if any member ever violates this policy he will remain on our staff no longer than the moment we find that he has allowed himself to be corrupted with money.

We recognize the fact that money can be spent legitimately in connection with campaigns but we take the position that leaders should keep their hands clean from money in connection with their political leadership.

Last Saturday a so-called Organizing Committee issued a release of the endorsement of Candidate Charlie Gowen for governor. The truth is, this committee is largely made up of workers for Mr. Gowen. Their endorsement was an anti climax as no one in that group, to our knowledge, is for any candidate but Mr .Gowen. As a result of the Saturday announcement, the leaders of the Atlanta Negro Voters League had a special meeting of that group and endorsed Former Governor M. E. Thompson. Then the charges of money began to fly in the press.

In order to help clear the confusion, we are inviting the candidates to send to us a a sworn statement of the names and amounts that they are paying to Negro workers in their campaigns. We think the people are entitled to know the paid workers from those who are working because of their free and honest convictions. Paid workers are used in most campaigns from those for President on down the line.

We are making this suggestion in order that the people shall never permit the Negro voter to become a commercial pawn. We fought through the years for this precious right to vote for our people and we do not intend to see our people misled by the influence of money.

This is a critical hour for the Negro leadership. We see an attempt to smear the established organizations in an effort to supplant them by new organizations. We heard last fall that attempts would be made to effectively neutralize the Negro vote in this election. If certain people are opposed to the present leadership then there is a proper way to change it without being a party to a plan to split the Negro voters in this crucial gubernatorial election.

We hope all concerned will stop making baseless charges and be specific with the proof if they have it. If not then we think the charges should cease less the confidence of the people be impaired.

Thompson, Gowen Seek Negro Votes, Hand Says

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Staff Writer

AUGUSTA, Aug. 31—Gubernatorial candidates M. E. Thompson and Charlie Gowen have "lost the respect and support of the white people of Georgia," because they are fighting with each other to get the Negro vote, House Speaker Fred Hand declared here Tuesday night.

Hand's attack on Gowen and Thompson in a television program here came a few moments after Gowen had completed a 15-hour radio and television Talkathon in Augusta.

HITS STATEMENT

The House speaker also charged that the name of one of his own supporters in Augusta was falsely called out on Gowen's Talkathon as being a contributor to Gowen's campaign.

Earlier in the day, Hand blistered Thompson, Gowen and Marvin Griffin in a speech at Hartwell as he stumped for votes in northeast Georgia.

Hand also emphasized a statement he made Monday night that he does not believe Gov. Talmadge would "stab a friend in the back" by supporting another candidate.

"Gov. Talmadge has told me repeatedly that he is not supporting anyone," Hand said. "I do not believe Gov. Talmadge is a liar. He has told the press I would make a good governor, and that if he could appoint a governor he would appoint me.

"I have fought for his legislation, and I was standing by his side when the Legislature elected him governor at 2 o'clock in the morning," Hand continued.

"I am sure he would not stab me in the back."

LASHES STAFF

Lashing out at some Talmadge administration employes for working on state time in behalf of other candidates, however, Hand had this to say at Hartwell:

"Watch those state employes," he said. "See whose rallies they are attending and whose posters they are tacking up.

"If those employes are not needed in state government any more than that, I'm going to fire them when I am elected," he said.

RAPS PATROL

He specifically implied that the State Highway Patrol is taking part in political activity.

"In 25,000 miles of campaigning over Georgia, I haven't seen more than half a dozen State Patrol cars," he said. "Well, we've got some good men on the State Patrol, but I don't know what their instructions are. I'm going to see that the patrolmen are put back on the highways."

Hand warned his Hart County audience that his opponents are spending "hundreds of thousands of dollars" trying to create a bandwagon and "trying to set a clever trap to make you think the governor's race is only a choice between M. E. Thompson and Marvin Griffin.

MONEY SOURCE

"Where has this money come from? It has come from the highway contractors and the liquor crowd," he declared.

Hand ripped into Griffin's rural road-building authority plan as a "dangerous" scheme to create a second highway department that would not be subject to legislative control or state audits.

Asserting that Thompson had the support of the NAACP, Hand said: "You can't get that crowd's support except by making a trade. And the white folks of Georgia are going to eliminate M. E. Thompson in no uncertain manner on Sept. 8."

Chatham Negro Seeks Tax Post

SAVANNAH, June 7 (AP)—Apparently for the first time in local history, a Negro qualified Monday as candidate for public office.

Edward B. Law qualified as candidate for the office of Chatham County tax receiver in a special election.

Political experts pointed out that it is entirely probable that the four white candidates will divide the white vote, leaving the field clear for an easy victory by Law on the strength of the Negro vote.

GEORGIA NEWS

Nominate 2 Negroes at Gainesville

Two new positions on the Gainesville Board of Education will be created by an ordinance given first approval by the city commission Thursday and two Negro men have been nominated to new seats when the ordinance is given its final approval.

It will mark the first time that Negroes have been nominated for the school board in Gainesville. Named to the two proposed board seats are Dr. E. E. Butler, a physician, and R. S. Lowe Jr., manager of a motion picture theater here. Dr. Butler was nominated for a two-year term and Lowe for a one-year term.

The ordinance was introduced by Commissioner Charles Martin and seconded by Mayor R. M. Knickerbocker. Commissioner Perry Chapman went on record as opposing the naming of Negroes to fill the new positions.

Martin and Knickerbocker said the action was taken "in an effort to preserve the excellent relationship between the two races in Gainesville and comes after at least three requests from the Negro community during the past three years for representation on the City Board of Education."

Knickerbocker, who is a member of the school board, said the board members had unamiously agreed to accept either advisory representatives or appointed members from the Negro community.

Dr. Butler, a native of Macon, is a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta and received his medical training at Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn. Lowe is a native of Gainesville and is a graduate of Tuskeegee Institute in Alabama. He is president of the Men's Progressive Club in Gainesville and a veteran of 18 months overseas service during World War II.

Griffin Appeals For White Votes In Gov. Campaign

He wants to be governor, and he is making a bid only for the white vote in Georgia. Furthermore he openly accuses the Supreme Court of following the dictates of Walter White and "We shall not tolerate this vile and despicable tommyrot in Georgia."

This was the public appeal made by a public official yesterday as Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin qualified for the race, announcing, "I take my stand with the white people."

"It is plain," Griffin declared "that the United States Supreme Court is taking its views from Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who believes and says that the only answer to the segregation problem is to be found by intermarriage."

Laying out his program, Griffin promised "protect and preserve" school segregation and the county unit system if elected. Ironically, his entrance fee was paid by men who had served with him during World War II in the South Pacific, in an effort to rid the world of this same type of thinking.

Savannah Voters Face Dilemma In Election

SAVANNAH, Ga. — As Chatham county voters filed to the polls Tuesday to cast ballots in a special election, they found themselves caught in a dilemma — should they support a Negro candidate accused of being a puppet of the Reactionary Chatham County Democratic Committee, or a white candidate sponsored by the liberal Citizens' Committee of Savannah.

The controversy centered around Edward B. Law, 46, local businessman, one of the last to file as a candidate for the office of tax receiver.

The opposition hinted that Law was another Chatham County Democratic Committee candidate. The committee is said to be a reactionary faction of the Georgia Democratic party and operates with the blessings of Herman Talmadge, anti-Negro governor of Georgia.

It is charged also that over the years the CCDC has allowed underworld elements to operate unmolested in Savannah Negro neighborhoods in exchange for the Negro-vote. The CCDC is adamant about questions regarding the Negro.

One of Law's four opponents Marvin Heery, candidate of the Liberal Citizens Committee. The Committee is composed of a reform group of young men who won a surprise election for their one candidate for the legislature last year. The victory rocked the city bosses, accused by the Citizens' Committee of having racket tie-ins.

The Citizens' Committee declared in an advertisement placed in the Savannah Morning News on June 11 that Law is employed by the Ebony Finance and Loan company. Ebony's president, J. Q. Jefferson, the advertisement said, is a long-time CCDC Negro leader.

There are 44,710 registered voters in Chatham county — 9,386 are Negroes.

Law, a native of Savannah, was educated in the Savannah public schools and later Savannah State college, and was awarded the master degree in education at Boston university. He is also a graduate of the Chicago Business Institute.

He taught for a time in the Beaufort County, S. C. schools and later was principal of the Swainsboro Vocational and Training school. Law began his business career as an auditor for the Guaranty Life Insurance company and at present is manager of the Ebony Finance and Loan company. He is married and has one daughter, a student at the University of Michigan.

VOTE PLEAS CENTER ON SEGREGATION

Candidates Dispute Merits of Plans, Sincerity of Others

Segregation continued to hold the political spotlight Saturday as the state's gubernatorial candidates expressed wide differences as to which candidate may best be trusted to preserve it.

And Marvin Griffin, at a rally in Douglas, claimed the "NAACP crowd" sabotaged his loudspeaker system by disconnecting the wires from his amplifier. The candidate delivered his speech with voice-power alone.

Candidate Fred Hand told a Thomaston gathering that his opponents are "justly worried" about the showing Mr. Hand is making in the race.

* * *

"MY CAMPAIGN'S really rolling," he told a cheering political rally.

Candidate Tom Linder said in Hartwell that the end of the white race is the aim of the NAACP.

"They will not stop until they have broken down segregation at the marriage altar," Mr. Linder declared.

In Tifton, M. E. Thompson added a new plank to his platform, proposing development of a long-range water conservation program.

Speaking in drought-parched country, he said one of his first official acts as governor would be the promotion of a water shed authority for the state.

* * *

CHARLES GOWEN, in a Cleveland speech, said his campaign is gaining strength while the candidacies of his opponents are either standing still or declining.

He asked the voters not to be "deluded" by bandwagon tactics, but to vote for the best man in the race—himself.

There isn't any such thing as "throwing away your vote on a candidate," Mr. Gowen declared.

* * *

MR. GRIFFIN jumped on former Gov. Rivers. He included the former governor in a general broadside which included Candidates Thompson, Hand and Linder and former Gov. Ellis Arnall.

"We have some strange bedfellows in the same political bed this summer," he declared.

"When you pull up the sheet on Ellis Arnall, M. E. Thompson, Ed Rivers, Roy Harris, Gov. Cox and A. T. Wildman—all side by side—that's more stress and strain than the good old state of Georgia can stand."

He listed himself as the only candidate who would be able to preserve school segregation in Georgia.

* * *

MR. GRIFFIN, besides serving Gov. Rivers as executive secretary, served Mr. Arnall as adjutant general.

He had attacked Mr. Arnall earlier in the race, but not Mr. Rivers.

Mr. Hand said both Mr. Griffin and Mr. Thompson would buckle under a court order to mix the races.

He said Mr. Griffin wrote in his Bainbridge Post-Searchlight in 1950 that Georgia would have to abide by the segregation decision of the Supreme Court.

* * *

MR. THOMPSON again restated his pledge to run a clean campaign. He declined to indulge in any "name-calling" of opponents, and attributed their alleged name-calling of him to the fact that he is "so far in the lead."

That's one reason, he said, that he hasn't answered the charges they've thrown his way. He said the other reason is that he'll be governor of every Georgian, not of just some

MR. LINDER charged that the NAACP has picked schools for its main target because "they were the easiest target."

He said the destruction of segregation in the schools would mean the destruction "of the finest thing in society today."

He reiterated that he is the only candidate who has a plan to maintain segregation. He spoke at Winder and later Saturday spoke at Hartwell.

Governor Rules Out Reelection Try Race for Agriculture Commissione

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Gov. Talmadge Tuesday eliminated himself as a potential candidate for commissioner of agriculture and, simultaneously, declared he would not call the Legislature into special session to permit him to seek reelection as governor.

"I would like to have some time to spend with my family, my farms and my personal affairs," Talmadge said.

Reps. Bill Freeman of Monroe County and L. G. Lifsey of Lamar County Tuesday were urging that the constitutional ban on a governor succeeding himself be removed.

TALMADGE SUPPORTER

Lifsey, a Talmadge supporter, and Freeman, normally in the other camp, said several legislators favored making it possible for Talmadge to offer for reelection.

The governor declared he is not giving any encouragement to the proposal.

A similar plan was discussed privately prior to the meeting of the Legislature last fall, but failed to materialize when the governor gave it no encouragement and others called it unwise.

FAILED TO LIFT BAN

In former Gov. Ellis Arnall's last year of office, the General Assembly summoned itself into special session to consider lifting the constitutional ban. After a bitter fight between Arnall and House Speaker Roy Harris, the General Assembly failed to lift the ban.

Concerning the agriculture post, Talmadge expressed appreciation to the thousands of friends who had pledged their support to him. He said these included newspapers, large and small, and farm leaders and people throughout Georgia — including many who had not heretofore supported him. Most of the potential candidates for commissioner had offered to withdraw for him, he said.

"I have given the matter mature consideration," the governor said. "I have decided not to offer as a candidate. My decision is predicated largely on personal matters. At the conclusion of my present term I will have been engaged in war and politics for 13 consecutive years. During the war I was away from my family for 22 months at one time. My eldest son was 18½ months old before I ever saw him. I would like to have some time to spend with my family, my farms and my personal affairs."

Talmadge said a number of "fine, well-qualified gentlemen have signified their intentions of running for commissioner of agriculture." He voiced no preference for any particular candidate.

Candidate Griffin Draws The Line

During the past week there been some important developments in this, one of the most important gubernatorial campaigns in Georgia's recent history.

We find that Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin is persisting on the front of race-baiting and injecting into this campaign other petty matters having really no place in a gubernatorial contest. In his speeches, he makes special appeals to white people to support him on the grounds that his leading opponent has the support of this newspaper.

The racial emphasis is clear and unmistakable. Apparently the Lieutenant Governor feels that this sort of campaigning will pay off in votes as it has done in former years, save on rare occasions.

We have no personal quarrel with the Lieutenant Governor we merely stick to our God-given right to disagree with him on policy and practice and to this end we accept the challenge of his battle cry.

Speaker of the House Fred Hand has declared that the contest was between himself and candidates Griffin and Thompson. To this deducation we agree and wish to add that Speaker Hand has not made out-right appeals to prejudice in his campaign; his closet approach was an emotional thrust that he "would go to jail" in an effort to keep segregation in the schools.

Former Governor M. E. Thompson, who has a record in that office to his credit, is the same as he was in 1948 and 1950, except he is older and more seasoned.

He has never aligned himself with the forces of reaction as candidate Griffin, who still takes pride in abusing and humiliating the Negro at his every opportunity.

Hence, as a matter of principle we are opposed to his philosophy and doubt his ability to ably and impartially administer the affairs of state.

At this time we wish also to pay our respects to Rep. Charles Gowen and Mrs. Grace Thomas. We appreciate their statements in their campaigns, but in the light of the way this campaign is drawn and how we feel the people will react, we do not consider their having a chance to win in this contest.

The issue in this campaign is not segregation, over which the courts have jurisdiction. The strategists who set up the State Education Commission, however, would have the people believe this is the issue. It was to confuse the white people into electing a governor who was most outspoken and extreme on the question of segregation. But, this strategy is also confusing a few of our people.

Segregation is not an issue; it is a problem or question that must be dealt with and we believe the extremists on both sides of the racial line are incapable of meeting it with a minimum of disturbance.

The people will take their choice. They have heard all the candidates and have their own evaluations. They are reaching conclusions as to who the real candidates are, and those who are not seriously in the race.

We are asking our people not to nullify their votes, but to come upon this plane in a solid phalanx, on this occasion when the very peace and harmony of the state are involved.

We have seen the fruits of strong-arm tactics and want no more of them.

It is encouraging to note from all over the state the attitude of the people in saving the prestige of the state. They fully realize that we are at the crossroads where we are to make a choice between reaction and tolerance.

Lt. Gov. Griffin has drawn the line and he appeals to the white voters of the state for support on the grounds that candidate Thompson has our support. Be ye not fooled, the issue is the same as in 1948 and 1950. It was and is now the question as to whether we will use our sacred ballots intelligently so as to eliminate this practice and pastime of race-baiting from the political scene of this state.

That's the over-riding issue in this campaign.

34a(2) 1954

GEORGIA

Griffin Blames Communists For End Of Segregation "Plot"

KINGSLAND, Ga. — Speaking here Thursday with about a dozen other candidates for governor and other offices Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, one of the Gubernatorial aspirants, blamed what he called a "plot" to end segregation on "Russian Imperial Communism."

Griffin said: "the Communists and fellow travelers tell us 'be calm—while they light the fuse that, if not quenched Sept. 8 by a storm of votes will blow white civilization into bits and substitute the Negro civilization."

THOMPSON PRESENT

Former Gov. M. E. Thompson and Rep. Charles Gowen, both candidates in the governor's race reiterated their desires to keep segregation in the schools. He said no effort should be made to divide white people on segregation.

Speaker of the House Fred Hand commented that he felt the candidates are in general agreement on four issues: segregation, the county unit system, taxes and toll roads. He also said he favored holding to segregation by various means.

Four candidates for the post of Lieutenant-Governor also expressed determination to keep segregation. They are Rep. John Greer of Lakeland, Adj. Gen. Ernest Vandiver, Sen. William Dean of Conyers and William Barrett, director of the State Veterans Service Department.

Gowen warned that if Georgia's public schools are destroyed, Communists will rush here to set up private schools. Without public supervision, isms will infiltrate the education of Georgia's children.

ATTY. GRACE W. THOMAS

NOT AFRAID—In face of threats of lily-white demagogues, courageous Atty. Grace W. Thomas, white, of Atlanta, who filed for Governor on a platform advocating compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregated schools, is determined to stay in the race until the finish.

Not A Hypocrite

Grace Urges Compliance In Ga. Governor's Race

By LILLIAN S. CALHOUN

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia political campaigns are always different, but this summer there will be something new under the hot Georgia sun. A woman, Mrs. Grace Wilkey Thomas, a long-time Atlanta attorney, has thrown the gauntlet of law and order in the teeth of eight other candidates, all men and all vying to devise the best way to circumvent the recent anti-segregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In Atlanta, last week, Mrs. Thomas told the press why she entered the already crowded race for the governor's chair.

Mr. Law

In Savannah, Ga., Chatham County's Democratic Club has denied, through **Alderman David F. Knight**, that it sponsored Negro candidate **Edward Law** during the recent election for county tax receiver. The denial came after GOP stalwart **J. Howard Jarrott III** said that the winner, **Martin P. Heery Jr.**, had been aided in his race by Law's candidacy.

Negroes Rap Campaign Use Of Prejudice

Georgia Negro Democrats Saturday called on all gubernatorial candidates to "desist from any appeals to racial prejudices and lawlessness that is defiance or evasions of Supreme Court rulings."

Meeting in Atlanta, the Georgia Assn. of Citizens Democratic Clubs adopted a resolution that called for the "observance of law and upon the constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States."

* * *

SOME 100 DELAGATES from 20 Georgia counties attended the one-day meeting held at the YMCA on Butler Street. President A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, presided.

In calling for the candidates to desist from any appeals to racial prejudices, the association said "these appeals will confuse and divide our people now and leave permanent scars after the current election campaign is over and forgotten."

The association heard the relative merits of the gubernatorial candidates discussed but failed to endorse any.

Griffin Draws Racial Line Tighter In Blast At Thompson

Thompson Promises Fair Treatment For Negroes

Declaring that the current gubernatorial race is between himself and former Governor M. E. Thompson, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin attempted in his speeches Wednesday and Thursday to attract white voters in the state by his declaration that the "Negro bloc vote" would go to Thompson.

In speeches in Fort Gaines, Buena Vista, Forsyth and Cochran, Griffin cited an Atlanta Daily World editorial recommending Thompson over him and interpreted it as foreshadowing of a bloc vote. Of this possibility, he asked his (Cochran) audience: "Are we going to be less smart than the Negro agitators?"

In Forsyth, he remarked: "Isn't it strange that the only candidate they are against in the race is Marvin Griffin and the only one they are for is M. E. Thompson?"

He asked Georgia white voters to support him and "let's not deplete ourselves" in a fight against a bloc vote.

THOMPSON SPEAKS

Former Governor M. E. Thompson continued to ignore attacks made upon him by Griffin and others. His speeches, on the other hand expressed confidence in his ultimate victory over "the mudslingers."

His speeches have dealt primarily with specific public benefits which he says will result from his elections. He illustrated in Sylvania how money from tax refunds would finance several state improvements.

He also cited his record of public service as acting governor and in the state revenue and education departments.

WANTS "FAIR BREAK"

Mr. Thompson also declared that regarding education, Negroes have not been treated fairly. He indicated that Negroes would, with him as governor, receive a fair share of school funds. He stated that there would be no mixing of the races in the schools.

Fred Hand took Marvin Griffin to task by citing his pardoning record under Former Governor Ed Rivers. He exhibited a photostatic copy of a pardon he claimed Griffin signed for himself.

Faced with this evidence, Griffin admitted having done so.

Hand also claimed that Gov. Herman Talmadge, said by Griffin supporters to be backing Griffin, has "given me his word" that he is not backing any candidate.

Charlie Gowen centered his fire on Griffin whom he accused of being an "enemy of labor."

He said Griffin in his six years as Senate president never made a move to aid labor.

"If Marvin had wanted to, he could have introduced and passed legislation in to increase workmen's compensation.

by stating he "had a hand in the drafting and passage of all major legislation of the present administration."

Hand insisted that "it had been a privilege as speaker of the Georgia House to work closely with Gov. Talmadge in writing his great programs into law.

Charlie Gowen launched an attack on the Talmadge school plan which he said "would open the doors wide to Communism and other dangerous 'isms.'"

Gowen attacked insurance companies saying they should live up to policy agreements. He added

GRIFFIN PLEDGES TO CARRY ON IDEALS OF TALMADGE REGIME

Significant developments in Georgia's gubernatorial campaign were the intensified campaign by several hopefuls to woo support of the Talmadge faction and the "turn the other cheek tactics" of Former Gov. Melvin E. Thompson.

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin got what was widely interpreted as a virtual endorsement from Gov. Herman Talmadge who had refuted a claim by Roy Harris, political kingmaker, that he didn't "politically trust" Griffin.

Griffin has pledged "to carry on high ideals" of the Talmadge administration.

Thompson, meanwhile, ignored the Talmadge love feast and flatly declared that "while I am governor there will be no new taxes imposed upon the people of this state."

Speaking at Covington, the former acting governor stated that "there is no need for new taxes for we shall eliminate waste in state government and do a better job of collecting existing taxes."

He also said there "is too much" government in daily living and again attacked the "silly law" which now requires you to report to Atlanta how much you owe on your car or truck before you can buy a tag."

PRAISES ADMINISTRATION

Fred Hand went out with a fond overture to Talmadge supporters

that hospital rates can be reduced in Georgia."

He also insisted the merit system could be improved.

GRIFFIN HITS ARNALL

Griffin went on record as stating "Herman (Talmadge) and I worked as a team in 1948 and 1950 and you elected us both times. We both told you then we were for the same things and we still are."

Griffin blasted former Gov. Ellis Arnall, who has endorsed M. E. Thompson in the present campaign.

Griffin said:

"It was Arnall who 'city slicked' Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder into the gubernatorial race in an effort to split the white vote. Arnall also 'city slicked' Linder in 1942 when Linder took off his Red galluses, 'stabbed' Gene Talmadge in the back, and endorsed Arnal.

The lieutenant-governor also accused Arnall of giving "aid and comfort through the years to proponents of mixing the races in public life."

Mrs. Thomas Hits Peril of Demagogues

Special to The Constitution

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27—The two real dangers confronting Georgia are "Russian communism and American demogoguery," candidate for governor, Grace Thomas said in a radio speech here.

"Communism cannot win the world," she said, "without American demagoguery to help it. The demagogue is Russia's right-hand man."

Mrs. Thomas, only candidate in the race pledged to uphold the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on segregation in the schools, said the demagogue in Georgia is "not paid by Russia."

"He is paid by large corporations right here in our state," she declared, "but he is working day and night for Russia."

Speaking at Plains Mrs. Thomas said she plans a water conservation system and an irrigation system for Georgia farmers if she is elected.

Mrs. Thomas also said she favored periodic examinations of all automobile drivers as well as all vehicles, "to make our highways safer."

Mrs. Thomas Offers 'Right, Wrong Choice'

Mrs. Grace Thomas, candidate for governor, says she entered the race for governor to give Georgians a choice between democracy and demagoguery.

Speaking at the Old Slave Market in Louisville, Mrs. Thomas said she was offering the people a chance to choose between right and wrong."

Quoting from the preamble to the U.S. Constitution, she declared that equality extends to all people, "regardless of race, creed or religion in education, at the polls and on the job."

Mrs. Thomas asked that all "Christian Democrats" go to the polls Wednesday and "say Grace."

THE SOUTH:

March of the Negro

The maltreatment of a Negro in the South, a trespass upon his rights as a freeborn American citizen, the brutality of a hooded mob—these are the isolated occurrences that make headlines and provide grist for the Communist propaganda mills. The unromantic fact is that in recent years the Negro has been moving ahead at a lively pace, coming into his political birthright. The past month has seen six Negroes elected to public office in North Carolina. Last week, in Georgia, a Negro defeated a white man in a citywide Atlanta election. William A. Emerson Jr., chief of Newsweek's Atlanta bureau, discusses these victories in relation to the new position of the Negro in the changing South.

Newsweek

For the first time since the carpetbaggers controlled the city during the Reconstruction after the Civil War, the voters of Atlanta last week elected a Negro to the Board of Education. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 52-year-old president of Atlanta University, polled 22,259 votes to 13,936 for his opponent, J.H. Landers, a board member since 1927, an able man who had the endorsement of the Atlanta newspapers. Clement won overwhelmingly, despite a late charge that he was a Communist sympathizer. His own interpretation of the victory is as good as any:

"It isn't a personal victory. It's a victory for the people. I've been feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some people think they are . . . The white population is ready to work constructively with the Negro population . . . There is a very solid core of good will in the middle of each group."

To students of the race problem in the South, Clement's victory was a signal manifestation of the emergence of the Negro as an individual. "During my campaign," he remarked, "I was accepted as an individual—sometimes very warmly." As the experts see it, the South is at the end of a legalistic era in race relations, an era characterized by court decisions establishing the Negro's rights in the community; ahead lies a period during which the Negro has to get himself accepted as an individual into everyday life.

Negroes in Politics: Since 1940, by court order, the South has opened the all-important Democratic primaries to Negro voters; abandoned segregation on interstate buses and railroads; admitted Negroes to institutions of higher education in ten Southern states; and recognized the right of Negroes to serve on juries in cases involving other Negroes.

Meanwhile, the South has voluntarily taken many strides forward. Some typical examples: twenty years ago only a few communities used Negro policemen; now several hundred are employed in nine cities. Ten cities have fire stations manned by Negroes. A survey of 34 daily papers in the Deep South showed more than half used "Miss" and "Mrs." before the names of Negro as well as white women—with no significant protest from white readers. Tuskegee Institute, after 65 years of record-keeping, reported for the first time a lynching-free year in 1952. Between 1947 and 1952 the number of registered Negro voters in the South jumped from 645,000 to 1,110,000.

Reports on the emergence of the Negro during the past two decades by states follow:

▶**North Carolina:** Twenty years ago the color line was unbroken. In 1950 the Negro registration was 100,000 out of 549,000 over 21. This spring, about twenty Negroes ran for municipal offices; six were elected. North Carolina now spends about $155 a year to educate each Negro; about $132 for each white.

▶**South Carolina:** In Charleston recently a petit jury of twelve contained six Negroes. There is a Negro on the Darlington County school board and a Negro member of the board of the State Medical Association. In Florence recently an all-white jury sent three white officials to prison for beating up Negroes who had been arrested on minor charges. Negroes have been playing professional baseball in South Carolina parks. Political observers agree that Negroes soon will find their way to public office.

▶**Louisiana:** Negro registration mounted from 300 in 1946 to 90,000 now. New Chrysler, International Harvester, and Kaiser Aluminum plants hire Negroes without discrimination. The state has no elected Negro officials, but Negroes run for office without being intimidated.

▶**Alabama:** There are about 50,000 qualified Negro voters, twenty times more than in 1933. Negroes are called for jury service along with whites. Segregation remains on local transit lines, but the feeling is that segregation is doomed. "We're getting in the human-being class," one Birmingham Negro commented. His wife added: "And the white folks don't seem to mind."

Bill Warren

Dr. Clement: The people's choice

▶**Mississippi:** Negro voters were negligible twenty years ago; ten years ago there were 10,000 who qualified; now there are 30,000. Negroes are being put on juries in cases involving Negroes. In Greenville the employment of two Negro policemen and two Negro policewomen has reduced the murder rate in a tough Negro section to nothing.

▶**Georgia:** Clement's election is the big news here, though Augusta already has a Negro on its school board. There is no poll tax in Georgia, and in cities of 25,000 and over the Negro registers and votes as easily as he does in the North.

▶**Texas:** Negroes have won no important political offices in Texas but more are running all the time. They serve regularly on grand juries in state courts and on Federal court juries.

To sum up, employment and housing throughout the South have not kept up with voting, office holding, jury duty, and participation in public life. Housing is given as the cause of three fourths of the racial violence, with urban Negroes crowded in substandard housing. But this problem is no worse than in the North.

Chatham Negro Seeks Tax Post

SAVANNAH, June 7 (AP)—Apparently for the first time in local history, a Negro qualified Monday as candidate for public office.

Edward B. Law qualified as candidate for the office of Chatham County tax receiver in a special election June 22.

Political experts pointed out that it is entirely possible that the four white candidates will divide the white vote, leaving the field clear for an easy victory by Law on the strength of the Negro vote.

Griffin and Thompson Stress State's Rights

Two gubernatorial candidates Monday tied the segregation theme into freedom and states' rights, as they addressed Independence Day audiences.

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, speaking at Guyton, declared that the South depends upon Georgians, both white and Negro, to rally together to defend their free status. He said Georgians want separate schools, equal and public.

ASKS PLEDGE

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, addressing a Franklin audience, urged Georgians to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to preserve segregation and the Georgia way of life.

Griffin's headquarters listed another "political name" for the campaign opener at Moultrie Saturday. Charles Worrill of Cuthbert, justice emeritus of the State Supreme Court, will introduce Griffin at Moultrie, it was announced. Earlier, the headquarters said that W. A. Blasingame of Moultrie, president of the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, will preside Saturday.

THOMPSON HERE

Thompson will address the Kiwanis Club at the Atlanta Athletic Club at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday. Thompson formally opens his campaign at Douglas Saturday.

Candiate Fred Hand will open Saturday at Camilla, while candidate Charlie Gowen will open at Jesup on the same day. Ben Garland said he will broadcast Saturday at 6:15 p.m. over WAGA-TV. Tom Linder opened last Saturday at Hazelhurst.

Thursday at 3:30 p.m., four candidates—Gowen, Garland, Linder and Griffin—will share the same platform at Rhine in Dodge County. Randall Evans and M. E. Thompson Jr. will represent Thompson. Neither Thompson nor Hand can be present.

Discussing the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Griffin said Monday: "Nowhere in the Constitution was one word 'education' mentioned. All powers not granted to the federal government nor prohibited to the states in this Constitution were delegated to the states. Since 'education' was not mentioned in the Constitution, it became a state responsibility."

Thompson said that Georgians and the South 90 years ago faced a crisis such as they face today.

"Ninety years ago we won because of united white support and because the best type of the Negroes were loyal to the whites," Thompson asserted.

Clark Gaines, candidate for commissioner of agriculture, spoke on the Guyton program Monday.

Places third

[illegible] Edward M. [illegible] tax receiver [illegible] County, placed [illegible] race last [illegible] official returns.

10-POINT PROGRAM

Woman Candidate Segregation Foe

Georgia's woman candidate for governor, Mrs. Grace Wilkey Thomas, is an active Atlanta attorney, a Sunday school teacher and a grandmother.

She is also the only candidate in favor of obeying the Supreme Court's ban on segregation in schools.

Mrs. Thomas, 44, announced her 10-point platform as she qualified with the State Democratic Committee Saturday. She came in almost on the noon dead line.

"I couldn't make up my mind before this," she said.

She says she will conduct a vigorous speaking campaign over the state. And she doesn't expect the eight gentlemen in the race to treat her differently from any other candidate.

They don't need to pull punches and she won't either, she indicated.

* * *

THE FIRST PLANK in her platform calls for working "toward orderly compliance with Supreme Court decisions, to seek unity in working out our problems."

Earlier she had said the segregation decision specifically is one she believes in obeying. And Saturday she said she would be more explicit about the first plank later.

Other planks in her platform call for fighting communism; more and better roads; increased assistance to old people; better health facilities; greater opportunities for women and young people; lower taxes; efficiency in government and wisdom, justice and moderation.

HER PLATFORM also calls for better education for white children, "as well as non-whites," and better paid teachers.

And it says: "Instead of tearing down schools, I am in favor of more and better schools."

It also calls for "a re-evaluation of spiritual values and a greater emphasis on the individual under God."

Mrs. Thomas also gave this background information about herself:

She lives 2392 Westminster Way, and her husband, Herndon Thomas, owns an electronics company.

Her two daughters are Miss Rose Marie Thomas and Mrs. Laura Grace Thomas. Her grandson is two-year-old Michael Herndon Thomas.

* * *

SHE TEACHES Sunday School at the First Baptist Church, and practices law in state and federal courts here.

Mrs. Thomas said she received her LL.B and LL.M degrees at night school while her children were growing up.

"You can do anything if you want to," she commented.

She is a member of the American, Georgia and Atlanta Bar Assns.; past president of the Georgia Assn. of Women Lawyers, and state delegate to the National Assn. of Women Lawyers for the past three years.

* * *

AS CHAIRMAN of the national association's Committee for Jury Service for Women, she was active in campaigning for Georgia's woman-juror law. She also is a member of the national association's committee for uniform divorce laws.

Other memberships include secretary of the Equity Club of Atlanta women lawyers; Eastern Star, Delta Sigma Gamma National Legal Sorority and the Soroptomist Club of Atlanta.

the race for governor, one of whom qualified yesterday.

ALL EIGHT MEN

Secondly, she has the distinction of being the first gubernatorial candidate to run on a desegregation platform. All eight men oppose the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation. Each has vowed to uphold the old practice if elected.

Mrs. Thomas declared Thursday:

"There is nothing the Communists would like better than strife in Georgia and disobedience to the law. I think we should work for the unity of the people.

THE CHRISTIAN THING

"It would be to the advantage of the white children as well as the colored children. It is the Christian thing to do. It is anti-Communist. It is good citizenship. As a lawyer, I think we should obey the law."

Arthur H. Neeson, 41, Atlanta businessman, qualified for office yesterday. He is out to "save" segregation, as are the rest who are running for governor.

They are Fred Hand, Tom Linder, Marvin Griffin, M. E. Thompson, Ben Garland, Charles Gowen and Edmond Barfield.

Two Negroes Seek Seats On Fulton Executive Unit

Candidates Qualify for Both Positions In Third Ward; Both Are Opposed

Two Negroes from Atlanta's predominantly Negro Third Ward Saturday became the first of their race ever to seek posts on the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee.

They were qualified without question by the all-white committee shortly after entries closed at noon.

J. C. Dougherty qualified with Committee Secretary Neill Leach for the first bracket committee post in the Third Ward. He will oppose three white candidates, T. J. Couch, George Johnson and James A. Wofford.

The Rev. R. B. Shorts entered the race for the other Third Ward post, against John F. Cloud, the only white candidate—formally certified by the committee Saturday.

TWO NEGROES were elected to the Atlanta City Executive Committee, city counterpart of the county group, in the 1953 city primary.

But they had to force the committee in office at that time to hold an election.

The Sept. 8 primary is, for executive committeemen, an election. Not all incumbents formally qualified Saturday, but the committee ruled those who did not but want to will be eligible.

The list released by Mr. Leach, and possibly not including some who may run, is:

* * *

FIRST WARD, Bracket No. 1, J. H. Sosebee and W. H. Montague Sr.; Bracket No. 2, Mrs. Mary Lee Boatenreiter.

* * *

SECOND WARD—(Entirely in DeKalb County and hence not affected in the primary).

* * *

THIRD WARD—Bracket No. 1, George Johnson, T. J. Couch and J. C. Dougherty; Bracket No. 2, John F. Cloud and the Rev. R. B. Short.

* * *

FOURTH WARD—Bracket No. 1, Carl W. Pierce; Bracket No. 2, W. J. Hataway, No. 2. George McLendon and H. L. Washington.

* * *

FIFTH WARD—Bracket No. 1, Gene Gilbert, J. R. Goldwaite Jr. and Jimmy Vickers; Bracket No. 2, George Casper.

* * *

SIXTH WARD—Bracket No. 1, J. O. Martin; Bracket No. 2, Maurice Lassetter.

* * *

SEVENTH WARD—Bracket No. 1, A. Clinton Hawkins; Bracket No. 2, Edgar Wilson.

* * *

EIGHTH WARD—Bracket No. 1, J. Schley Thompson; Bracket No. 2, John L. Respess Jr.

* * *

DISTRICTS:

Adamsville—A. W. Baker, No. 1; Charles A. Mayer, No. 2.

Alpharetta—Ruel Burgess, No. 1; W. N. Bates, No. 2.

Big Creek—W. Hugh Barnett, No. 1; J. B. Shirley, No. 2.

Bryants—W. Hugh Barnett and M. M. Cooksey Jr., No. 1; Mrs. Dorothy R. Thompson and W. Gordon Shurbutt, No. 2.

Buckhead—W. A. Lynn, No. 1; Thomas S. Adair, No. 2.

Campbellton—B. E. Brock, No. 1; M. H. Collins Jr., No. 2.

* * *

COLLEGE PARK—W. V. Flowers, No 1; No 2 vacant.

Double Branch—J. C. Cowart, No 1; J. H. Neese, No. 2.

East Point—Howard L. Carmichael, No. 1; M. O. Hemperley and M. J. Grantham, No. 2.

Fairburn—Howard M. Hargis, No. 1; W. T. Roberts, No. 2.

Goodes—R. O. Bond, No. 1; John Smith, No. 2.

Grogans—E. W. Jones, No. 1; T. J. Jameson, No. 2.

Hapeville—Eugene F. King, No. 1; C. McNeill Leach, No. 2.

Little River—N. H. Broadwell, No. 1; G. T. Upshaw, No. 2.

New Town—C. M. Edwards Sr., No. 1; O. L. Brumbelow, No. 2.

Oak Grove—J. T. Morgan and T. A. Burdett, No 1; J. H. Vickers Jr. and Paul Well Jr., No. 2.

* * *

OLD FIRST—L. C. Findley, No. 1; E. C. Findley, No. 2.

Old Ninth—W. W. Wilson, No. 1; A. J. Aderhold, No. 2.

Palmetto—Ballard Hudson, No. 1; D. B. Bullard, No. 2.

Pooles—J. W. Roberts, No. 1; R. S. Elrod, No. 2.

Red Oak—H. F. Berton, No. 1; Frank Lee, No. 2.

Rivertown—H. H. Cook, No. 1; W. J. Hataway, No. 2.

Roswell—V. M. Garrett, No. 1;

Woman Qualifies In Governor's Race

Mrs. Grace Wilkey Thomas, prominent Atlanta attorney, made history in Georgia in two instances Saturday when she qualified as a candidate for Governor.

First, the 44-year-old Baptist Sunday School teacher became the only woman ever to qualify for the office. There are eight men in

Candidate Thomas Is Begging The Question

In somewhat of a tilt of issues, and would be issues between one of the gubernatorial candidates, Mrs. Grace Thomas and Rod Harris, who spoke in favor of former Acting Governor M. E. Thompson, the mass meeting of voters at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, was beyond a doubt more enlightened on the real issue in this campaign. We repeat as we have on former occasions, it is the same as it was in 1948 and '50, and Mr. Harris stated in no uncertain terms that the campaign strategy was set up to confuse the voters, with some making segregation the issue.

Mr. Harris made it plain that this was not, as was claimed by Mrs. Thomas, a campaign in which, whether to obey or not to obey the Constitution of the United States, is an issue. It was shown conclusively that this is not a question on which any particular candidate could lay claim for votes.

Mrs. Thomas in her rebuttal, insisted that law and order was the issue. Who ever heard of the obeying of the law being an issue? Who ever heard of in this set up of a democracy, an office holder having an option in either obeying the law or defying it?

But this goes on to show that this campaign was shrewdly set up and pitched in a manner in which both sides of the street could be well worked. In that, those who would not bite for race-baiting, would bite for "law enforcement" when the enforcement or obeying of the law does not have to be campaigned and voted for. Hence, vote nullification.

While we appreciate the nice things Mrs. Thomas says in her speeches and we further insist that we have no quarrel with her, as there are hundreds of other nice people who would say nice things. But we could not in this hour, be consistent if we were content to vote for somebody with a nice vocabulary and no chance at winning this election, when the times are calling for a full time man for a man-sized job.

Baby talk is fine for babies; it soothes and consoles. The baby is content with his milk bottle. This is a stern rugged steel age of streamline transition. The question is "To be or not to be."

The Negro has been fed on baby talk for generations. While it fattened his muscles it served as an anesthetic which put him to sleep. Like Rip Van Winkle he returned from his long sleep to find his gun rusted, his dog gone and unable to be recognized by his neighbors.

Soon or late the real issue in this campaign must be met head-on. We might as well face the facts and seize the opportunity to fight it out now in the selection of the strongest candidate with the possibility of getting elected, that this Negro "cussin" business might come to an inglorious close.

The mountain just isn't coming to Mohammed.

Woman Wins Georgia Race

ATLANTA —(AP)— Rep. Phil Campbell won a close race for commissioner of agriculture, defeating Gordon Boyd by 24 unit votes in virtually complete but unofficial returns from Wednesday's primary in Georgia.

In another of Wednesday's close races, Mrs. Iris Blitch defeated veteran Congressman Don Wheeler for nomination for the 11th district post.

Mrs. Blitch received 25,729 votes and carried 13 of the 20 counties. Wheeler got 24,343 votes in final unofficial returns, and a third candidate, Brunswick attorney Wesley R. Quaggs, got 5,724.

Mrs. Blitch pitched her campaign on charges Wheeler was guilty of absenteeism and lack of party loyalty.

Cook Asks Griffin List Segregation Plan

By BERT SPENCER

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Monday called on Gov.-Nominate Marvin Griffin and each of seven other former gubernatorial candidates for a "detailed memorandum" on plans to preserve school segregation in the state.

Meanwhile, Gov. Talmadge pledged his personal support and James A. Peters, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, promised the committee's support in the campaign for passage of the socalled "private school amendment" to be voted on in November.

Cook said details of plans to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation were needed at once for him to draft legal defense of such circumvention.

The Georgia Education Commission, of which he is a member, needs the details to draft recommendations of legislation aimed at preserving segregation to present to the 1955 General Assembly, Cook said.

In a letter to the candidates, the attorney general asked that the memoranda include "legal briefs or legal authorities" to uphold the plans.

Gov.-Nominate Griffin, resting from his campaign, was unavailable for comment.

House Speaker Fred Hand said he would submit details of the plan he outlined during his campaign, but that he has another plan he would not reveal until after the Supreme Court hearing in October, at which the high court will study implementation of the anti-segregation decision.

Hand commented that every time details of a circumvention plan are revealed before the October hearing, "we tip our hand" to opponents of segregation who will argue before the high court.

M. E. Thompson, former acting governor and another gubernatorial candidate in the primary Griffin won last Wednesday, said he would reiterate his plan for control of segregation by budgetary methods in reply to Cook's request.

Charlie Gowen of Brunswick, another defeated candidate, also said his plan to maintain segregation had been aired in the campaign and before the Education Commission and that he would refer Cook to the transcript at a commission hearing in which he presented his plan and defended it under cross-examination by commission attorneys.

Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder was not available for comment.

William A. Early, superintendent of Chatham County schools and a past president of the National Education Association, told the Savannah Exchange Club Monday "It is foolish to propose democracy and then close down our public schools."

Denouncing the Talmadge-proposed private school amendment, Early said it is "unlikely" the Supreme Court will "definitely order white and Negro children to attend school together."

Until such an order is issued, he said, "We need not worry about the anti-segregation ruling."

The attorney general said he felt sure the defeated candidates would cooperate with his office and the education commission. He said no letter went to Mrs. Grace Thomas because, as a gubernatorial candidate, she advocated compliance with the high court decision.

Peters said he was sure the State Democratic Convention would approve Talmadge's private school amendment at its session Sept. 29 in Macon.

The chairman said he believed Griffin's victory reflected Georgians' feelings on the issue.

Griffin will be in charge of reorganization of the state party at the convention, which meets to formally nominate candidates.

Griffin Wins As Georgia Governor And Takes Up Segregation Fight

BY PETER S. WILLETT
United Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Sept. 9—Late returns completed Marvin Griffin's smashing victory in the Democratic primary today and the newly nominated governor planned to resume campaigning almost immediately in behalf of a plan to keep schools segregated.

The plan is to amend the constitution so that schools can be turned over to private operators to avoid compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court Ruling against separate public schools.

The amendment comes up for popular vote in the November General Election. It first was sponsored by outgoing Gov. Herman Talmadge and the 47-year-old Griffin took it up when he rode to victory over eight opponents in the primary with Talmadge's implied blessing.

Returns from 1646 of the 1893 precincts in yesterday's voting gave Griffin 201,164 popular votes and 298 county unit votes to 135,148 popular votes and 56 unit votes for his nearest rival, Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson.

Only 206 unit votes were necessary for a majority and nomination under the unique voting system in which the rural vote is heavily weighted against the metropolitan tally.

Thompson had hoped to enter a run-off, at least, in the belief that two other so-called Talmadge candidates in the race, House Speaker Fred Hand and Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder, would split the vote favorable to the administration. But Hand and Linder between them had only 48 indicated unit votes.

With his victory apparent, Griffin appeared on a television program with Talmadge today and the outgoing governor held up the winner's hand to announce Griffin was "taking up the torch" to preserve segregated schools.

Rep. James C. Davis was returned to his Fifth District Congressional seat over Morris Abram, eight unit votes to six. Mrs. Iris Blitch, Democratic National Committeewoman, was leading Rep. W. M. (Dom) Wheeler in the Eighth District where the race was decided on the popular vote.

With 116 of 163 precincts reported, Mrs. Blitch had 16,972 votes and Wheeler 15,222.

John J. Flynt was apparent winner of a three-way fight to succeed the late Rep. Sidney Camp in the Fourth District. Sen. Richard B. Russell and seven other Congressmen were nominated without opposition.

THE WINNAH!—Gov. Herman Talmadge (right) of Georgia raises the hand of Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin in Atlanta, when it became apparent that Griffin had won a smashing victory in the nine-man gubernatorial race in the Democratic primary. Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, Griffin's nearest rival, finally admitted that "it is apparent that Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin has won the election."

RACIAL ISSUE IN ATLANTA

Negro Leaders Stress Court's Ruling Against Segregation

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12—A committee of 100 Atlanta Negroes has called on Georgians to repudiate any candidate for office who proposes to defy the Supreme Court segregation ruling or who uses appeal to racial prejudice.

The committee will try to get the signatures of 500,000 persons in support of its campaign before the Sept. 8 primary.

"Any candidate for public office who pledges himself to defy or evade the laws of the nation," the committee said, "is either dishonest or otherwise unworthy of the confidence of the people. For he must know that, if and when he is inducted into the office he is now seeking, he must take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. And the Constitution of the United States means what the Supreme Court of the United States says it means."

The committee which drew up the appeal is composed of Atlanta educators, churchmen, labor leaders and business people. Dr. L. D. Reddick, chief ilbrarian at Atlanta University, is serving as coordinator for the group.

34a(2) 1954 GEORGIA

Elected Clement, Walden, Miles

South's Greatest Political Victory Seen in Atlanta, Ga.

34a-(2) 9a

Negroes Reveal Strength

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The city of Atlanta turned in the South's greatest political achievement in 1953 by voting Dr. Rufus Clement into a school board post and electing Atty. Austin T. Walden and Miles G. Amos to membership on the Democratic City Committee to represent the Third Ward.

Last year Atlanta played a prominent part, if not the deciding role in defeating the proposed extension of the county unit system to general elections.

In the balloting of 1952, General Eisenhower received 35,147 votes in Fulton County (principally Atlanta), while the remaining 158 counties contributed 163,832 — slightly more than 1,000 to a county.

Eisenhower's total vote in Georgia was 198,979, highest ever received by any Republican Presidential candidate.

* * *

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee, carried the state with 452,323 votes.

Republicans assisted in defeating the county unit amendment in that same election and get credit for assisting this year in the nomination of Dr. Clement, who, after being accused of associating with Communist-front and subversive groups, was defended by a Catholic priest.

But the election of Attorney Walden and Dr. Amos to the City Committee on May 13, was accomplished by 10,500 Democrats with Negroes supplying 7,000 of the votes cast.

Walden is a nationally known lawyer, counsel for the NAACP and close friend of William B. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta.

Governor Herman Talmadge rates Walden highly as a political factor, warning white voters that the noted Negro attorney and Hartsfield "want to boss the whole State of Georgia."

* * *

NEITHER WALDEN or Amos ver tried for City Committee membership before.

Originally a Republican, Walden changed his political affiliation eighteen years ago "because Republicans were doing nothing to build strongly in Atlanta."

He organized the Atlanta Voters League and Fulton County Citizens Club.

Walden is president of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, which has sixty units in the state's 159 counties.

Three-fourths of this membership vote Democratic.

According to political workers, Negroes encounter no trouble or delay when trying to register in Atlanta or Fulton County.

Small rural counties with large Negro populations make it hard to vote, but that practice is rapidly disappearing.

* * *

POLITICAL observers estimate that less than twenty mounties use delaying methods of any kind at registration or polling places.

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, rightfully rates the election of Walden and Amos more important in a political way than the victory for Dr. Clement.

She also calls attention to the composition of Negro voters in Atlanta.

More women than men are registered and many households have husbands who are not registered.

The 1946 registration drive by the Citizens Committee combined the Urban League, NAACP, Civic and Political League and Democratic Clubs.

It was successful because neighborhood groups enlisted and worked.

The Urban League endorses the philosophy that "civic education and participation are major means of correcting social conditions."

* * *

ATLANTA IS the capital of Georgia and operating center of the state's Republican party.

The Courier missed John Wesley Dobbs on Aug. 4, being informed that he had not returned from Europe.

On Aug. 18, Mr. Dobbs was in Denver, Colo. By the time he returned to Atlanta, the Elks Convention was in full swing and he was not contacted.

John Wesley Dobbs is vice chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and known as one of the most outspoken and hard-driving Republican leaders in the South—or any section, for that matter.

He was on the losing end of a vote this year to force the state chairman, Elbert P. Tuttle, to resign that post after Tuttle was appointed Counsel to the Treasury Department of the United States.

* * *

APPOINTMENT OF a Federal District Attorney without Dobbs' approval was taken to mean that he no longer had a voice in policy-making or patronage in his party.

Unofficial reports estimate that thirty-three of the forty-three Negro members of the Republican State Committee voted against Dobbs and the resolution to displace Tuttle.

The full committee has 132 members of all races.

W. J. Shaw disputes these reports, says friction in the state group has been smoothed out and that Dobbs was never dropped on policy or patronage.

Mr. Shaw, head of an audit firm, owner of the six-story Odd Fellows building on Auburn Avenue, is assistant secretary of the Republican State Committee.

* * *

HE BELIEVES the outlook is good for a strong Republican party in Georgia.

The present membership is composed of representative people, interested in the party and willing to work to build a challenging majority.

He explains, however, that the Republican National Committee must help and candidates must be offered in city, county, state and national elections.

Mr. Shaw realizes that new, white members attracted to the Republican party last year, and apparently inclined to remain, will outnumber Negroes who have been loyal all through the twenty-year Roosevelt-Truman administrations.

In a letter, dated Aug. 23, Mr. Shaw advised Negro leaders in Georgia:

"Many of these newcomers will be very influential in their communities, and will make substantial contributions to the party, not only in votes but in money.

"What we (Negroes) do will be watched."

* * *

SHAW EXPRESSED himself as being hopeful that the response will be radically different from a similar message sent by Ben Davis in 1930.

The national committeeman for Georgia of that period asked county chairmen to raise $10 each to pay expenses of meetings.

Forty-five white and only eleven Negro chairmen sent the requested money.

Georgia had 161 counties in 1930, and 110 of the counties elected Negro Republican chairmen.

Davis was attempting to avert the elimination of Negro members and officials in the Republican party, which had virtually been demanded by President Hoover.

Henry Lincoln Johnson had been elected national committeeman in 1924. He died in 1926 and Davis was selected to fill out the unexpired term.

* * *

BEN DAVIS handled the presidential campaign of 1928, when Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia voted for Hoover.

Georgia failed to join the "Hoover parade in the South," but gave 63,498 votes, highest cast for any Republican presidential candidate in six previous campaigns.

Clarence Brown of Ohio, postmaster general under Hoover, is charged with engineering a change in patronage policy, accepted by the President, to recognize only "lily-white" Republicans in Georgia and other parts of the South.

Mr. Hoover was persuaded to believe that his administration was the one to build a strong Republican party with whites only.

Ben Davis was in other trouble.

Prior to 1928, he had been recommended for a national post.

* * *

HE WAS secretary of the state committee at the time, and opposition claimed he should give up one job.

Davis was the object of charges of misuse of his office and criticized on tactics to hold the party together.

Behind the whole scheme, though, was a patent plan to drive Negro leaders from the Republican party and make it a typical "white supremacy" clique!

The Hoover administration refused to recognize Ben Davis in patronage matters.

Under Eisenhower, the Republican party in Georgia is energetic, and leaders of both races are recognized by the national administration.

Democrats in Atlanta are more fortunate than in many Northern cities.

They have a Mayor, William B. Hartsfield, who says that he was elected by "intelligent white and colored people."

He is able, an expert on housing and conducts his office on a policy of "fair treatment for everybody."

* * *

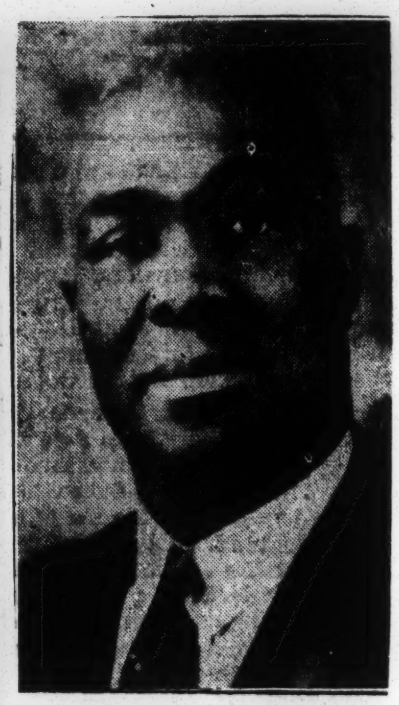
HE INFORMED the Courier that Negroes are not only wanted in politics, but are solicited as customers in downtown stores.

While he would not answer the question of what part he played in the election of Dr. Clement, Walden and Amos, it is evident that he convinced the City Democratic Committee that these promotions were wise, and Negro voters would be grateful for them.

If Republicans can succeed in attracting more voters, Atlanta can be the political beacon light of the South.

...sfield has already shown that he is bigger than all other Mayors in the South, and more humane and unprejudiced than the state's Governor Herman Talmadge.

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SWORN IN — Pictured above are the members of Atlanta's new Executive Committee taking the oath of office. They were sworn in by Superior Court Judge George P. Whitman, Thursday night, at the City Hall. Shown in the center next to Judge Whitman is Mrs. Robert L. MacDougald, who was elected president of the body. Third and fourth from the right, respectively, are Dr. Miles G. Amos, prominent Atlanta pharmacist; and Attorney Austin T. Walden, nationally known lawyer. — (Photo by Alexander Adams).



HON. J. O. THOMAS

J.O. Thomas Deplores Position Of Candidates On Segregation

At an impressive mass meeting comprising citizens of every walk of life, the Westside Voters League featured an address by Hon. Jesse O. Thomas, former Urban League executive, who recently retired from an extended service with the Red Cross.

The guest speaker was introduced by Rev. T. J. Flanagan, presiding elder of the Monticello District AME Church, who surveyed his early works in a civic and educational capacity and proclaimed him a statesman and "Happy Warrior."

Mr. Thomas, was deeply interesting and humorous as well in his gripping narrations dealing with the handicaps the use of first class citizenship had encountered.

At the outset he presented a contrast of attitudes in a Negro voting community. He recalled several instances in which the Negro experienced neglect as well as humiliation when he did not have the ballot.

He challenged those who would enjoy the fruits of first class citizenship to make known their intention by getting qualified to vote. "A voteless people is a heglected people" he proved and to the end of getting registered eligibles on the books there was an aroused public.

In a brief summary, he cited the statements of the various candidates for governor as relate to segregation, betraying their intention to use every effort possible if the practice is outlawed to carry on under some other blanket.

Already he cited, with the Negroes voting in large masses changed attitudes and otherwise considerations coming within their grasp.

In his conclusion, he enjoined his hearers in the question once asked Moses, as to what was in his hand.

He ably exhorted the enthusiastic hearers to get the ballot in their hands.

The address was ably responded to by Rev. A. Franklin Fisher pastor West Hunter Street Baptist Church and C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World.

Rod Harris, a former candidate for city office and one of the executives of the Westside Voters League suggested a more wholesale meeting of the League scattered over the entire westside.

Shelby Armstrong, of the Pullman company, Madam Walker local public spirited person, Rev. R. B. Shorts of Butler Street CME Church and several others made contributions to the forum.

Business, professional men and the various churches were enlisted in a service to reach every eligible voters in the city.

J. C. Long, served as chairman and Miss Cassandra Maxwell local attorney at Law served as secretary.

34a(2) 1954

HAWAII

Woman Elected To High Post In Hawaii

World P. 6
Birmingham, Ala.

HONOLULU —(ANP)—A Negro woman was elected to office as a Democrat and a Republican Negro territorial Senator was defeated in the November elections which saw an even more decisive democratic victory in Hawaii than on the Mainland.

Victor was Mrs. Helen Hake, 36, who was elected supervisor (equivalent to alderman) on the island of Hawaii. Wife of William Hale, Jr., son of the former president of also the first woman ever voted to that position in the history of the Tennessee State College, she is island of Hawaii.

Mrs. Hale has lived on the Kona Coast since arriving here from Minneapolis in 1947. She taught school for three years and recently has been agent for a children's book publishing firm. Her husband, now a coffee planter, also run for office as a Democrat.

Loser in the Democratic landslide was Wendell Crockett of the island of Maui, former vice-president of the territorial Senate. Crockett, for many years a Maui county attorney, was the target of organized labor which charged him with being a tool of the big interests who dominate Hawaiian economy.

Many islanders assume that Mrs. Hale and Atty. Crockett, whose family are ranked among the leading citizens of Maui, are at least 'part Hawaiian."

Hawaii Elects Race Woman

Courier P. 11
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HONOLULU (ANP) — A Negro woman was elected to office as a Democrat in the November elections which saw an even more decisive Democratic victory in Hawaii than on the Mainland.

Victor was Mrs. Helene Hake, 36, who was elected supervisor (equivalent to alderman) on the island of Hawaii. Wife of William Hale Jr., son of the former president of Tennessee State College, she is also the first women ever voted to that position in the history of the island of Hawaii.

Negro Loses In Hawaiian Senate Race

Courier P. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HONOLULU, Hawaii — (ANP)—Wendell F. Crockett, Republican Senator from the Island of Maui, lost here last week in his bid for re-election to the Senate of the Hawaiian Islands.

An outstanding Negro leader in the island's legal and civic circles, Crockett was unable to survive the Democratic upset which overthrew the strongest Republican stronghold outside the continental United States.

Hawaii had been under the Republican domination since 1900. But the lineup now is a Democratic majority of 22 to 8 in the House, and 9-6 in the Senate.

Woman Elected To High Post In Hawaii

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 4

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34a(2) 1954

ILLINOIS

3 Seek Chicago Council Posts

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Chicago's aldermanic elections, scheduled for February, is shaping up into one of the hottest local political contests in recent history. Three Negro leaders have already accepted the Democratic candidacies in the heavily populated Negro wards.

The three newest candidates for aldermen include Ralph H. Metcalfe, Third Ward Committeeman and famed ex-track star Claude A. Holman, Fourth Ward Committeeman, and Admiral LeRoy, a 27th Ward precinct captain.

Committeeman Metcalfe, who will oppose the GOP's Ald. Archibald Carey, announced his candidacy after his selection by the 87 precinct captains in his ward. All 87 precincts in Metcalfe's ward went overwhelmingly Democratic in the Nov. 2 Congressional election, thus prompting Third Ward politicos to run the Committeeman in an effort to unseat Carey.

Both, Holman and LeRoy, if elected in February, will become the first Negro aldermen from their respective wards.

LeRoy, bidding for a council seat on the strength of his record as precinct captain and sanitary district engineer is banking heavily on capturing most of the Negro votes in his ward. About 78 percent of the ward's population is Negro.

Racial Issue Defeats Vail Bid in Chicago

Chicago. — A former Republican Congressman who hoped to regain his seat in the House of Representatives with an appeal to race prejudice received a trounding in the Nov. 2 election.

He is Richard B. Vail, a Chicago manufacturer who represented the second Illinois district in the 80th and 82d Congresses.

Rep. Barratt O'Hara beat Vail by 27,000 votes, the most decisive victory in four contests between the two men.

O'Hara credited the political activity of organized labor with a large share in his victory.

Vail at one time was a Democrat. In 1914 he ran for the Illinois legislature in a Democratic primary, but was defeated. He became an outspoken Republican during New Deal days.

During the early days of the Wagner Act, employes of the Vail Manufacturing Co. tried to organize. Vail called them in just before Christmas and told them to choose between their jobs and their rights under the new law.

Workers who made the wrong choice were fired. The National Labor Relations Board, after lengthy hearing, found the Vail Manufacturing Co. guilty of unfair labor practice. The U. S. Supreme Court eventually upheld the finding.

While in Congress he made a record of opposition to labor. In 1948 he lost to O'Hara by 7,000 votes, although Dewey carried the district by 3,000 against Truman at the head of the ticket.

Illinois Primary Choices . . . .

GOP Picks Genoa Washington To Oppose Dawson For Congress

Regular party candidates won out in almost every case in Tuesday's primary elections. The vote was the lightest in a quarter century.

In the Congressional races, Genoa Washington of Chicago beat out James Vance and Anthony Polley for the Republican nomination to the House of Representatives for the First District. He will run against incumbent William L. Dawson, who was unopposed for the Democrats.

Richard B. Vail, campaigning on race hate defeated Thomas A. Lewis for the Republican nomination in the second district. He will oppose incumbent Democrat Barratt O'Hara, who defeated Vail in 1952.

In the race for the state legislature, Corneal A. Davis and Robert E. Romano got the Democratic nomination for the house of representatives in the first senatorial district. Ernest A. Greene was picked by the Republicans. The Republican selection in the third district was still undetermined at press time between Frank Crispo and William H. Robinson. Both sought the seat held by Charles J. Jenkins for 25 years. The Democrats named George G. Noonan and James Y. Carter.

Charles M. Skyles, Louis G. Berman and Kenneth E. Wilson ran well ahead of Marmaduke Carter to get the Democratic nominations in the Fifth district. Noble W. Lee was the Republican choice.

Donald A. Bourgeois, an Independent Republican was defeated in the 13th district. Rev. T. D. R. Griffin was defeated for the Democratic nominations.

In the state senate race, Fred J. Smith was unopposed for the third district Democratic nomination. Republicans picked P. S. Neville. Marshall Korshak, incumbent, was named again by the Democrats in the fifth district. His opponent will be Benjamin H. Lucas for the Republicans.

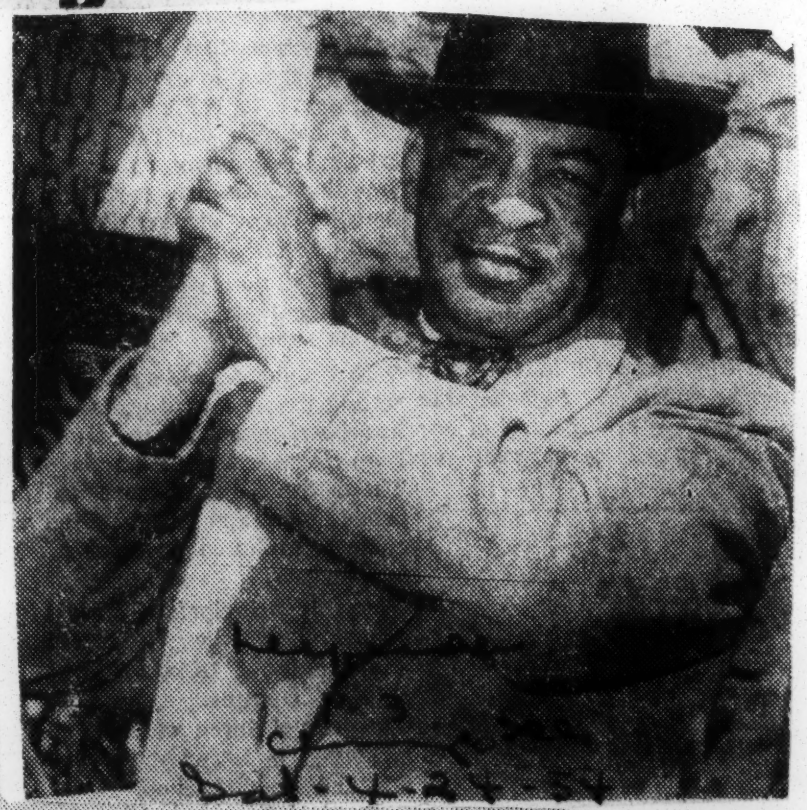
Both parties nominated the regular slates for Municipal court and the county commission.

Among those picked by the Republicans for the Municipal court bench is George S. Barnes. Judge Fred "Duke" Slater was renominated by the Democrats.

Edward M. Sneed was among those picked by the Democrats for the County Commission and Golden B. Darby and Dr. John A. Feaman were selected by the Republicans.

The Senate race in November will be Paul Douglas, Democratic incumbent, was unopposed, against Joseph T. Meek, who swept the Republican nomination from a field of nine candidates.

Crenville Beardsley won over William A. Cunnea for the Republican nomination as County assessor for Cook County.



VICTORY SALUTES are raised in Chicago by Rep. William L. Dawson (top photo) and Genoa S. Washington, following Tuesday's Illinois primary election, which went down in history as one of the lightest in years. Washington won easily over James Vance and Anthony Polley, his two Republican primary foes in the first district. Dawson, Democratic incumbent in the first district, was unopposed. Dawson and Washington will be opponents in the November Congressional elections. Defender photos by Lyles and Rhoden.

Defeat GOP Candidate Who Urged Race Hatred

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-13-54 p. 5

By GEORGE DANIELS

Richard B. Vail was the Republican candidate for Congress, from Chicago's well-integrated Second District, whose idea of crushing his Democratic opponent (Cong. Barratt O'Hara) was to show a picture of his rival shaking hands with a colored man.

Vail was defeated, along with his campaign of racial hate which had all the substance of the prejudice that one once thought could only be found today in the Deep South . . . not in Chicago.

What many thought would be a close race between O'Hara and Vail, actually shaped up into a sound victory for O'Hara who led Vail by more than 23,000 votes.

On Chicago's Southside the Second Congressional District stretches through the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th wards. This is one of the areas in which the Negro population has been growing constantly, and whites are becoming more and more liberal.

This is one of the numerous Chicago areas where Negroes and whites go to the same church, attend the same school, eat in the same restaurant. This area probably has a greater percentage of interracial families than most others, too.

Only two of the wards — the 7th and 8th — normally turn out GOP majorities. And in the past they have had a high percentage of straight ticket voters.

Into these wards Vail poured thousands of copies of a four-page newspaper (the Southeast Record) which made a frank appeal for the white voter.

In one issue the newspaper, published by the Citizens for Vail committee, printed a three column picture showing Cong. O'Hara (who has a Negro secretary) shaking hands with a Negro member of the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood. Others in the picture included Cong. William L. Dawson, Bennie D. Brown (executive director of the organization), Dr. Charles Proctor, a college professor, Lewis H. Caldwell, a businessman, and Atty. Charles Lane.

The picture was captioned: "Who Backs O'Hara? Camera Tells."

The paper also attacked the Chicago Defender (which was praised by O'Hara) and its Washington correspondent, Ethel Payne, who had written a feature entitled: "Full Citizenship: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

DISAVOWED

One of the planks in Vail's platform was a promise to seek legislation prohibiting Negroes from moving into all-white neighborhoods in his district. Another was in opposition to a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Before Vail made public his campaign of racial hate, the Chicago American, a daily paper endorsed him in an effort to give President Eisenhower his Republican Congress. The paper later disavowed Vail.

It said: "Race hatred has been introduced, since our endorsement, into Vail's campaign. We are sure the voters will not tolerate that, nor will we lend our support to it."

Vail's campaign was well organized, but it was not the type of action most people in the Second District would swallow.

In many neighborhoods civic leaders, white and colored, began appealing to the common sense and dignity of voters, urging them to defeat Vail. The liberal element was soon taking hold.

Scores of Chicago clergymen, political and civic organizations printed anti-Vail leaflets, mailed letters to Gov. William Stratton and Republican committeemen of Second District wards, all urging the withdrawal of Vail from the Congressional race.

Bennie Brown, former YMCA executive and one time secretary of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, organized families in his neighborhood, in a "vote against Vail" drive.

Similar protests were launched by the CIO Political Action committee, Chicago Council Against Discrimination and the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and the Independent Voters of Illinois.

Messages were sent to ministers of the various wards, who, in turn, made "Christian-like" appeals to their congregations.

The Negro vote alone never would have defeated Vail. It took the combined efforts of every race and nationality that lived in the community. Whites, Negroes, Japanese-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Chinese-Americans, joined in the anti-Vail campaign.

On Nov. 2, approximately 109,928 voters in the Second District trekked to the polls. Of that number 66,594 voted against Vail and sent Cong. O'Hara back to Congress.

THREE ILLINOIS G.O.P. SEATS IN CONGRESS LOST

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill.

BY PERCY WOOD

Three Illinois Republican congressmen lost in Tuesday's election, final returns showed yesterday. They are Representatives Fred E. Busbey [3], Edgar A. Jonas [12th], and C. W. [Runt] Bishop [25th], whose district is a section of the southern coal fields.

Busbey will be succeeded in the next house in January by Assistant State's Atty. James C. Murray, Jonas by Atty. Charles A. Boyle, and Bishop by Kenneth J. Gray of West Frankfort, all Democrats.

Retaining office in Chicago and suburban districts were seven sitting Democrats and four Republicans. Downstate, eight incumbent Republicans and two Democrats were reseated.

Victors Downstate

Downstate winners follow, with an asterisk indicating a sitting representative:

15. *Noah M. Mason [R.] of Aglesby.
16. *Leo E. Allen [R.] of Galena.
17. *Leslie C. Arends [R.] of Melvin.
18. *Harold H. Velde [R.] of Pekin.
19. *Robert B. Chiperfield [R.] of Canton.
20. *Sid Simpson [R.] of Carrollton.
21. *Peter F. Mack Jr. [D.] of Carlinville.
22. *William L. Springer [R.] of Champaign.
23. *Charles W. Vursell [R.] of Salem.
24. *Melvin Price [D.] of East St. Louis.
25. Kenneth J. Gray [D.] of West Frankfort.

Democratic campaign aims downstate were to retain Mack and Price and to defeat Vursell and Bishop. Vursell survived their assault, but Democrats otherwise were successful.

Chicago Area Vote

The vote in Chicago area districts, with an asterisk denoting an incumbent, follows:

1. *William L. Dawson [D.], 71,087; Genoa S. Washington [R.], 23,348.
2. *Barratt O'Hara [D.], 74,670; Richard B. Vail [R.], 47,839.
3. James C. Murray [D.], 76,350; *Fred E. Busbey [R.], 66,929.
4. *William E. McVey [R.], 94,040; William A. Rowan [D.], 85,923.
5. *John C. Kluczynski [D.], 82,840; Charles Bubacz [R.], 33,642.
6. *Thomas J. O'Brien [D.], 99,319; Orville F. Corbin [R.], 37,898.
7. *James B. Bowler [D.], 97,559; Charles M. Barrett [R.], 26,546.
8. *Thomas S. Gordon [D.], 71,666; James L. Doherty [R.], 33,113 [18 of 350 precincts missing].
9. *Sidney R. Yates [D.], 72,997; Ralph Lee Goodman [R.], 48,122.
10. *Richard W. Hoffman [R.], 90,534; Helen J. Kelleher [D.], 68,454.
11. *Timothy P. Sheehan [R.], 66,803; Harry H. Semrow [D.], 64,834.
12. Charles A. Boyle [D.], 82,486; *Edgar A. Jonas [R.], 70,070.
13. *Marguerite Stitt Church [R.], 105,854; Richard A. Griffin [D.], 50,643 [14 of 533 precincts missing].
14. *Chauncey W. Reed [R.] of West Chicago, 99,323; Richard Plum [D.] of Warrenville, 37,862.

Sheehan, in the 11th district, ran the closest race in Chicago. His victory of 1,969 votes over Semrow was shown only after many hours of tabulating in the large northwest side district.

New Congressman Is 37

Murray, one of the two new Democratic Chicago congressmen, is 37, a graduate of De Paul university law school, and a veteran of the army air force in World War II. He is one of State's Atty. Gutknecht's assistants in the civil branch of the prosecutor's office and formerly was with the office of price stabilization. He is married and the father of three sons.

Boyle, the other Democrat in the house, is 47, a graduate of Loyola university law school, and has been practicing since 1943 as the senior member of Boyle, Murphy & Walsh, 11 S. La Salle st.

In 1937 and 1938 he was zone attorney for 12 states for the federal housing administration. He is married and the father of eight children, the oldest being 12. Boyle won oratorical prizes in high school and college.

13TH DISTRICT

Marguerite Church Republican

14TH DISTRICT

Chauncey Reed Republican

Winners of Congress Seats

1ST DISTRICT

W. L. Dawson Democrat

2D DISTRICT

Barratt O'Hara Democrat

3D DISTRICT

James Murray Democrat

4TH DISTRICT

W. E. McVey Republican

5TH DISTRICT

J. C. Kluczynski Democrat

6TH DISTRICT

T. J. O'Brien Democrat

7TH DISTRICT

J. B. Bowler Democrat

8TH DISTRICT

T. S. Gordon Democrat

9TH DISTRICT

S. R. Yates Democrat

10TH DISTRICT

R. W. Hoffman Republican

11TH DISTRICT

T. P. Sheehan Republican

12TH DISTRICT

C. A. Boyle Democrat

Amedee, Rainey Set Rough Pace

Negro candidates in the city election this month continued their blistering pace of campaigning during the past week. Attorney Earl J. Amedee and Octave J. Rainey, independent candidates for the councilman-at-large post, also appeared on WDSU-TV Tuesday night on the "Dateline New Orleans" program.

Attorney Amedee was the guest of John E. Rousseau, newscaster for the Monarch Life Insurance Company, on station WJMR Sunday morning. Later he appeared at the Old Zion Baptist Church, the Second Missionary Baptist Church, the New Light Baptist Church, and addressed 250 commissioners and workers for him in the coming campaign.

Monday night the New Orleans lawyer was the guest speaker for the London Avenue Improvement Association which held its monthly meeting at St. Augustine high school. The latter part of the week he is scheduled to speak at the St. John Fourth Baptist Church.

Mr. Rainey addressed the members of the downtown branch of the Keystone Life Insurance Company, the Cement Finishers Local, the Stronghope Aid and Pleasure Club No. 3, the Poro Beauticians, and the Algiers Independent Voters.

Mr. Rainey made a breakfast address at 8 a. m. Sunday before the Holy Name Society of the Holy Ghost Church. Later he appeared over WJMR and at Peoples Defense League.

The candidate told the London Avenue Improvement Association Monday night that a councilman-at-large who understands the need and will work for basic community improvements as streets, drainage, sewerage, schools, and housing before civic monuments, is of utmost necessity at this time. Otherwise social unrest and demoralization and lack of faith in government will result, Rainey concluded.

UVL Backs Schiro

Commissioner Victor H. Schiro, candidate for councilman-at-large, was the principal speaker of the United Voters League at James Chapel Baptist Church last Sunday. Ellis Hull, president of the organization, presided at the meeting.

Other candidates speaking at the meeting were Glenn P. Clasen, James E Fitzmorris, Jr., L. J. Scanlon, George Montgomery, Jr., Clyde F. Bel and Nat Gros.

The United Voters League's citywide rally will be held Thursday, Jan. 21, 8 p. m. at its headquarters, 1607 Orleans, at which time the principal speakers will be Mayor Morrison and Commissioner Schiro. According to Hull, the group's other headquarters will be located at 2514 Tonti.

The speakers who appeared at the meeting in addition to Mayor Morrison and Assessor James E. Comiskey have been endorsed by our organization, Hull concluded.

2 Qualify For City Council At Crowley

By Clarence A. Laws

Crowley.—History was made here last week when two Negro citizens qualified as candidates for city councilmen to be decided at elections scheduled for April 13.

The history-making candidates are David L. May, principal of the Ross High School and leader in civic and welfare circles; and Joseph A. (Joe) Pete, proprietor of a barber shop and head of a Masonic Lodge. They will oppose the incumbent aldermen Russell Chachere and Frank Sorrentola.

In an interview with Mr. May last week the amiable and poised educator repeated what he had said when he initially announced his candidacy on February 2. Declared he: "We do not want to work for one race or one section. I think that Crowley is a good city with many fine citizens of both races and I would like nothing better than working for the total good of all of these citizens."

Reflecting a while he added, "Over the years we as a race have made significant contributions to the growth and development of this city. We are proud of these contributions. And now we feel that we can make a worthwhile contribution in a political way."

Mr. Pete, neat, soft spoken and business-like, expressed similar views. Said he, "If elected I will do the best possible job for the city and for the third ward. I would rather not have the race question enter the campaign at all. It should not be."

Reviewing the voting interest of Negroes in the city he continued "I have thought of offering myself as a candidate for a post in our city government for many years but Mr. May and I reached a definite decision in the matter only two months ago."

A native and life-long resident of Crowley, Mr. Pete is married and the father of four children, a son and three daughters. The son, Joseph Jr., is a graduate of Southern University and has completed a year's work toward a master's degree at the University of Michigan. He is presently doing a tour with the U. S. Army in Korea. Miss Evelyn Marie Pete, oldest daughter, is likewise a graduate of Southern and has done advance study at Michigan. She teaches in Crowley. Gloria and Delorias are mid-term graduates and juniors at Southern, respectively.

DAVID L. MAY

PH A. PETE

Mr. May was born in Delhi, La., and has been in education for 27 years. He is a graduate of Southern and has done additional study at Atlanta University. Following are some of the organizations with which he is affiliated: State President of La. Interscholastic Athletic and Literary Assn.; chairman LEA Finance Committee; member of Southern Alumni Federation; Commander of American Legion, Miller Post No. 506; District Chairman, Seventh District of American Legion; Auditor of People's Investment Co., and Notary Public for the Parish of Arcadia.

Both May and Pete live in the third ward which is predominantly Negro. As of last week Negroes in this ward led whites with 1100 registrations to 900. Both candidates were calmly confident and expressed appreciation for the "tireless" and "solid support" which they are receiving from all of the organized forces of their ward.

There are four wards in Crowley. Each ward elects two councilmen and the city elects one councilman-at-large for a total of nine aldermen.

Housewife Announces For State Legislature Post

Mrs. Moweaner W. Mauldin, 3038 Feliciana, formally announced her candidacy for the position of State House of Representatives from the Ninth ward in the special city election March 9, according to her campaign manager, Attorney Earl J. Amedee, Monday evening.

Mrs. Mauldin, an outstanding figure in civic and educational circles in the New Orleans area, announces her platform as follows:

"I am an independent candidate not connected with any political faction.

"I support and endorse a state

MRS. M. MAULDIN
Seeks Seat in State

bonus for Korean veterans.

"I am for the maintenance of the permanent registration law with improvements that will enable the masses of qualified citizens to vote in elections.

"I shall support and endorse legislation to make the building of a free bridge across the Mississippi river at Canal street or vicinity an immediate possibility.

"I shall work for the maintenance of our present civil service laws on both city and state levels.

"I shall work for legislation to improve the child welfare agencies of the State of Louisiana.

"I shall work for increased state appropriations for our public school system.

"I shall foster legislation that will promote better human relations between all of the citizens of our city and state."

Mrs. Mauldin, who was educated in the local public schools and Xavier university, stated that she is running for this position because of the need of intelligent independent thinkers in our city and state government.

The candidate, a life-long resident of the Ninth ward, is married and the mother of two children—Matthew, 10, and Ellodee, 4. She is a member of Old Zion Missionary Baptist church, Ninth Ward Civic and Improvement League, president of the Socialite Savings and Social club, and member of the Victory Circle Social and Pleasure club.

Mrs. Mauldin is interested in child welfare and improvement of conditions for the benefit of future generations. She was chairman of the women's division of the Volunteers for Earl J. Amedee, a candidate in the recent first city Democratic primary.

Mrs. Mauldin is a well-known speaker, having won numerous oratorical awards through the city in 1938-39.

WOMAN ANNOUNCES FOR SEAT IN HOUSE

Mrs. Moweaner W. Mauldin, 3038 Feliciana, Saturday formally announced her candidacy for state House of Representatives from the Ninth Ward in the March 9 election as an independent candidate.

She said she supports a state bonus for Korean veterans, improvements in the permanent registration law which "will enable the masses of qualified citizens to vote in elections" and legislation for a free bridge across the Mississippi river at Canal.

She also said she will work for maintenance of civil service, improvement of child welfare agencies, and increased appropriations for public schools. She lives at 3038 Feliciana and is a junior in the school of education at Xavier university. She is married and has two children.

Candidates Promise Cooperation And Improvements

Crowley Not Disturbed Over Election Of Two Negro Councilmen

By Clarence A. Laws

While other communities in Louisiana and the South might ponder and speculate on the prospect of Negro councilmen at Crowley beginning this July, citizens of that municipality seem to be well pleased. Members of both races accept the historic development with nonchalance, pride and good spirit which do credit to this thriving community of 15,000, known as "The Rice City of America".

The Negro citizens whose nomination and election as councilmen are an accepted fact are David L. May, high school principal; and Joseph A. Pete, operator of a barbership and a leader in the Masonic fraternity. Their victory was assured a fortnight ago when the incumbent withdrew from the race due to ill health. A week before another incumbent had died after brief illness.

A fortnight ago citizens and political aspirants were interviewed for the purpose of determining and reporting attitudes in this typically Southern community relative to its new political look. Not one discordant note was heard and many seemed delighted that their city is leading the state in this show of democracy.

Every candidate contacted expressed not only willingness but a desire to work with Mr. May and Mr. Pete if elected.

Following are answers to the question, "What is your reaction to the nomination and assured election of two Negro councilmen at Crowley and what would be your attitude toward working with them should you be elected to the public office which you seek?"

Emile A. Carmouche, Sr., engineer, civic leader and candidate for mayor observed, "The assured nomination of Professor David L. May and Mr. Joseph A. Pete, as aldermen from the Third Ward of the City of Crowley, will, for the first time in the history of Louisiana, bring into the governing body of one of our municipalities, two gentlemen of the Negro race. **Crowley in my opinion, may well be proud of this distinction, particularly inasmuch as we have good reason to assume and believe these particular men are of exceptional integrity, are sincerely civic minded, are able and will seriously and tirelessly make every reasonable effort to discharge the obligations of the trust reposed in them, in a manner which will do honorable and worthwhile credit to all of our citizens, regardless of race or creed."**

After reflecting upon the responsibilities of the Negro aldermen, Mr. Carmouche asserted, "When I personally extended my congratulations to these two future members of our City Council, I was gratified and pleased to learn that **both of them had already considered their new trust in the light I have indicated,** and seemed **earnestly bent upon doing everything within their power to earn the respect and applause of all."**

Promising to do everything that is "proper" and within his "power" to afford Negro citizens of Crowley an opportunity to better living and economic prosperity and public recreation and health facilities which have long been denied them, Mr. Carmouche concluded, "In connection with this, I wish to say that I will look to Alderman May and Alderman Pete to make a thorough study of the particular needs of their people, and they may be assured that I will wholeheartedly lend my support to any program or recommendation they may suggest that is truly meritorious, right and just."

Joe Gielan, owner of an oil company and candidate for mayor declared, "Having worked with David May and Joe Pete in civic affairs I know them to be sincere and hard workers to make our city a better place in which to live and raise our families. I feel that being elected members of the City Council, they will work for a progressive administration. I know these men to be very well qualified to serve their people and the city of Crowley."

Aaron L. Cart, retail grocer and candidate for alderman-at-large stated, "I believe that the election of two Negroes to the city council will serve to cement better relations between the races. Without casting reflections on anyone I say that these are excellent men and if I am elected I shall be glad to work with them."

Mr. Cart said that he had served with Mr. Pete on a grand jury and had been associated with Mr. May in the American Legion program since 1940.

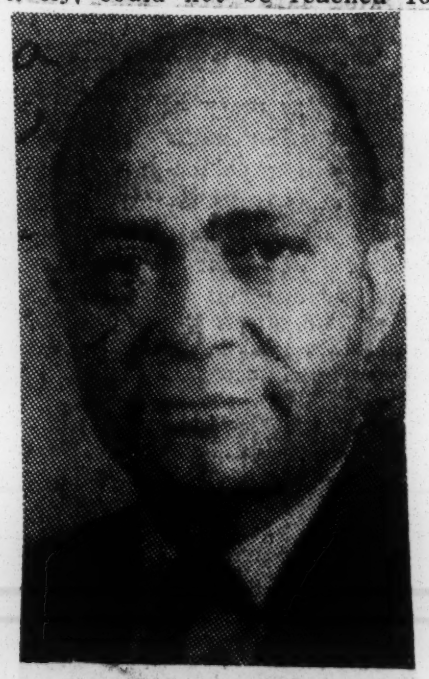
Declared Chief of Police Maxie Barousse, who is seeking re-election, "If I am re-elected Crowley's chief of police, I will abide by the decisions made by the city council as I have in the past. I will work and cooperate with David May and Joe Pete to make Crowley a bigger and better Police Department and for the advancement and betterment of the city. I have two colored police officers on the force today."

JOE PETE

"The team of Progress—Joe Gielen for mayor, Clyde Hodge for alderman-at-large and Maxie Barousse, chief of police, promises to construct a colored swimming pool in the September 1954 budget."

Said W. H. Underwood, electrical engineer and candidate for chief of police, "I am proud to see Negroes represented in the city government. It has always been my contention that Negroes who live in West Crowley pay taxes just as whites who live in East Crowley. I am in favor of Negro police and will continue this policy if elected. I have already told Joe Pete that I will request his appointment to the Police Committee if I am elected chief of police."

Jack D. Lawrence and Clyde Hodge, other candidates for mayor and alderman-at-large, respectively, could not be reached for statements.



DAVID MAY

Last week Mr. May and Mr. Pete, along with other political candidates running in the April 13 primary, heard a spokesman for 14 rice milling firms outline some of the problems facing that important industry. The meeting, held in the courtroom of the city hall, was called especially for the candidates.

Negroes Elected To Crowley, La. City Council

CROWLEY, LA.— This rice city of 15,000 not only elected the first Negro to the City Council, but it elected two Negroes at once to the City Council without opposition, and without any bitterness or hostile reaction.

Ten men elected were Prof. David L. May, principal of the high school; and Joseph A. Pete, operator of a barber shop and a fraternalist.

Clarence A. Laws, from the Louisiana Weekly, went down to Crowley and interviewed the candidates for mayor, the candidates for chief of police, and the white candidates for the Council. It was remarkable that all of them spoke highly of the two Negro candidates. He also interviewed other people in the city and got the same results.

As one old lady said, "It all goes to show you that you never know what will happen." The candidate running against one of the Negroes died, and that left that one without opposition. Then toward the end of the campaign, the candidate running opposite the other Negro retired because of illness. Most people in this area admit that Crowley, Louisiana, was the last place that they would have expected two aldermen to be elected with the acclamation and absolute receptivity of the whites. For that matter, most will admit that they are surprised to find Crowley a progressive, liberal town where the race relations are good.

In Louisiana

Two Elected Unopposed

CROWLEY, La.—Two Negroes have been tentatively elected aldermen in the Third Ward of this city for the first time in Crowley's sixty-seven-year history. Unopposed in Tuesday's Democratic primary election were David L. May, principal of Ross High School, and Joseph Pete, businessman.

The Democratic nomination, tantamount to election here, where the Republican party is practically non-existent, left no doubt that May and Pete will be the first Negroes to sit on Crowley's City Council.

FILES FOR LA. SCHOOL BOARD

SHREVEPORT, La. — (SNS) — A Negro dentist filed Thursday notice of seeking to the Caddo Parish (County) school board in the July 27 Democratic primary.

Dr. C. O. Simpkins was the first Negro to seek election to an elective post in Shreveport since the turn of the century.

Dr. Simpkins is a native of Mansfield, who has lived in Shreveport since 1942.

Shreveport's last Negro officeholder was a city trustee (or councilman) appointed to a two-year-term in 1887.

Crowley, La. Ready To Accept Its First Two Negro Aldermen

CROWLEY, La. — History will be made in Crowley, La. this summer.

Two Negro leaders are expected to take their seats on the city council early in July, marking a new era in race relations in this thriving community of 15,000.

The nomination and election of David L. May, high school principal, and Joseph A. Pette, operator of a barber shop and a Masonic leader, is an accepted fact. Their victory was assured here recently when the incumbent withdrew from the race due to ill health. A week before another incumbent had died after a brief illness.

A survey taken among white residents of Crowley shows they are overwhelmingly in favor of welcoming May and Pette into the city governing body. They will be the first two Negroes to hold such important city posts in Louisiana since Reconstruction days.

Emile A. Carmouche, Sr., engineer, civic leader and candidate for mayor, declared that "Crowley, in my opinion, may well be proud of this distinction, particularly inasmuch as we have good reason to assume and believe these particular men are of exceptional integrity, are sincerely civic minded, are able and will seriously and tirelessly make every reasonable effort to discharge the obligations of the trust reposed in them, in a manner which will do honorable and worthwhile credit to all of our citizens, regardless of race or creed."

The opinion of Carmouche echoed by leading Crowley citizens and other white candidates for office. Aaron L. Cart, retail grocer and candidate for alderman-at-large stated:

"I believe that the election of two Negroes to the city council will serve to cement better relations between the races. Without casting reflections on anyone, I say that these are excellent men and if I am elected I shall be glad to work with them."

Chief of Police Maxie Barousse, who is seeking re-election, pledged his support to May and Pette.

This unique Louisiana town is setting precedent in a state which has been noted for its efforts to keep Negroes away from the polls. There are two Negroes on the police force and future plans include a proposed swimming pool for Negroes.

May is principal of Rose high school in Crowley. He is 42 and a graduate of Dillard university of New Orleans.

Father of three children, May has lived in Crowley most of his life and taught school for three years there before being appointed principal of the high school.

He is youthful appearing and belies his age because while studying at Dillard U., he was a good athlete.

May studied law — at Dillard —and first became interested in politics 10 years ago when he sought to run for a council post and was defeated.

But May did not permit that setback to deter him. His name reappeared often and was finally placed on the ballot for this year's council elections after a white candidate withdrew because of ill health.

May is a World War II veteran, serving in the Army, and is a member of the Methodist church.

Pette, 41, is a life-long resident of Crowley. He is a high school graduate and has played a leading role in the Negro civic life of his community.

Pette owns a barber shop and is a close friend of David L. May. He is married and the father of four children.

Pette has been an active participant in politics. Both he and May have led campaigns in Louisiana for admission of Negroes to universities of the state —particularly at Louisiana State university in Baton Rouge.

Pette is well-liked and those who know him say he was a logical and popular choice for the other councilman post which became available when a white candidate died. He has been a leader among Negro political groups for the past ten years in Crowley.

Like his friend May, he is a veteran of the Second World War and of the Methodist church.

JOSEPH A. PETTE

DAVID L. MAY

Crowley City Councilmen

EXCHANGING CONGRATULATIONS following their election as aldermen at Crowley, La., on April 13, are David L. May, left and Joseph A. (Joe) Pete, right. Both aldermen-elect issued statements to the daily press expressing thanks to voters of the Third Ward who elected them and pledging themselves to work for the betterment of the entire community. When they take office in July they will become the first Negroes in the history of Crowley to hold an elective post in the city government.—Photo by C. A. Laws.

Linwood Koger first to file for Congress in Maryland

BALTIMORE

Linwood Koger, local lawyer who filed as a Republican candidate for the House of Representatives, Friday, has an extensive political background.

When he tendered his application to the Secretary of State, in Annapolis, he became the first colored person in the State's history to file as a candidate for Congress on a major political party ticket.

In the 1948 general election Dr. J.E.T. Camper filed as candidate for the same seat on the Progressive party ticket.

Mr. Koger is seeking nomination to the Fourth District seat —which is predominantly colored—now held by George H. Fallon.

On announcing his intention to run for Congress, the prominent attorney said: "It is high time that a colored Marylander be in Congress. I am confident I will win a seat with the support of well thinking voters."

Unsuccessful Bids

Previously he has run unsuccessfully for the City Council, House of Delegates and the State Senate.

He lost in a race for election to the State Legislature, as a member of the House of Delegates, in 1930 by 700 votes.

In the spring of 1939, he also lost a close election for a seat in the City Council.

In 1942 he filed as a candidate for State Senator, first colored man to run for the Maryland State Senate in more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Koger lost that race by 2,921 votes. He polled 7,098 votes against 10,019 for his rival, E. Milton Altfeld.

Assistant City Solicitor

In January, 1944, he was appointed an assistant City Solicitor by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin.

In April, the same year, more than 250 persons attended a testimonial banquet for the new assistant solicitor and George McMechen, newly appointed school board member.

In November 1944, Mr. Koger created a furor when he resigned as a member of the Commission on Problems Affecting Colored people in protest against the naming of Josiah Henry as a part-time executive secretary of the Commission.

Mr. Koger said at that time: "The effecting of improved relations between the races is too important to all of us to have a part-time person who is without special training or experience in the field of race relations."

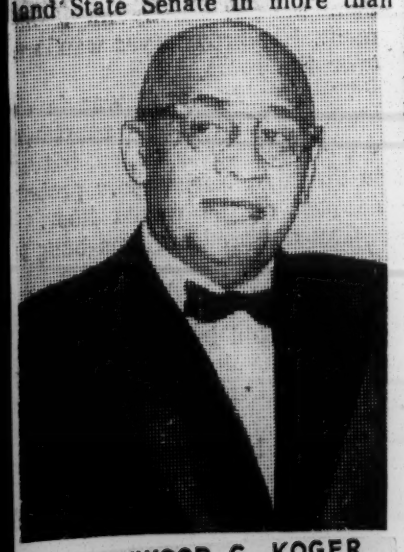
Calloway Protege
Charter Legion Member

He was a charter member of the Walter Green Post, American Legion in 1919, and became the first legionnaire of his race to hold the positioon of vice-commander of the Maryland Department.

In March, 1941, he organized a local chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Inc.

Married to the former Ruth Wilson in 1917, Mr. Koger is the father of three children, a daughter, Ruth, and two sons: Linwood Jr., local lawyer, and Harry O. Wilson Koger.

He lives at 1619½ Division st.



MR. LINWOOD G. KOGER

Cambridge man candidate for county commissioner

Wicomico County woman seeking seat in state House of Delegates

CAMBRIDGE, Md. — Edward Cook is a candidate for County Commissioner and Miss Kathleen Lewis for the House of Delegates on the Republican ticket from Wicomico County.

Mrs. Addie Toadvine and Clinton Austin are candidates for delegates to the Convention. Paige DeShields for State Central Committee.

Republican candidates in the coming election from other counties are:

KENT

Fletcher Roberts, State Central Committee.

QUEEN ANNE

Alexander Ayres, State Central Committee.

CAROLINE

Carlos Mosley, State Central Committee.

TALBOT

Alfred Chester, John Cooper, Raymond Henson, George Wallace for State Central Committee.

DORCHESTER

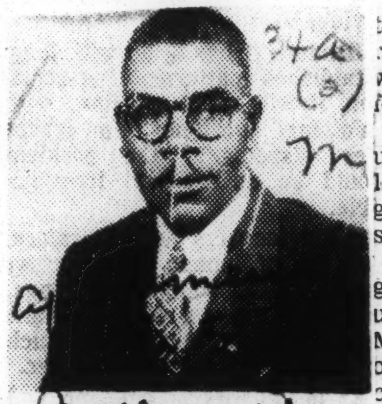
Norman Chase, Fred A. Jackson, Douglas Allen, Ernest Lyte for State Central Committee.

Candidates for the State Convention are Mrs. Bernice B. Howard, Bradford Cornish, Edward A. Stanley.

SOMERSET

Joseph Hayman, State Central Committee.

Commissioner Charles E. Cornish of Cambridge told the AFRO that Republican candidates have been announced in seven of the 9 counties and in Cecil and Worchester no announcements have been made.



CANDIDATE for County commissioner in Salisbury, Md., is R. Edward Cook. Mr. Cook is proprietor of Cook Cabs Inc., and Cook Construction company.

Vote Check Sends Negro To Md. Senate

BALTIMORE, Md.—(ANP)— After a dramatic official canvas of returns from elections, a Negro will sit in the Maryland Senate for the first time in history.

Two Democratic victories were upset in Baltimore's Fourth legislative district and two more Negroes will go to the General Assembly as a result of the recount.

Republican Harry A. Cole, Negrom assistant attorney general, unseated State Sen. Bernard S. Melnicove of Baltimore, and Emory Cole, another Negro Republican, was elected to the House of Delegates.

Unofficial returns at first showed Melnicove the winner of the Senate race by 132 votes and Milton H. F. Saul, the winner of the sixth spot on the House of Delegates list.

But in the official canvas, Cole picked up 182 votes, more than enough to wipe out Melnicove's unofficial margin.

Harry Cole and Emory Cole will join Truly Hatchett, Fourth district, democrat elected last week, who was believed to have been the first Negro known to have become a member of the legislature.

Senate fight cost $3,000 in Fourth

44 contributed $1,338 to Harry Cole's campaign

BALTIMORE

State senator candidates in the Fourth District spent over $3,000 for the Nov. 2 election.

The expense records, filed in Circuit Court, show:

Harry A. Cole, Republican, who won the election by a 37 vote majority, spent $2,279.50. Some 44 persons contributed $1,338 towards his campaign.

Bernard Melnicove, Democrat, who is contesting the results, by rechecking voters cards in the district, spent $618.97.

Calvin Douglass, independent, who polled 363 votes, spent $148.35.

* * *

PERSONS WHO contributed towards Mr. Cole's campaign include:

Dr. John Woodland, $300; Amos Meyers, $150; Paul Berman, $100; Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, $75; Brown, Allen and Watts law firm, $50; W. Emerson Brown Sr., $30;

Samuel Hopkins, Dr. Willard W. Allen, Dr. William Beaman, Dr. John E. Camper, Dr. Bernard Christmas Sr., Mrs. E. Page, Mrs. P. Dupree, Dr. Watts, and Dr. George Woodland, $25 each;

Mrs. Uthman Ray and Dr. William Watts, $20 each; Dr. James Carr, Dr. J. Bradshaw Higgins, Dr. Albert LaForrest, Louis Salzman, and Dr. Marion Wilson, $15 each.

* * *

DR. FRED ADAMS, Dr. Gilbert Banfield, Dr. Lucius Butler, Maylan Camper, Dr. H. Garland Chissell, Dr. Bernard Christmas Jr., Dr. Evans Gilkes, Dr. Louis Harmon, Dr. Thomas Harris each $10.

Dr. Louis Johnson, Howard Murphy, Dr. T. D. Phifer, Frank Phillips, Dr. Ralph Reckling, Charles Tilghman, T. Henry Waters, Dr. J. Basil Weaver, Mrs. Henry Welcome, and Dr. Isaac Young, each $10.

Dr. Maurice Adams, Jesse Artis, Dr. A. C. Burrell, Dr. Simon Carter, James Denkins, Dr. Maurice Doles, Oscar Dorsey, Harris Radio and Sales, Dr. Robert Hill, and Dr. Richard Hunt each $5.

* * *

RUFUS MITCHELL, Dr. Marcus Moore, John Seales, Dr. A. A. Smith, Dr. Frank Sykes, Dr. Orris Walker, William Watson, Dr. T. J. Woolridge, and Raymond Young, each $5.

John Woods and Cyrus Stevenson, each $3 and Wilbur Valentine, $2.

The sound truck which Mr. Cole used was furnished by the Rev. Levi Miller. Charles Law supplied 40 chairs for the campaign headquarters at 2120 Druid Hill Ave.

Mr. Douglass pointed out in his financial report that the money he spent came from personal funds and that there were no contributions.

Contributions were not listed on Mr. Melnicove's report, either.

34a(2) 1954

MARYLAND

4th District sends two to assembly

Afro-American P. 6
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

Unofficial returns show that two colored Baltimoreans were elected to the House of Delegates in Tuesday's elections to become the first of their race to win seats in the Maryland Legislature.

Elected were Truly Hatchett, 72-year-old realtor, a Democrat and Emory H. Cole, 60-year-old lawyer, a Republican. Both were elected in Baltimore's heavily populated Fourth Legislative District.

Here are exclusive interviews with these two men who made history.

Sat. 11-13-54

Emory Cole

"If I go to Annapolis, I'll never forget how I got there or what I'm there for."

That was the promise made this week by Emory R. Cole, who, according to unofficial tabulations, won a seat in the House of Delegates by a margin of 91 votes.

A novice in the political field, the 61-year-old lawyer, a Republican, captured the sixth place in the Fourth District legislature race with 11,395 votes to top Democrat Milton Saul Jr., with 11,305 votes.

His election makes him the only Republican to win in the Fourth District.

UNTIL THE official returns are announced, Mr. Cole prefers to shield his excitement behind his law books. When informed by the AFRO that unofficial reports showed he had won, he merely smiled.

Even on election night, while listening to the returns over the radio, he admitted he wasn't excited. "I was tired from going all day. My nerves were on edge," he explained.

"At 12:30 a.m., my niece (Mrs. Blanche Garry) called me to congratulate me but I hadn't heard any report like that and I thought she was referring to Harry Cole instead of myself."

He said that after talking with his niece he drank a coke and went to bed.

SADDENED BY Harry Cole's narrow defeat, Mr. Cole said, "I thought both of us had a chance but he had a better working organization.

EMORY COLE
Elected to State Legislature

"I don't think he failed. I think the Democrats, by putting that extra candidate in, was what defeated him."

Mr. Cole overruled the contention of some people that his name and that of Harry Cole's were confusing to the voters.

"I can't say that I took votes from Harry. By working together we accumulated votes together Our names were on the same line but Harry's name came first.

"I may have gained some of his votes and he some of mine."

Because Mr. Cole was employed at the Post Office, he was not able to get into politics until after he retired Dec. 31, 1953. He worked there 30 years as clerk at night, keeping up his law practice during the day.

LAST JANUARY, he satisfied his long political ambition by joining the Theodore McKeldin Republican club "as a means of getting in on the ground floor."

"The political field was open and I was available," he said, explaining how he happened to toss his hat in the ring last June.

"They needed candidates so I filed for the primary. I went in with the purpose of winning since there had been so many failures of candidates who had run before."

In the primary, Mr. Cole had no opposition.

Though advised by politicians that he did not have a chance because "he wasn't well-known." Mr. Cole found this fact to be an asset in his campaign.

"By not being well-known, that meant I had a few friends to help me and no enemies to cross me up," he asserted.

GOING FROM door-to-door, distributing placards, shaking hands with the man in the street, addressing church and club groups, driving through the district with a loud speaker on his car:

These were the techniques Mr. Cole used in his extensive campaign which cost him nearly $350.

A life-long Marylander, Mr. Cole was born on a small farm in Cockeysville, Sept. 3, 1893. He helped his parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cole, on the farm until he enrolled in Maryland State Teachers College.

At the age of 18, he began teaching in the county schools and six years later accepted a job as messenger in the government service in Washington.

DRAFTED IN 1917, he served 16 months in the army during World War I, eight months of which was spent overseas in France.

He was discharged in 1919 and returned to his post in Washington, the following year enrolling in the Howard University Law School.

In 1923 he received his law degree and came to Baltimore where he took the bar exam along with Linwood Koger, George W. Evans and E. Everett Lane.

He took the job as clerk in the Post Office in October of the same year and two months later opened his law office.

In March 1954, he had the honor of being admitted to the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court.

— o O o —

HE IS an active member of Payne Memorial AME Church, Urban League, Citizens Planning and Housing Association, Baltimore Fellowship, Boy Scouts of America, Masons, Elks, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Truly Hatchett

"The people of the Fourth District have the power to elect candidates of their own choice, if they use that power."

The statement was made by Truly Hatchett on Wednesday afternoon, as he sat at home and accepted the congratulations of friends and supporters for winning a seat in the House of Delegates in the Tuesday election.

In rolling up 11,437 votes to place fifth in the race for the six seats at stake, Mr. Hatchett, at 72, became the first colored man to win a seat in the Maryland Legislature.

THE STORY behind Mr. Hatchett's victory on Tuesday began several months before the June primary election, when he attempted to convince several younger men in the Fourth District that the time was ripe for a colored candidate to win a seat in the House of Delegates.

Failing to persuade any of the persons he contacted to enter the race, Mr. Hatchett decided to make the race himself, though it meant bucking the powerful Pollack organization which has controlled the Fourth District for many years.

Mr. Hatchett proved that he had a sound idea in the primary when he emerged with the sixth highest total among the Democratic candidates to qualify for the general election. In the process of winning, Mr. Hatchett also defeated Pollack's son who was seeking the nomination.

AS THE Fourth District usually returns a heavy Democratic majority, Mr. Hatchett was conceded an excellent chance to win in the general—but politics being what they are, his election did not become definite until late Tuesday night when the voting was over.

As the first successful candidate, Mr. Hatchett realized the historic importance of his election:

"It will open another opportunity to the members of our group. They should have someone to represent them in Annapolis and it is an honor to be able to represent them."

IN HIS campaign, Mr. Hatchett relied a great deal upon the reputation he has built up and the friends he has made in the 52 years he has lived at 2026 Druid Hill Ave. Well acquainted with the problems of the district, he was able to convince the voters that he could represent them effectively.

"I attribute my election to the fact that I have attempted to live a decent and useful life. I have always been active in religious, civic and fraternal affairs, and I have always been interested in the problems that face the people in this district.

"The friends that I have made through the years have helped elect me and I feel that I will do a good job in Annapolis."

MR. HATCHETT'S principal goal is to represent all the people in the district, which he terms a "melting pot" of different peoples who should join forces for better government.

"There are a number of things that I hope to accomplish during my term, but I have not yet made any definite plans as to how they will be accomplished. I do want to see some liberal measures adopted that will help advance Maryland as a forward looking state."

Mr. Hatchett's election was almost in the form of an anniversary present. On Thanksgiving he and his wife will celebrate their 45th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Hatchett has been active in politics for many years and was an early supporter of the late Mayor Jackson. He has run for office before, but this was his first successful attempt.

To Maryland Senate For First Time

Call & Post Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-13-54

BALTIMORE, Md. — (ANP) — After a dramatic official canvass of returns from elections, a Negro will sit in the Maryland senate for the first time in history.

Two Democratic victories were upset in Baltimore's fourth legislative district, and two more Negroes will go to the General Assembly as a result of the recount.

Republican Harry A. Cole, Negro assistant attorney general, unseated State Sen. Bernard S. Melnicove of Baltimore, and Emory Cole, another Negro Republican, was elected to the House of Delegates.

Unofficial returns at first showed Melnicove the winner of the senate race by 132 votes and Milton H. F. Saul the winner of the sixth spot on the House of Delegates list.

But in the official canvass, Cole picked up 182 votes, more than enough to wipe out Melnicove's unofficial margin.

Harry Cole and Emory Cole will join Truly Hatchett, Fourth district Democrat elected last week, who was believed to have been the first Negro to become a member of the legislature.

Vote Check Sends Baltimore Negro to Maryland Senate

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Sat. 11-20-54

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Harry Cole and Emory Cole will join Truly Hatchett, Fourth district Democrat elected last week, who was believed to have been the first Negro known to have become a member of the legislature.

Negroes Elected In Maryland Differ On Cause Of Success

Advertiser p. 11

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18 (AP)—Did the first three Negroes elected to Maryland's General Assembly ride into office on the school segregation issue?

The answers they give are as different as the successful candidates themselves.

Harry A. Cole, state senator-elect, is a campaign-toughened veteran of three political races at 33.

Emory R. Cole, a fellow Republican but unrelated to the younger Cole, is a 61-year-old novice in politics who vaulted into the House of Delegates on his first try.

Lone Democrat

Truly Hatchett, the lone Democrat, made good in his second bid for a House seat more than 30 years after first running as a Republican and being knocked off in the primary. He is a vigorous 73.

Although all three agree that the school segregation issue influenced their campaigns in Baltimore's 4th District, they differ on the extent of that influence.

For instance, Emory Cole barely edged into sixth place in the race for the district's half-dozen House seats and says he doubts he would have made it without the segregation issue. Latest registration figures show that the 48,000-odd voters registered in the 4th are about evenly divided among whites and Negroes. More than two thirds are Democrats.

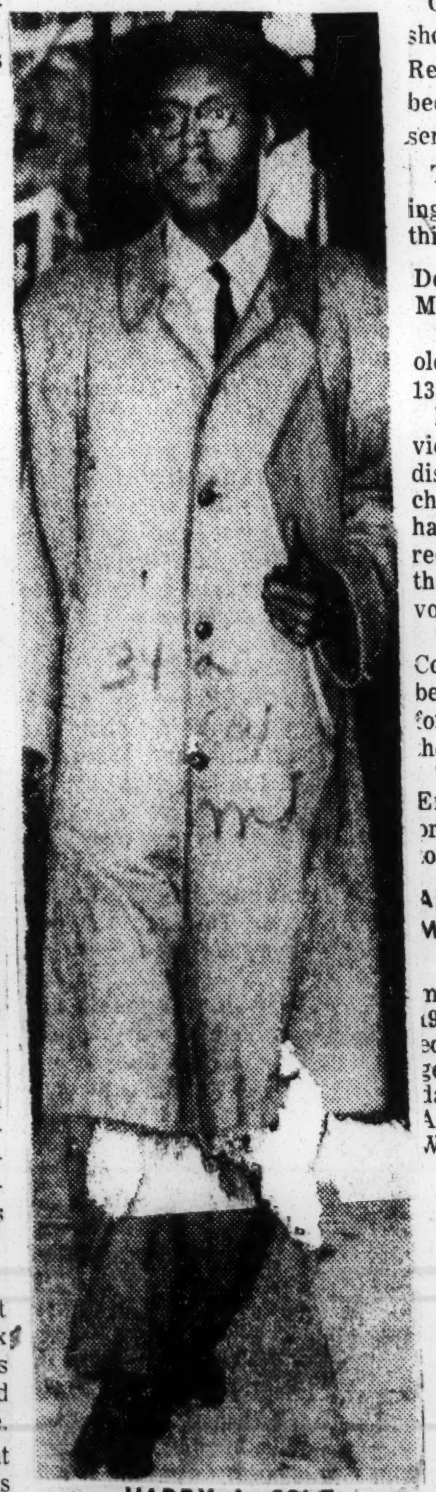
Hatchett, on the other hand, figures the issue actually cost him 2,000 to 3,000 votes. He was endorsed by James H. (Jack) Pollack, for years the dominant Democratic leader of the district, as well as anti-Pollack forces.

Republican Group

The Republican group had put up only five candidates for the six House seats. A leader said it was hoped Republican voters would make Hatchett their sixth choice.

Hatchett says he believes that general association of Democrats with prosegregation interests made some of his Republican friends "afraid to slip down to the 'B' line for anyone." Republican candidates were on the "A," or top line of the voting machines, Democrats on the "B" or second line.

Harry Cole concedes the segregation question "helped us" but considers the development of a new political organization in the 4th the most significant factor in his election.



HARRY A. COLE

Cole first Md. senator by 37 votes

Afro-American 11-20-54

BALTIMORE

Official tabulations Friday showed that Harry A. Cole, a Republican, had won his bid to become the first colored state senator in Maryland history.

The four-day count of the voting machines gave Mr. Cole a thin 37-vote majority over his Democratic opponent, Bernard Melnicove.

The totals gave Cole, 37-year old assistant attorney general 13,938 to Melnicove's 13,901.

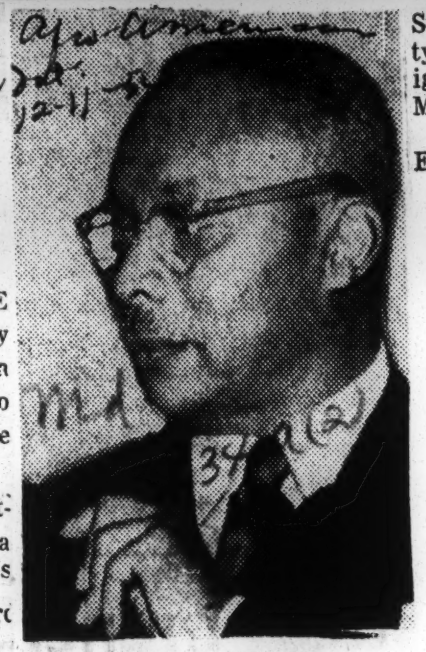
Melnicove at first had claimed victory, but a 100-vote error was discovered in a 6th Precinct machine. Cole had been reported as having polled 85 votes, when a recheck of the machine revealed that he had actually polled 185 votes.

The official election of Mr Cole brought to three the number of colored members named for the first time in history to the Maryland Legislature.

Truly Hatchett, Democrat and Emory Cole, Republican, had previously been declared elected to the House of Delegates.

AIRMAN IN GERMANY MADE STAFF SERGEANT

FURSTENFELDBRUCK, Germany (ANP) — Joel E. Gibson, 19, of Chicago, has been promoted to the grade of staff sergeant in the important weather data requirements division of the Air Force's Second Weather Wing.



JOSIAH HENRY

Josiah Henry files for council

Afro-American 12-11-54

p. 22

BALTIMORE

Josiah F. Henry Jr., attorney, announced late Wednesday that he will run for City Council in the primary election, March 1.

The first colored person to file his candidacy, Mr. Henry will run on the Democratic ticket in the Fourth District the same area which elected Maryland's first three colored representatives to the General Assembly, Nov. 2.

The attorney, who has 26 years of law practice behind him said: "So many people have been after me to file, I decided to do it." He filed Wednesday afternoon in the Supervisors of Elections office at Fayette and Gay Sts., a month ahead of the deadline which is the last week in December.

A NATIVE of Cambridge, Md., Mr. Henry is the nephew of the late Nemiah Henry who served 15 years as councilman in Cambridge.

He is the father of the state's first colored Democratic club and during the era of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he conducted the state campaign in the presidential elections.

His first stab at political office was in 1927 when he ran for House of Delegates. There were 27 candidates in the primary race and he came in seventh.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Delaware State College, Howard University and the University of Michigan, he was admitted to the Maryland State Bar in 1923.

He resides with his wife, Mrs. Ethel Henry at 2557 McCulloh St.

34a(2) 1954

MARYLAND

Things 'too hot,' residents state

Afro-American P. 14

Baltimore, Md.

8 persons reported to have been paid after balloting

Sat. 11-27-54

WHITE PLAINS, Md.—Residents of this outlying tobacco country are afraid to talk about their recent election day activity becuse things "are too hot."

"They told me not to answer any questions" said Mrs. Gladys Johnson one of the eight persons alleged to have received $1 or $2 after voting on Nov. 2.

When asked who told her not to say anything, Mrs. Johnson replied, "That's a question, ain't it?"

"That's too hot for me," said a member of a group of construction workers when asked about the voting activity just inside the Township of LaPlata, the Charles County seat.

The worker said he didn't vote in the last election.

* * *

A GRAND JURY of 23 men and women, which convened in LaPlata, Monday, has been ordered to looking into electioneering, but the panel recessing Wednesday "at their own request," according to State's Attorney Richard T. Barbour of Charles County.

Mr. Barbour told an AFRO reporter he could not say what was being done about the election charges, "but, we're doing something.

"We have a nice little county here," Mr. Barbour added, after admitting that FBI agents had been in the area investigating the recent election activity.

Mr. Barbour said there are about 10,000 registered voters in the county of whom about 4,000 are colored.

The state's attorney said most of the colored voters were registered Republicans, adding with a smile, "Many of them don't even know Abraham Lincoln is dead."

* * *

CARL COOKSEY, a teller in the Southern Maryland Bank and Trust Co. across the street from the new county court house and a Board of Election clerk, estimated that 99 per cent of sixth district colored voters were registered Republicans.

Mr. Cooksey said he couldn't talk about the election activity during the grand jury investigation.

According to published reports, eight Charles County voters, all colored, have admitted receiving $1 or $2 from State Sen. James B. Monroe after voting in the sixth district polling place in White Plains, about two miles south of Waldorf, Md.

Sen. Monroe, the GOP incumbent, was reelected by 82 votes in the close voting in the traditional party stronghold.

"I didn't vote this time and I'm glad I didn't, said Mrs. Mae Shorter as she washed clothes in an outside pot on Pomfert Rd., about three miles from the white frame election headquarters.

* * *

"WE HEARD about this voting business, but I was too young to vote," Mrs. Shorter's niece, Miss Lucille Shorter, said.

The only person who talked readily about her election day activity was Mrs. Ella Lyles, 25-year-old mother, who was reported to have received two dollars from Sen. Monroe after voting.

"Yes sir, I signed a statement saying I was paid." Mrs. Lyles said from a day-bed in the combined living room-dining room of her four-room brick and frame cottage, high on the Berry Road.

"I don't know why I did it. To tell you the truth, I don't know anything about this whole business. This was only the second time I voted," she said.

Mr. Lyles

Mrs. Lyles

Mrs. Lyles is the wife of Paul Lyles, another registered voter reported to have been paid by Sen. Monroe.

The short, baby-face looking woman is expecting another child in addition to her five girls and one son.

"I started not to go to the polls that day because it was raining. But he (Sen. Monroe) came by here and told me to get ready and he would get the girl across the road to watch the children."

* * *

MRS. LYLES said the senator took her and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dorothy Lyles, to the polls and brought them back. Miss Lyles was in Washington at the time the AFRO reported

"As he was coming back, he reached over and gave me a dollar. I didn't know what it was for. I wasn't even expecting it," she added.

When asked if the senator told her how to vote, Mrs. Lyles answered, "All he said is, 'Do you know what to vote for'?"

"I told him I knew how to vote Republican because I always voted Republican. He told us if we didn't vote Republican we may have to walk back."

Mrs. Lyles said she told the same thing she was telling this reporter to a "white press man" when he came to her house.

* * *

"THERE WERE four of them and one sat down at that table with a typewriter and took down what I said and tole me to sign.

"I don't know whether I did the right thing or not. I hear punishment is $10,000 fine and two years," she said. sighing.

Mrs. Lyles was asked if she thought she had been tricked into signing the statement. "I wouldn't say I was and I wouldn't say I wasn't," she replied.

* * *

TWO OTHER Berry Road residents told AFRO reporters they voted in the November elections but shook their heads negatively when asked if they knew about voters paid. Sylvester Dent, 52, said he was a registered Republican and had always voted the GOP ticket. "I didn't even see Sen. Monroe that day," he said.

Mr. Dent

Robert Lyles, 44, a cousin of Mrs. Ella Lyles, also said he was a registered Republican but when asked how he voted, replied:

"I didn't think I had to tell that."

* * *

MR. LYLES, who was armed with a shotgun while going rabbit hunting, said he saw Sen. Monroe around election day, "but I didn't say anything to him."

When asked what he thought about voters getting paid, the man replied, "that's too hot for me.'"

Mrs. Sallie Bair, alto a Berry Road resident appeared to have summed up the attitude of the small White Plains community.

"I don't know why they would pay anybody to vote Republican around here. They always do, anyway," she said.

3 Negroes In Md. Legislature

34a(2)

BALTIMORE, Md. — Maryland now has three Negroes in its State Legislature. As a result of a recount of votes in the recent election, two others joined Truly Hatchett in becoming the first Negroes to gain such positions.

Afro-American p. 1

The two men are Senator-Elect Harry Cole and Delegate Emory R. Cole, who both won by very narrow margins.

All three were elected from Maryland's Fourth Legislative District. Both Senator Cole and Delegate Cole are Republicans Mr. Hatchett is a Democrat.

Senator Cole is a former student of Morgan State College here and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Maryland School of Law.

Delegate Cole, a native of Harford County, Maryland, is a graduate of what is now Wowie State Teachers College. He completed his Law studies at the Howard University School of Law. He is a retired postal employee.

Mr. Hatchett, a real estate and insurance man, is a member of the Board of Barrett School for Girls.

Afro-American p. 14 Sat. 11-27-54

WHITE PLAINS polling place about two miles south of Waldorf, in Charles County is the scene where several persons are reported to have been paid $1 or $2 after voting in the Nov. 2 elections. The white frame building is right off Highway 301 from Waldorf to LaPlata, Md.

Winning Negro Candidates Split On Effect of Segregation Issue

Answers Differ On Its Influence

34 a (2)

Baltimore, Nov. 25 (AP)—Did the first three Negroes elected to Maryland's General Assembly ride into office on the school-segregation issue?

The answers they give are as different as the successful candidates themselves.

Harry A. Cole, state senator-elect, is a campaign-toughened veteran of three political races at 33.

Emory R. Cole—A fellow Republican but unrelated to the younger Cole—is a 61-year-old novice in politics who vaulted into the House of Delegates on his first try.

Truly Hatchett, the lone Democrat, made good in his second bid for a House seat more than 30 years after first running as a Republican and being beaten in the primary. He is a vigorous 73.

Although all three agree that the school-segregation issue influenced their campaigns in Baltimore's Fourth District, they differ on the extent of that influence.

Voters Evenly Divided

For instance, Emory Cole barely edged into sixth place in the race for the District's half-dozen House seats and says he doubts he would have made it without the segregation issue. Latest registration figures show that the 48,000-odd voters registered in the Fourth are about evenly divided among whites and Negroes. More than two thirds are Democrats.

Hatchett, on the other hand, figures the issue actually cost him 2,000 to 3,000 votes. He was endorsed by James H. "Jack" Pollack, for years the dominant Democratic leader of the district, as well as anti-Pollack forces.

5 Republicans Up

The Republican group had put up only five candidates for the six House seats. A leader said it was hoped Republican voters would make Hatchett their sixth choice.

Hatchett says he beleives that general association of Democrats with pro-segregation interests made some of his Republican friends "afraid to slip down to the 'B' line for anyone." Republican candidates were on the "A" or top line of the voting machines, Democrats on the "B" or second line.

Harry Cole concedes the segregation question "helped us," but considers the development of a new political organization in the fourth the most significant factor in his election.

Segregation Smoldering Issue

Segregation had smoldered as a campaign issue from the time, several weeks before the November 2 election, that State Senator Edward Turner advocated continuing separate schools for Negroes and whites in his campaign for Congress from the Eastern Shore First District. Another Democrat, State Senator George W. Della, called in a South Baltimore campaign speech for a return to "white supremacy in our schools and our police stations."

"These things made it easier for our organization to get out the vote," said Cole, "but the organization had to be there in the first place."

"Why, in one precinct alone we had 17 workers."

34 a (2) Md.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE AND WIFE—Mr. and Mrs. Truly Hatchett, shown as they voted early Tuesday. Mr. Hatchett, retired government worker, won election to a seat in the Maryland House of Delegates from the 4th District, setting a precedent for a colored aspirant. He is a Democrat.

Baltimore Md. Sun. 11-25-58

34a(2) 1954

MARYLAND

'Strangest' Campaign Did Flipflop in One Week

Post

Integration Talk Fogs Outcome of Maryland Race

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 10-31-54

P. 1B

By Frank R. Kent, Jr.

Staff Reporter

POLITICIANS in Maryland on the eve of the gubernatorial election can be described only as baffled and apprehensive. This state of mind could be said to apply more to the Democrats than the Republicans as far as the governorship was concerned, but neither party's strategists were sleeping well.

The reason for this perturbation is that a number of intangible factors make prediction extremely difficult. Few professional politicians in either camp will venture a forecast as to the reaction of the Maryland voter.

Aside from these imponderables, the race between Democrat H. C. Byrd and Republican Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin appears to be pretty close.

The Integration Puzzle

THE GREATEST single unknown factor is voter reaction to the issue of integration in the public schools. The question perplexing the politicians is whether or not the state's one million registered voters feel strongly enough on the subject to turn out in great force. If they do, what has appeared to be a close contest could have a lopsided result.

One of the difficulties facing forecasters is that this is the first modern election in which the racial question has been brought into the open on a state-wide basis. Politicians in both camps have expressed private regrets that it has been injected. They regard it as a two-edged sword.

The issue was first raised by State Sen. Edward Turner, Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in the First Congressional District, comprising the nine counties of the conservative and largely Southern-minded Eastern Shore. Turner said he favored separate but equal school facilities for whites and Negroes and local option.

His Republican opponent, Rep. Edward T. Miller, running for reelection to a fifth term, branded this an unprincipled effort to win votes. Miller pointed out that the matter was before the United States Supreme Court. He said he favored a solution at local levels.

'Card' Worries Byrd

IN THE gubernatorial race, Dr. Byrd came out with a "home rule" plan for integration. McKeldin has not mentioned the issue in his formal speeches but has said in reply to questions that he represents the law. This is interpreted as meaning that as Chief Executive of the state he is bound by oath to uphold all laws—state and Federal.

Byrd is acutely aware of the reaction to a card circulated during the closing days of his bitter primary fight with George P. Mahoney. It quoted out of context a part of a speech Byrd made before a Negro club in Baltimore and thereby implied that the candidate was promising to do more for the Negro than any other Governor. Byrd reportedly feels that it almost cost him the nomination.

The question is still an academic one in most of Maryland, as no school in the state system has begun integration. Baltimore City, however, instituted it this term, and the issue blazed up there October 22.

State Sen. George W. Della III of the Baltimore Sixth District, president of the State Senate in the last two sessions, at a political rally called for the election of Democrats so that the state might have "white supremacy" in its courts and schools. Byrd was reported to have been present.

City Could Be Crucial

SOME OBSERVERS believe that the Della statement could be the turning point of the campaign, just as the Baltimore vote might well decide the election. The city has a registration of 313,742 Democrats to 81,290 Republicans.

Nevertheless, Baltimore elected McKeldin Mayor and gave him a 46,412 majority when he defeated W. Preston Lane, Jr., for Governor in 1950. The Negro vote there is fairly evenly divided, with 35,983 registered Democratic and 31,012 registered Republican.

Negro leaders have predicted that as a result of the Della statement and the raising of the integration issue in general, the Baltimore Negro vote will go almost solidly to McKeldin. Lloyal Randolph, a Baltimore Negro Democratic leader, not only denounced Della, but called on Negro voters to support the state senator's Republican foe, Everett Smith.

CIO Still for Byrd

THERE were indications of a mixed reaction from labor, which has pretty solidly indorsed Byrd and is working for him. The head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for Maryland threatened that if Della did not retract, the union would be urged to vote against him for state senator. The Maryland State CIO Political Action Committee on the other hand reaffirmed its support of Byrd after he appeared before a special committee and told it that integration in the schools was "inevitable."

Baltimore politicians have reported that the Democrats' apparent position on integration has disturbed some other minority groups in the city besides the Negroes.

Another Baltimore development was the announcement that the powerful Sunpapers had thrown their editorial support to McKeldin. McKeldin, incidentally, is a native of Baltimore while Byrd was born in Crisfield, on the Eastern Shore.

Public Isn't Excited

ANOTHER "imponderable," in Baltimore, at least, is the apparent lack of voter reaction to the candidates' charges and countercharges. The public does not seem to have become excited over Byrd's attacks on McKeldin's Roads Commission and his charges of extravagance in the Republican administration. Nor has it been aroused by McKeldin's attacks on Byrd's administration as president of the University of Maryland.

Byrd's chief advantage would seem to be the huge Democratic majority in Maryland—767,000 registered Democrats to 316,000 registered Republicans. McKeldin's strength appears to lie in his personal popularity and in the fact that he has not antagonized any organized groups.

Wounded Member Worried

THREE of Maryland's seven congressional districts—the Third, Fourth and newly formed Seventh—are in Baltimore city. In the Third, Democratic incumbent Rep. Edward A. Garmatz is opposed only by a Progressive and is considered a sure winner. In the Fourth, Democratic Rep. George H. Fallon is running for his sixth term against Arthur Sherwood, a young newcomer running as an Eisenhower Republican. Fallon, one of the Congressmen wounded by the Puerto Rican fusillade in the House chamber, claims the edge, but recent developments are reported to have him worried. In the Seventh, Democratic Rep. Samuel N. Friedel is running for his second term against newcomer Edward N. Dukegait.

Washington D.C.

The Sixth District, including Montgomery County, is regarded as Republican territory, having sent J. Glenn Beall to the House five times before he was elected to the Senate and then having named Republican DeWitt Hyde to fill his House seat. Hyde is given a slight edge for reelection over Democrat Edward J. Ryan by some observers.

Much depends in this western Maryland district, however, on big and populous Montgomery, which has a registration of 51,955 Democrats to 33,870 Republicans but which gave McKeldin a 4000-vote margin in 1950. Democratic leader E. Brooke Lee has predicted that the county will come through handsomely for Byrd and Ryan. The Democrats are pinning part of their hopes on Montgomery's 20,000 Federal workers, who they say are disgruntled over the Eisenhower Administration's personnel policies. The Republicans dispute this.

IN THE SOUTHERN Maryland Fifth District, the Democrats claim a slight edge for Richard E. Lankford over Republican incumbent Rep. Frank Small, Jr., although they concede Small's strength. He defeated Lankford by about 1000 votes two years ago. The Democrats here are also counting on the many Federal workers who live in Prince Georges County.

Prince Georges has a registration of 55,010 Democrats and 33,870 Republicans but it also gave McKeldin a 4000-vote majority in 1950. On the other hand, it is Byrd's home county (and the seat of "his" University of Maryland), but McKeldin has paid it particular attention during the campaign. It is also Small's home county.

In the Second District, there is a hot race between Republican incumbent Rep. James P. S. Devereux and former Rep. William P. Bolton, Democrat. The Second includes metropolitan Baltimore County, which has a registration of 123,314 Democrats and 34,733 Republicans but which gave McKeldin a margin of nearly 10,000 votes in 1950.

Baltimore County is the home of George Mahoney, Byrd's bitter foe in the Democratic primary, and the Republicans are counting on this intraparty Democratic quarrel to aid them. Mahoney's supporters are another "imponderable" in the gubernatorial race. Mahoney reappeared last week after a long absence from the scene, however, and reaffirmed his support of the Democratic ticket.

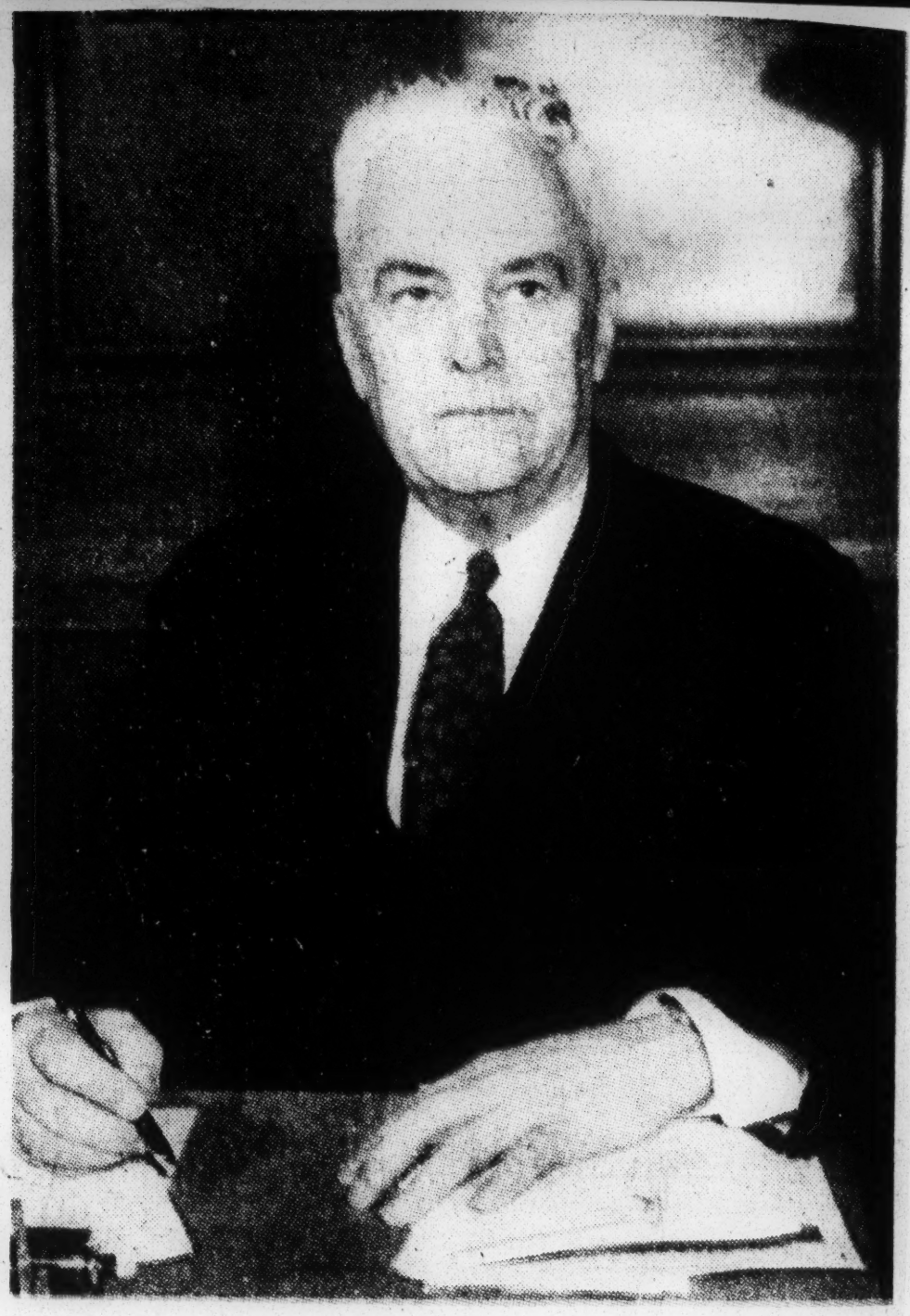
THE BYRD and McKeldin campaign techniques have differed widely. McKeldin be-

lieves in personal contact. His "blitzes" through the State, shaking hands and distributing photographs, have been something to see. He has estimated that he has shaken more than 4200 hands in a single day's tour.

The Governor has maintained that personal contact throughout his four-year term. There has seldom been a Sunday when he has not bobbed up at one or more churches in the various sections of the state. He has never let personal inconveniences interfere with a chance to speak before some group, political or otherwise, no matter how small. As he once said, if he saw three men talking in a room he would go through the door and start a speech.

Byrd has also made frequent handshaking tours, but he has relied principally on speeches and statements to put his story before the public. As the challenger, of course, he has taken the offensive all the way.

When the voters decide between them Tuesday, however, their different techniques will probably carry much less weight than the imponderables which have made this contest a politicians' nightmare.



By Tom Kelley, Staff Photograph

Maryland voters choose Tuesday ween Republicar bent Gov. T odore R. McKeldin (left) and Democrat H. C. Byrd (right).

JOHN WILLIAMS (left) editor-in-chief of the Spokesman, student newspaper at Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md., gets his big story when the first three Negroes ever elected to the Maryland legislature appear on the college assembly program. Second from left is Morgan President Martin D. Jenkins. The legislators are (left to right) Emory R. Cole, House of Delegates; Senator Harry Cole, former Spokesman editor, and Truly Hatchett House of Delegates.

In Michigan

10 Negroes Nominated!

34a62

DETROIT—Ten Negro candidates rolled roughshod over weak opposition last week to win nominations for state, city, and national offices in the November elections.

The most significant win was that of State Senator Charles C. Diggs Jr., who was nominated in the Thirteenth Congressional District, while swamping his nearest opponent, incumbent Democrat George D. O'Brien, with more than 20,000 votes.

George Isabell was unopposed on the Republican ticket for the office of Register of Deeds in the city of Detroit.

Pittsburgh Courier 8-14-54

SEEKING HER second term in the Upper House of the Michigan Legislature, Democratic State Senator Cora M. Brown piled up 25,000 votes to win.

Another lady, Charline White, received close to 10,000 votes in the Eleventh District race for State Representative on the Democratic ticket. Mrs. White has already served two terms in the State Legislature.

Opposing Mrs. White will be Robert L. Ward, a GOP warhorse for the past thirty years. Mr. Ward led the Republican ticket in his district.

* * *

OTHER NOMINEES included Earl Kennedy, also seeking office in the Eleventh District. Mr. Kennedy finished second on the GOP ticket. George H. Edwards received 3,000 votes to become Mrs. White's co-campaigner in the Eleventh District race.

Pittsburgh Courier 8-14-54

The Rev. Charles M. Diggs grabbed the Democratic nomination for the State House in the Ninth District by leading the field with 6,500 votes.

Youthful Atty. Fred Yates won out in the Fourth District contest for the State House with 6,025 votes. Rev. J. Morton, making his debut on the political scene for the firstt ime, was the Republican nominee in the Fourth District.

34a62

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-28-54

RELAXING AFTER VICTORY — State Senator Charles C. Diggs, jr., of Detroit, Mich., relaxes with his wife and family following his successful bid for Democratic nomination for Congress, 13th Congressional District. Diggs is virtually assured of election as Michigan's first Negro representative. If elected he will become the third Negro in Congress. Diggs will oppose Landon Knight, Republican nominee, in November.

Charles Diggs Becomes 3rd Negro Congressman

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-20-54

DETROIT — For the first time since Reconstruction 3 Negroes are in the United States Congress. All are Democrats, well schooled in the "business" of politics. Two of them were re-elected last week; they were Adam Clayton Powell of New York, and William L. Dawson of Chicago.

The third Congressman is Detroit's Charles C. Diggs, jr., one of the youngest (33) U.S. Congressmen today, and son of former State Senator Charles Diggs, sr.

Young Diggs, himself a State Senator, soundly defeated Landon Knight, son of newspaper publisher John Knight, for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives last week.

Diggs' rise to State Senator and Congressman are significant, not only because he has become the first Negro to become a Congressman from Michigan, but moreso because he defeated Cong. George O'Brien, a veteran of more than 15 years in the U. S. Congress, to win the congressional nomination last August.

Diggs was practically assured of election to Congress, from the 13th Congressional District, when he beat out a list of 20 Negro candidates in the Primary.

Member of a wealthy Detroit family, Diggs opposed another wealthy nominee—Landon Knight.

As most Detroiters can testify, Diggs is quite wealthy in political experience and background.

When he was in high school his father was in politics, thinking about running for State Senator. And in later years his father made his bid and won.

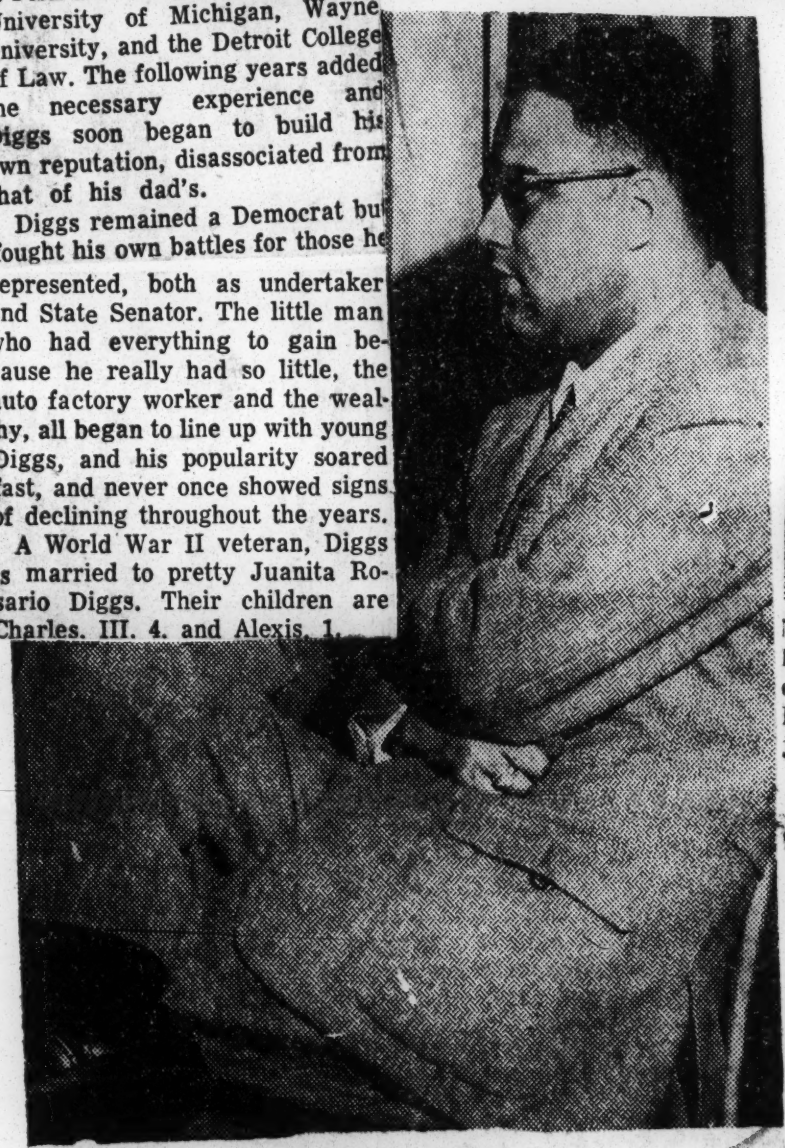
The elder Diggs was not a "political power" in 1932, but he was one of the instrumental figures in the state who helped the late President Roosevelt capture 60 per cent of the Negro vote in Michigan and the presidency, for the Democrats.

When the younger Diggs began to take an active part in politics, he thus inherited not only his father's know-how, but reputation and contact.

He was already well versed in theoretical politics, having studied at Fisk university in Nashville, the University of Michigan, Wayne university, and the Detroit College of Law. The following years added the necessary experience and Diggs soon began to build his own reputation, disassociated from that of his dad's.

Diggs remained a Democrat but fought his own battles for those he represented, both as undertaker and State Senator. The little man who had everything to gain because he really had so little, the auto factory worker and the wealthy, all began to line up with young Diggs, and his popularity soared fast, and never once showed signs of declining throughout the years.

A World War II veteran, Diggs is married to pretty Juanita Rosario Diggs. Their children are Charles, III. 4. and Alexis, 1.



CHARLES DIGGS

MICHIGAN'S Congressman-Elect Charles C. Diggs, 33, is inducted in Chicago as a member of Alpha Chapter of embalmers' fraternity. Diggs, who operates a funeral home in Detroit, joined the Chicago chapter of the fraternity because it is not represented in the Motor City. Left is Theodore R. Hawes, chairman of Alpha's board, and right, Robert H. Miller, Alpha member and general secretary of the National Negro Funeral Director's Association.

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 12-4-54

Candidate's father blasts his opponent

Afro-American Sat. 11-6-54

DETROIT — Charles C. Diggs Sr., former state senator and father of Charles C. Diggs Jr., Democratic candidate for Congress in 13th District, scored last week what he called "untrue, unfair and unwarranted things" used against his son by Landon Knight, Republican opponent.

In his statement to the press, Mr. Diggs said:

"In my long years of experience in political life I have never encountered a candidate who would stoop to the unprincipled tactics that young Landon Knight has resorted to.

"He is raising anti-social (racial) issues which would affect adversely America's future and which the enlightened citizens of Detroit have left behind in the dark days of yesteryear."

Morehouse Graduate Elected To Michigan Legislature

World Thur. 12-2-54

GEORGE H. EDWARDS, Morehouse graduate and former resident of Atlanta, was elected to the State Legislature of the State of Michigan on November 2.

Mr. Edwards received the B. A. degree in business administration from Morehouse in 1936, will serve as state representative from the 11th District of the city of Detroit.

Edwards is the nephew of W. J. "Bill" Shaw of Atlanta. He has done graduate study in economics, taxes, and accounting at Atlanta University and at New York University, and he did special study in accounting at Indiana University and at Michigan State College. He is a member of the American Association of Hospital Accountants, of the American Savings and Loan Institute, and of the Society of Savings and Loan Comptrollers. He has served as neighborhood commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America.

At the time of his election to the Michigan Legislature, Edwards was serving as auditor of the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association of Detroit. He is also vice-president of the Friendship Mutual Insurance Company of Detroit. A member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and a officer of the Detroit Morehouse Club.

Charles Diggs Jr., Our New Congressman, Talks to AFRO

Undertaker Afro-American is liberal

Baltimore, Md.

- Won't move his family to Washington

Sat. 11-13-54

- Asserts Ike didn't aid his GOP foe

DETROIT — Michigan has sent a brilliant young liberal to the U.S. Congress, an exclusive AFRO interview with Charles C. Diggs Jr., elected Tuesday to the House of Representatives from the 13th District, revealed, Friday.

Diggs, who will not be 32 years old until December, told the AFRO he is interested in full employment, repeal of the discriminatory McCarran Immigration and the Taft - Hartley laws and the extension of public housing.

His major concern, in addition to civil rights, he disclosed, is legislation to help the two extreme age groups, the very young and the old.

Married to the former Juanita Rosario, he is the father of three children. He said he does not plan to move his family to Washington, but will prefer commuting back to Detroit on week ends.

Following is the text of the interview:

AFRO: Congratulations on your victory.

DIGGS: Thank you very much.

AFRO: I thought since we circulate along the Eastern Seaboard, we should introduce you to some of the people out this way who admire your victory. Would you be willing to answer a few questions?

DIGGS: All right, go right ahead.

AFRO: Could you tell me briefly to what single factor you attribute your victory?

DIGGS: Well, there are several principal factors which probably have comparable import.

Of course I was running on the Democratic ticket in an area which holds 76 per cent of the vote in the Democratic column in the primary and it would have been quite an upset to have defeated a Democrat in this area.

I think that's one thing that's probably the principal thing in our favor. In addition to that, we put up quite a strenuous campaign.

Of course, there were other factors that could have tipped the scales regardless of the partisan pattern in this district and there were attempts made to tip the scales based on those faltors. But we beat them anyway. They, of course, brought out the race issue.

— o O o —

AFRO: I was going to ask you about this chap Landon Knight (son of a daily newspaper publisher and Diggs' Republican opponent). I heard some rumors that he was using some questionable tactics.

MR. DIGGS: Yes, yes, he really did in the last week or so. He started out with a pamphlet that was sent out to— I don't know how many people in the district, principally in the white areas, but some colored people got them, too, because our people don't live in a ghetto or anything anymore since the restrictive covenent decision.

This particular literature had a picture of him looking like a movie star and my picture on there all smeared, darkened up; and it seems as though there was another reference in there just to bring out the fact that I was colored — this smearing of the picture.

Baltimore Md.

AFRO: Had you made any effort to conceal the fact that you were colored?

Sat. 10-13-54

DIGGS: Oh, No. We took the race issue out of the campaign right from the beginning.

In the first place, being well-known in the community, the family being well-known, most people know that we are colored even though those that didn't certainly could have seen that through our advertising.

We used pictures of ourselves on billboards and on campaign material.

In adition to that, we campaigned all over the district; and, of course, we are easily identifiable on sight as far as the race question is concerned.

AFRO: We heard that Governor G. Mennon Williams came down and campaigned in your district the last day before the election. Was it unusual for him to do that?

DIGGS: Well, they had a Governor's Day in each district, and it happened that the Governor's Day in the 13th was the day before the election; but we did have Stephen Mitchell (chairman of the National Democratic Committee) come down.

AFRO: Did congressman Dawson help you any?

DIGGS: Dawson was in last Sunday at a mass rally, and Congressman Powell was in two weeks ago.

— o O o —

AFRO: What about the employment situation?

DIGGS: I think that that was probably the biggest single factor in the triumph of the Democratic Party in Wayne County. There's no question about that.

That is, they would have won anyway, I believe, but from the standpoint of the margin of victory, I think that that was the biggest single factor in Wayne County, an industrial area.

AFRO: Do you think it's significant that all three of our congressmen now are Democrats?

DIGGS: Yes. I made that statement in several speeches It wasn't just incidental that we were in the Dmocratic Party

It reflected back to the philosophy of the Democratic Party that meant the most to working class people of which the colored group is the principal segment.

— o O o —

AFRO: What was the principal appeal you made to the voters in the 13th District?

DIGGS: I talked issues.

AFRO: What is the pro-rata of the colored population in this district?

DIGGS: 45 percent, But their voting participation is only about 38 percent.

AFRO: was there any apparent apathy? A lot of people were talking about apathy before the election.

DIGGS: Well, the vote in this district exceeded the vote in 1950. Of course, it wasn't as high as it was in 1952, which is understandable. There's always a higher vote in the presidential election.

AFRO: Did you poll more votes than Governor Williams for your district?

DIGGS: Well, I haven't seen the break-down by districts for the governor's vote. I don't imagine so, because I'm sure he carried Highland Park. Highland Park is a city within the 13th District; and I missed carrying that by 1,100 votes, but I'm sure he carried it.

AFRO: What was the total number of votes you polled?

DIGGS: Well, in round figures, 64,000.

AFRO: How did that compare with Knight?

MR. DIGGS: In round figures — 32,000.

AFRO: Don't you think your experience as a State Senator will help you consideraly in Washington

— o O o —

DIGGS: Oh, yes, there's no question about it. The legislative process is a — well a very peculiar experience; and I'm certain that the four sessions that I have served in Lansing will help orientate me into the national Congress.

AFRO: You were in the State Senate then four years

DIGGS: Four years, that's right.

AFRO: Did you hold any previous office

DIGGS: No, I've never held any previous office.

AFRO: What persuaded you to go into politics

DIGGS: Well, my father, you know, was State Senator before me. He'd been there for four terms: senator for eight years. It was a natural thing.

AFRO: Where did you go to school

DIGGS: I started out at the University of Michigan, I entered there in September, 1940. I went there two years.

Then with the draft pending, I pushed down to Fisk in Nashville.

I wanted to get that kind of varied education. I went down there in September of 1942 until I got drafted in February, 1943. I was there five months.

AFRO: Did you serve overseas

DIGGS: No. I entered the Army as a private and I eventually got promoted to sergeant. Later, I was accepted for officers candidate school and went there in Jan. 1, 1944, down at Miami Beach, Fla., Air Force Strategic Command.

I was graduated from there on April 29, 1944, and was sent to Tuskegee Air Force Base, where I served as the base process officer.

AFRO: Do you have a family, sir

DIGGS: Yes, I have three children, a boy and two girls, and my wife.

AFRO: I'd like to have your wife's maiden name, too.

DIGGS: Her first name is Juanita. Her maiden name is Rosario.

AFRO: When do you plan to come to Washington

— o O o —

MR. DIGGS: Well, I'll probably make an exploratory trip sometime this month and then of course I'll be coming in January.

I don't intend to move my residence there. I'll be commuting practically every week end.

AFRO: You don't plan to establish residence in Washington

DIGGS: No. We've got our business here. Not only that I think that's one of the things that help me beat the incumbent was the fact that he didn't keep in touch with his district.

He moved to Washington; got a home out there in Virginia or somewhere outside of Washington. By the time he came

About Diggs

Born in Detroit on Dec. 22, 1922, he's 5 feet, 10 inches tall and weighs 192 pounds.

He's married to the former Juanita Rosario. They have three children, Charles 3rd, 5; Denise, 4; and Alexis, 3. She's Catholic; he's Baptist.

He was elected to the Michigan State Senate in 1950, succeeding his father, who had served four terms.

He attended the University of Michigan, Fisk University and the Wayne University School of Mortuary Science.

He is president of the House of Diggs, largest funeral establishment in Michigan.

He entered service as a private Feb. 19, 1943 and was discharged as a second lieutenant on June 1, 1945.

home. I had him beat.

AFRO: Do you have any preferences in the matter of your placement on committees

DIGGS: Well, that's the purpose of the exploratory trip to kind of see what the situation is.

I think that there are possibilities of getting a decent committee assignemnt.

Of course it's not just the assignment but your application to the assignment that counts and if you get a less important committee assignment, you want to work very hard to make something of it.

It's a peculiar position to be a pioneer.

— o O o—

AFRO: Do you plan to focus your attention on any given program in congress?

Diggs: Well, I'm, of course, interested in the full employment program. I'm interested in repeal of restrictive labor legislation, Taft Hartley.

I'm interested in the repeal of th ediscriminatory immigration Act.

I'm intersted in the extension of public housing, the expediting of purchasing of housing in little income groups.

I'm interested in legislation which has to do with the two age extremes — the young and the old — old age pensions, social security; I'm interested in the code for congressional committees; and then, of course, I'm interested in civil rights legislation.

AFRO: Do you think Eisenhower's appearance in Cadillac Sq. hurt your candidacy?

DIGGS: Oh, no! It didn't have any effect whatever.

AFRO: Could you give me the names of organizations to which you belong?

— o O o —

DIGGS: Well, I belong to the Elks, I'm state director of civil liberties of the Elks; and I belong to the Prince Hall Masons, 32nd Degree.

I belong to the American Legion; and I'm president of the Cotillion Club here in Detroit which is composed of business and professional persons of about 50 — very prominent groups here.

I belong to the NAACP and Calvary Baptist Church.

My wife and my children are all Catholic. I married a Catholic girl; I'm Baptist, myself.

I'm a funeral director by profession — president of the House of Diggs Inc., which is the largest funeral home in the State of Michigan, not just colored, but all funeral homes.

It's probably the largest funeral home in the United States.

AFRO: That's a full-time job?

DIGGS: Well, yes. Of course, I operate on a policy level, but I'm also in the active part of the business.

I conduct funerals as often as I'm assigned to them. We've got a pretty good-sized staff.

I principally have to go out on funerals on Saturday to the cemetery, but I go off on assignments on funerals regardless of whether it is a so-called big funeral or small — whether the person is well-known or almost anonymous.

AFRO: I guess that accounts for the success of your business?

DIGGS: Well, yes, of course, our firm does a volume of business, dealing principally with working class people. We buried over 1,400 persons last year.

AFRO: That's quite a record.

DIGGS: Oh, yes.

— o O o —

AFRO: Do you have many hobbies or do you have time for any hobbes?

DIGGS: Well, I guess I haven't any hobbies you take time for. I don't have any in particular. I read quite a bit.

I don't have any particular hobbies as far as sports are concerned. I'm more a spectator than a participant.

AFRO: Do you smoke or drink?

MR. DIGGS: I smoke and am cosmopolitan in other ways.

AFRO: Your age is 32?

DIGGS: 31. I'll be 32 next month.

AFRO: When is your birthday?

DIGGS: December 2nd.

AFRO: How tall are you?

DIGGS: 5' 10", weight about 192.

I'll be the youngest member of the Michigan delegation.

AFRO: You're probably the youngest man in Congress?

DIGGS: I might be now. Somebody was telling me that the youngest congressman was a fellow from Californria. I understand the average age of the California delegation is around 35. If I'm not the youngest, I'm one of the youngest.

DIGGS: Right with them. I know I was by far the youngest man in the State Senate all the time I was there.

AFRO: I want to congratulate

TALKS TO AFRO—Charles C. Diggs, Jr., congressman-elect from Michigan's 13th District, is shown here receiving congratulations from his family after hearing the good news. Diggs, only 31, defeated Republican Landon Knight 64,000 to 32,000 to become the state's first colored congressman. Left to right are Alexis, 3; Mrs. Diggs, the former Juanita Rosario; Denise, 4; Charles Diggs III, 5; and Representative Diggs.

ELECTION FIRSTS!

Afro-American

WASHINGTON—Several chapters in political history were written in this year's "off-year" election. Here are a few:

For the first time, three colored Democrats will take seats in the House of Representatives.

Charles C. Diggs Jr., 31, Detroit undertaker, became the first colored congressman from Michigan. He won over his white opponent, Landon Knight, 64,000 to 32,000.

William L. Dawson, Chicago, polled 67,000 to 22,000 for his opponent, Genoa Washington, to become the first colored congressman elected for a seventh term.

Fred W. Martin, a bathhouse attendant, became the first colored member of the Hot Springs, Ark., city council.

Truly Hatchett, Democrat, and Emory Cole, Republican, both of Baltimore, became the first two colored members of the Maryland legislature in its 168-year history.

Mrs. Susie Monroe and Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson, Philadelphia Democrats, became the first two colored women elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, ex-chorus girl, is the first woman of her race elected to the New York Assembly. She's a Democrat.

Dr. Eldrew Browne, Kansas, is the first colored Democrat elected to the Kansas Legislature. He defeated Myles C Stevens, father of Kansas' FEPC law.

Card No. 1.

Mississippi Roundup—

Voters To Elect School Boards Today

JACKSON, Miss., May 3 (AP)—Mississippi voters tomorrow elect county school board members, with the possibility that a Negro candidate may be elected in Jefferson Davis County.

Members of the powerful boards —inegral parts of the program to equalize Negro and white schools —will take office June 1 when the old boards got out of office.

The boards will recommend the amounts of local taxes, plan consolidation and new construction and oversee local efforts as the equalization program begins to roll.

In Jefferson Davis County, Isaac Hargrove is a candidate from Beat 1, usually "a Negro box," the circuit clerk commented.

He is faced by a white opponent.

If elected, he would be the first Negro on the county's board of education since reconstruction.

Another Negro still is listed as a candidate in Warren County (Vicksburg) but was pushed out of contention by a legislative act that forbids residents of a municipal separate school district from running for the county board.

More than 400 districts will elect members tomorrow, one from each district in most of the 82 counties.

Before the equalization program was passed, members of county boards of education were elected by trustees of the various schools within the county.

First Negro Seeks Office

PRENTISS, Miss.—Isaac Hartzog, local farmer, is the first Negro in the history of this city to announce his candidacy for Board of Education member from District 4. The election is May 4.

Hartzog's wife, Mrs. Essie Hartzog, is a local teacher at the Oak Grove School. The candidate is 49.

Of the 777 registered voters in four precincts of the district, 224 are Negroes. Mount Carmel, one of the districts, has 193 electors, all Negroes.

Hartzog, opposed by Lawrence Polk, a prominent farmer and cattle buyer, is 49 years old and the father of two teen-age children. His wife, Essie, is a teacher at the Oak Grove Negro School in district No. 4.

Pass Law To Bar Miss. Candidate

VICKSBURG, Miss. — After it became apparent that he was assured of victory, the Mississippi state legislature passed a bill which disqualified the first Negro to become a candidate for the Warren County board of education since reconstruction days.

After qualifying to run for the post, George Lee Jefferson, sr., a wealthy civic leader in Vicksburg, was declared ineligible by a bill passed in the legislature which required board members to be elected from outside the municipal school districts.

Several white candidates were also disqualified under the new bill. Jefferson, however, has hinted at plans to test the constitutionality of this bill, signed by Governor White.

Jefferson first qualified as a candidate on March 31. The election is scheduled for May 4.

On the final date to qualify, April 3, only one candidate qualified to oppose Jefferson and he was an employe of the Warren County Health department which automatically eliminated him under provisions of the Hatch Act.

It was then that whites fearful of Jefferson's election were alleged to have interested members of the legislature and the governor to sign the bill on April 21, which eliminated Jefferson. An amendment has also extended the time for qualification allowing new candidates time to file.

In Prentiss, Miss., Isaac Hartzog, a farmer, became the first Negro in the history of Jefferson Davis country to run for the county board of education.

Jackson Voters Not Eligible For School Election

Residents of Jackson will not be eligible to vote in the special election next Tuesday to elect members of county boards of education.

H. T. Alford, Hinds County Circuit clerk, said the new law expressly forbids residents of cities with 20,000 or more population and who have the municipal separate school district of their own from voting in the election.

Ashford said the ruling was made on the voting matter by the attorney general.

Ashford said only one district of Hinds county has competition in the race. The other four have only one candidate each on the ballot.

Municipal separate school districts have their own board of trustees.

John P. McDonald, chairman of the Hinds county election commission, said the ballot will include the following names: District 1, A. Carter Blake, Jr., District 2, Robert Trotter, District 3, G. W. Simmons, District 4, Irwin M. Lee and James Arden Barnett, and District 5, J. W. Combs.

The deadline for filing for the office has already passed.

Eastland Hits At CIO, NAACP —Gartin Recalls Bilbo Fight

Nationwide Fight Seen—

By JAMES GUNTER
Staff Writer

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Aug. 11. —Senator James O. Eastland told Gulf Coast Mississippians Wednesday that proponents of racial segregation will build an organization in Augusta, Ga., in September to fight the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its allies on a nationwide scale.

"I have been in touch with people from other parts of the South" the senator said. "Our organization will be nationwide in scope and will fight the CIO, the NAACP and those groups who are out to destroy segregation."

Song of Death

The 49-year-old senior senator swung along Mississippi salt water beaches with speeches at Waveland, Bay St. Louis and Pascagoula. He rolled up his sleeves on the Hancock County courthouse steps here, reared back and warned an audience of 100 that anti-segregation forces are "singing a song of death and destruction for the South."

"I am alarmed at the apathy of the people," he said. "Under the decisions of the Supreme Court the laws of segregation are not worth the paper they are written on. The entire legal basis for racial segregation has been swept away."

He said the South stands today where it was in Reconstruction Days and can expect a program in Congress giving the President power to implement the Supreme Court rulings.

"We need [illegible] of experience to fight this program," he said. Senator Eastland, campaigning for nomination to a third term in the Democratic Primary Aug. 24, whipped out against the CIO which he charged is backing his opponent, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin.

CIO Attacked

"T man who thinks the CIO is a labor organization ought to have his head examined," he said. "The official publication of the CIO says its primary objective is elimination of all forms of racial segregation."

He said the CIO put up $75,000 in June for use by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in financing lawsuits against segregated school systems. One such suit has been filed in Columbus, he said.

He said the CIO set up a group June 6 to promote integration of the races.

"I have found that the average man in the North thinks just as you do and he's sick of this drive toward socialism," the senator said. "You're going to find that the average Northerner is your ally.

"I think victory will be won easier than you think," he said. "We're going into the North and attempt to pledge legislators just as the NAACP does.

"Future generations of Southerners will bless the men who take a stand now," he said.

Introduced By Mayor

The senator was introduced here by Mayor John A. Scafide. Appearing on the stand with him were attorney Robert Genin, City Attorney Dan M. Russell Jr., banker Leo Seal, and City Commissioners J. C. Glover and S. J. Ladner Jr. at Waveland, a small fishing and resort town, he was greeted by Mayor Garfield Ladner and Ed Gibson, general manager of the city gas and water works. H. A. Thompson Sr., retired engineer, introduced the campaigner.

The graying, bespectacled legislator was the guest of City Commissioner Slyvan Ladner at the luncheon meeting of the Bay St. Louis Rotary Club. He moved from here to Pascagoula for a night address.

Johnny Fisher's Dixieland Band of Biloxi performed from a truck at Waveland and Bay St. Louis before the speaking.

Driving into this crepe myrtle and tung nut country, the senator spoke fo his efforts in behalf of the price support program. He said he had much to do with saving the tung industry from bankruptcy in 1949 and last week fought to keep the Republican Administration from dropping tung from the parity program.

He described his work to include shrimp in the school lunch program and to launch an exploration ship which discovered tuna schools in the Gulf. He said he helped the President to approve a sand beach and seawall project across parts of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Picnic, Fair Today

"Now we are hearing a lot of talk about sending American boys to fight in Indo-China," he said. "France will not send her own sons to fight for a French possession.

"I'm going to be re-elected to the Senate by a big majority," he predicted. "And this vote will never becast to send American boys to IndoChina or to fight another hopeless war like Korea."

The crowd applauded.

Senator Eastland said he was confident the location of Keesler Air Force aBse in South Mississippi influenced the action of the United States Government in Central America.

"I wouldn't be at all surprised if I learned that our government promoted a revolution to stamp communism out of the Western Hemisphere," he said. "Ammunition and money mysteriously found their way down there and

VICTORIOUS EASTLAND PREPARES TO SPARK SEGREGATION BATTLE

Mississippi Senator Looks To Georgia Parley With Election Behind Him

MARGIN NOW IS 54,000

Democrats In All But 11 Counties Favor Deltan For Third Term—Many Judges Are Re-elected

(Vote Table on Section Page)

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 25. — With his third term cinched by the Democrats of Mississippi in Tuesday's primary, Senator James O. Eastland Wednesday readied himself for a major role in a nationwide organization to fight for establishment of a legal basis for segregation.

Senator Eastland said the organization will be set up next month in Augusta, Ga., with outstanding Southern leaders participating. He has already introduced an amendment to the Constitution seeking to curb the power of the United States Supreme Count in matters affecting schools, marriage, health and morals.

Bared Plans In Campaign

The Mississippian outlined plans for the nationwide movement during his recent re-election campaign which he won Tuesday over Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin of Laurel. He said it will promote adoption of his resolution, the only way he said segregation can be restored since the court's decision striking down all existing laws on the subject.

In Tuesday's primary, senior Senator Eastland won easily over the state's No. 2 ranking official, returns from 1,754 of the 1,805 precincts giving him a majority in excess of 54,000 votes and the lead position in all except 11 of the 82 counties.

The vote was:

EASTLAND 137,017
GARTIN 82,494

The counties in which the lieutenant governor lead were Clarke, Clay, George, Greene, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jones (his home), Lauderdale (where he was born), Lee and Pearl River.

White Backed Loser

Senator Eastland's home county of Sunflower gave him a one-sided vote, while Scott County, where he was born, went 2-to-1 for him. He led in Gov. Hugh White's Marion County; Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman's Choctaw County; Paul B. Johnson's Forrest County; Ross Barnett's Leake County, and former Gov. Fielding L. Wright's Sharkey County.

Governor White, Atty. Gen. Colean and Mr. Barnett voted for Mr. Gartin, while Mr. Johnson and former Governor Wright were for Senator Eastland. All except the Governor are expected to be

he has never yet denied my charge that he is a half-time senator," Mr. Gartin said.

State Senator Kenneth Stewart introduced the candidate to 50 persons in the auditorium of the school at Gilchrist. Mayor L. G. Alford presented him to 200 persons who sought shade around the sunny City Hall at McComb.

"My opponent says I run every time you mention labor," Mr. Gartin said. "I served as mayor of Laurel during a period when we had much strife there between labor and management.

"I believe both labor and management are entitled to their rights under the law," he said. "But I will not be dominated or controlled by either group."

Challenge Answered

Speaking of Senator Eastland's challenge to tell how he would vote on amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law, Mr. Gartin said:

"I'll support any amendment to any law any time that makes for better relations between labor and management. I don't do like my opponent does, hate the little

it was a great victory for America."

On the way to Pascagoula, the senator stopped at his Harrison County headquarters in Gulfport where he visited with Ashton Barrett, county manager, and Mrs. Marie Hoke, manager of the headquarters.

His Thursday's schedule: Farm Bureau picnic at Houston 10 a.m. Neshoba County Fair, 1:30 p.m. and Starkville 8 p.m.

Mr. Gartin follows the senators speech at the Neshoba County Fair with an address at 2:30 p.m. in next year's race for the governorship.

Junior Senator John Stennis' Kemper County went for the senior senator.

In another contest involving a veteran in the state's congressional delegation, Representative Colmer of the Sixth District walked to an easy win over two opponents for his 12th term in Washington. On the basis of returns from 352 of the 362 precincts in the South Mississippi district, Mr. Colmer had 39,288 votes; State Senator Clem Britton of Laurel, recorded 8,973, and Walter Lowry of Pascagoula and Hattiesburg, trailed with 3,045.

With less than half of the state's voting strength of 525,000 participating in the off-year election, the outcome was apparent from the start of tabulating.

Wired Congratulations

About three hours after the polls closed at 6 p.m., Mr. Gartin admitted defeat, and wired his congratulations to Senator Eastland. Shortly afterwards, the senior senator came through with his victory proclamation.

"I am humbly grateful to the people of Mississippi for the fine vote of confidence which they have give nme," he said. "I am deeply grateful to my friends for their loyalty and the fine work they did in my behalf. In fact, this victor ywas due to my friends.

"I sincerely hope that throughout my tenure I shall continue to merit the confidence which the people have reposed in me," Senator Eastland said.

It was shortly after 9 Tuesday night that Lt. Gov. Gartin said "the returns from the election show Senator Eastland has been returned to the United States Senate by the people of the state.

Grateful To Friends

"I am grateful to my many friends who worked so hard and enthusiastically," he said. "All the people of Mississippi were wonderful and courteous to me, and I have enjoyed visiting with the people of my state.

"We have a wonderful state and we must all work together in the future in an effort to solve the problems that confront us," Mr. Gartin said.

His telegram to Senator Eastland read:

"Congratulations on your victory. I know you are proud of the confidence expressed in you by the people of Mississippi. You have my best wishes and in the future you will have my co-operation."

Senator Eastland pitched his re-election bid on his seniority, his efforts in behalf of agriculture, his fight for segregation and his opposition to asserted "weakening" amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. He said his 14th place in seniority in the 96-member Senate gives the state a position of influence it could not afford to lose at this time. He is only 49 years of age.

Judges Re-elected

Mississippians also returned to office the four of the 17 chancery court judges who faced opposition, with two of the three circuit court judges who were opposed assured of re-election, and the third in a nip-and-tuck finish with his lone opponent.

Circuit Judge Burkitt Collins of Laurel, of the 18th District, was behind Lunsford Casey, also of Laurel and county court judge, by 49 votes.

On the basis of unofficial returns, the younger Mr. Casey had 4,880 votes, and the veteran Judge Collins, 4-831.

A runoff Sept. 14 developed in the selection of a judge for a new 12th Circuit Court District composed of Forrest and Perry Counties. In the runoff will be William Haralson, Forrest County judge, and Francis T. Zachary, young attorney of Hattiesburg. Former Chancellor Ben Stevens of Hattiesburg was eliminated. The vote was: Haralson, 3,139; Zachary, 2,570; Stevens, 1,628.

Chancellors re-elected were:

Herbert Holmes of Senatobia, Third District, over Fred M. Bush Jr., of Holly Springs. The vote was: Holmes, 11,184; Bush, 7,845.

The vote by counties showed (with Chancellor Holmes' vote first):

Benton, 457 to 382; Marshall (with two precincts out), 741 to 886; De Soto, 1,077 to 292; Grenada, 988 to 732; Lafayette, 1,040 to 934; Montgomery, 1,070 to 912; Panola, 1,489 to 590; Tate, 1,258 to 376; Tippan, 1,098 to 1,001; Yalobusha, 759 to 609; Calhoun, 1,207 to 1.131.

L. Arnold Pyle of Jackson, Fifth District, over B. D. Wade of Jackson, 16,165 to 1,819.

D. M. Russell of Gulfport, Eighth District, over former State Senator Cornelius Ladner of Bay St. Louis, 8,757 to 5,054.

William Neville of Meridian, 12th District, over W. F. Latham of Quitman, 7,217 to 2,195.

Circuit Judges Re-elected

Circuit Judges renamed were:

James A. Torrey of Meadville, Sixth District, over C. F. Cowart of Meadville, 5,751 to 2,023.

Homer Currie of Raleigh, 13th District, over former State Representative George Grubbs of Mendenhall, 5,659 to 3,152.

Yazoo County threw its state senate contest in a runoff, with Norman Mott Sr., editor of Yazoo City, pitted against W. F. Martin, also of Yazoo City. James Vandevere and E. B. Roberts were eliminated. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Senator William McGraw of Bentonia, on his appointment to the State Parole Board by Governor White.

Trendless Trend

It's hard, as everybody knows, to beat a United States senator. That seems to be the conclusion to be drawn from the overmastering victory of Senator James Eastland over Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin in Mississippi. Senator Eastland is not the most attractive senator from Mississippi or any other state, being a flannel mouth of indefinite endowments and abilities. Possibly the best you could say of him was that the stenciled liberals wanted his hide on the door. Gartin made an energetic campaign and the word went in the beginning that Eastland was struggling for survival. But the vote shows that Eastland never was in trouble.

Those who seek to show either a "liberal" or a conservative trend can't do much with the evidence at hand in this summer's politics. The "liberals" can make something out of the victories of Senator Scott over Lennon in North Carolina, Senator Sparkman over Battle in Alabama and Kefauver over Sutton in Tennessee. But in two cases, Kefauver and Sparkman, the victors were entrenched incumbents. Against that, there are Eastland and Senator McClelland in Arkansas, but the conservative McClelland won by a narrow margin over "liberal" Sid McMath.

There realy isn't much to conclude from what has happened so far. The House elections in November, however, will relate a great deal.

'By 25,000 Votes'—

By JAMES GUNTER
Staff Writer

M'COMB, Miss., Aug. 21.—Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin predicted Saturday he will defeat Senator James O. Eastland in Tuesday's Democratic primary by a 25,000 vote majority.

"I expect to carry 51 of Mississippi's 82 counties and I believe I have a good chance of 10 more counties," the 41-year-old lieutenant governor said.

After four speeches in South Mississippi, the candidate plunged to the Gulf Coast for night addresses at Pascagoula and Biloxi.

Appeal To Negroes

At Gloster he was introduced by Sidney Hughes, grocer, to a sidewalk crowd of 250 persons. Many of them were Negroes. "I want to say a word to the colored folks I see out here," Mr. Gartin said. "Don't you listen to these radicals outside the state who care little for your welfare and want to turn you against the best friends you have on this earth—the good people of Mississippi who are interested in better things for your children."

The senatorial hopeful beat off his opponent at every stop for his record of attendance in the Senate.

"He can talk about how pretty I am and say all the things he is saying in his desperation, but man who makes a living by the sweat of his brow."

Mr. Gartin scoffed in this railroad center at claims by Senator Eastland he was responsible for state legislation of benefit to railroad men when he was a member of the Legislature.

One of Mr. Gartin's sound trucks parked directly in front of the headquarters of Pike County Women for Eastland.

Raleigh Speech Set

As soon as the speech was over the loudspeakers blared forth with Mr. Gartin's theme song: "Move over, big dog, the little dog's moving in," the speakers added, "A vote for Carroll Gartin will help the little dog win."

The only definite engagement the lieutenant governor has made for Monday, final day of the campaign, is at Raleigh. He will make his last appeals Monday night over radio and television, probably in Jackson and Meridian.

KERR AND GARY WIN LANDSLIDE OF VOTES THAT PLACE DEMOS IN POWER THROUGHOUT NATION

Daily Dispatch Sat. 11-13-54

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Last-Minute Move by Governor-Elect Being Watched With Reference to Integration

MISSISSIPPI TO HALT NEGRO SUFFRAGE

Tuesday's election swept into office U. S. Senator Robert S. Kerr and elected Raymond Gary governor of Oklahoma. The surprise, however, of the Tuesday's plebiscite [illegible] out of the fact that Raymond Gary led the ticket i[illegible] of Kerr. Gary jumped more than 25,000 votes over l[illegible] and this is largely considered representative of opposition coming from Negro voters over Oklahoma to the man who has voted against all civil rights legislation.

Late returns show that the Democrats have grabbed control of both the upper and lower houses of Congress ,which means the Democrats will in a large measure be responsible for legislation stemming from the many integration problems now facing the nation, and which may become acute following the December sitting of the Supreme Court.

Kerr even fell down in his home county where Fred Mock edged him off the front rider's seat by a margin of better than 2,000 votes. Trained election officials actually believe if Mock had had a substantial campaign chest, and had Oklahoma had a good crop year, Kerr would have been vanquished. As it was, Mock was barely able to keep a few workers in the field, in addition to his personal effort.

Three states, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, affirmed the idea of maintaining segregation in their commonwealths, and they contributed in a large measure to success for the Democratic ticket in their section. In fact, many people assume the thousands of voters Tuesday were voting, or assumed they were voting, for or against the Supreme Court rulators in the event the U. S seeks to enforce its segregation edicts.

The Tuesday vote is a very challenging one to the liberals in the Democratic party of the Roosevelt-Truman stripe. They will be hard put to stifle the type of legislation which their colleagues from the deep South will seek to foster in the national legislature.

The last minute coverage of the state with handbills, in which Gary is purported to have repudiated his previous bold stand on civil rights, have Negroes in a quandary generally as to what the future holds in Oklahoma the next four years with reference to its public school system.

In his statement immediately following the Supreme Court decision Gary said he would support the court's ruling, but in the campaign sheet immediately preceding the election, the statement is made that enforcement of the law will bring about strife in Oklahoma, and that only a few Negroes desire this legislation.

Education Post Sought by Negro

Times-Picayune

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

PRENTISS, Miss., April 17—For the first time in the history of Jefferson Davis county a Negro has announced his candidacy for public office.

Isaac Hartzog, Negro farmer, has qualified as a candidate for membership on the county school board of education from District No. 4 and is opposed by Lawrence Polk, prominent farmer and cattle buyer. The election will be held May 4.

Hartzog is 49, and the father of two teen-age children. His wife, Essie Hartzog, is a teacher in the Oak Grove Negro school in the district.

The district is composed of four voting precincts with a total registration of 553 electors, 224 of which are Negroes. Mt. Carmel, one of the precincts, is a neighborhood with 193 electors, all Negro.

34a(2) 1954

MISSOURI

Two Run For City Council In Joplin

Call

34a(2)

Kansas City, Mo.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Two Negroes are among 38 candidates who will vie for nine seats in the city council in the election to be held April 6 under the new home rule charter for Joplin that was approved in a special election held February 9.

Pa. 4-27-54

They are M. W. Dial, 315 North Mineral St., principal of the Lincoln high school, a candidate for councilman-at-large; and the Rev. M. G. Edmonson, 218 North Division Ave., assistant pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, one of the six candidates for councilman from zone 1.

P. 1

At the close of the filing period Tuesday, March 23, 12 persons had filed petitions for nomination as zone candidates and 26 had filed as general or at-large candidates.

The city is divided into four zones.

For zone nomination, a candidate was required to obtain 80 names on a petition and those who intended to run for the office of general councilman were required to obtain 150 names.

The "Citizens for Good Government," held a meeting at which an election of a 25-member board of governors was elected, from a list of 50 names of nominees, one from each of the city's 25 precincts. The board of governors, in addition to an executive committee composed of six officers, will act as the nucleus of the organization.

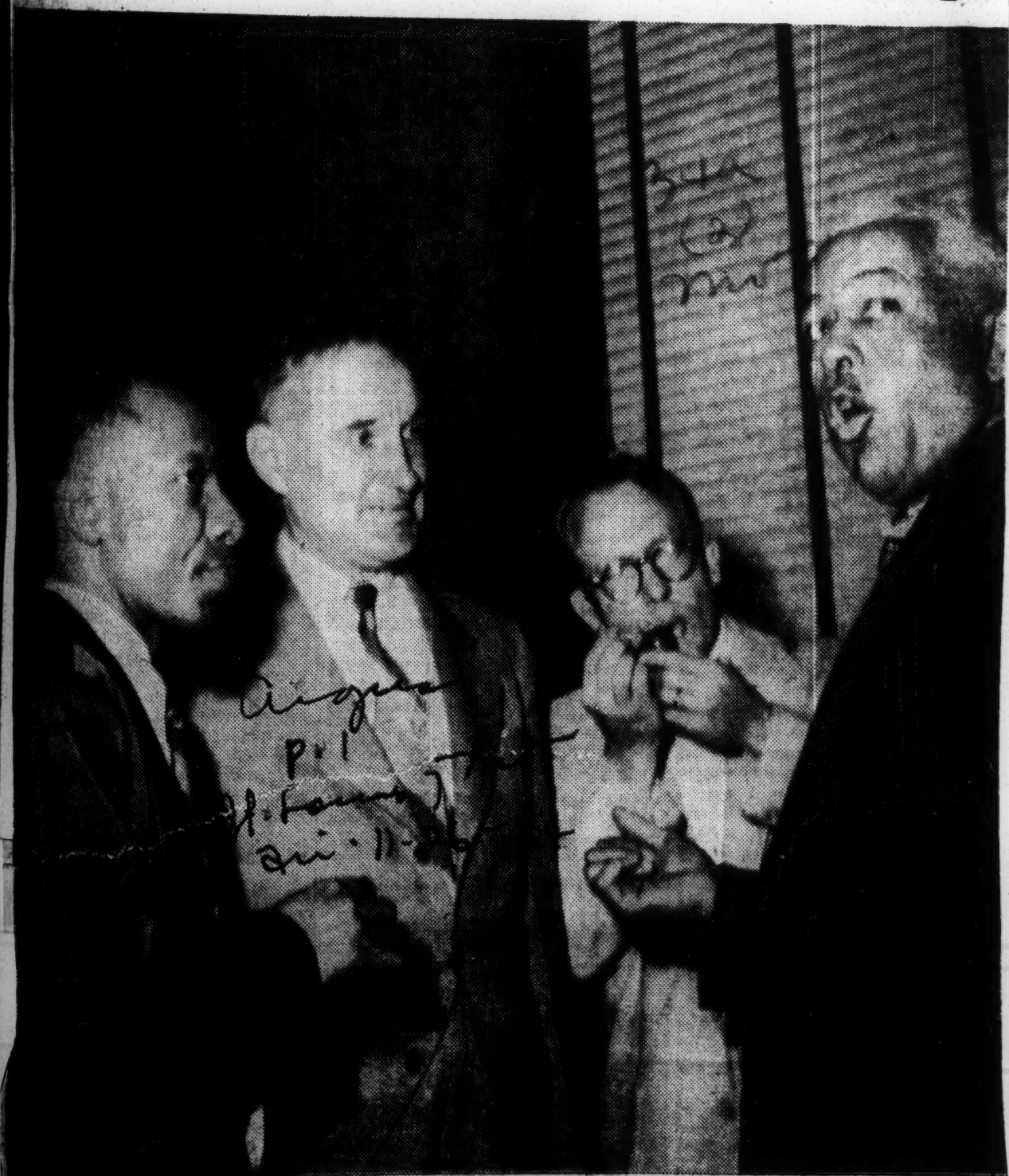
L. D. Hackney, was elected from the fifth precinct.

A two page questionaire has been submitted to the council candidates designed to throw light on the qualifications of city council candidates prior to the April 6 election.

34a(2) 1954

MISSOURI

17 Aldermen Knite Rights Bills; Ten Vote Fair Play



GETTING TOGETHER to talk over possible passage of Board Bills 13 and 14 prior to the voting Friday, were, from the left: Alderman DeWitte Lawson, Dukes Duford, Donald Lowe, and Alderman Sidney Redmond. Lawson and Redmond were sponsors of the bills and Duford and Lowe are with the St. Louis Council on Human Relations.—Related photos on page 12.

Lest We Forget

How Your Alderman Voted

FOR ENDING DISCRIMINATION

DEMOCRATS

William Brady
26th Ward
John T. Curry
5th Ward
Edgar Feely
20th Ward
William K. Gardner
25th Ward
Alfred I. Harris
22nd Ward
DeWitte T. Lawson
19th Ward
James W. Noonan
3rd Ward
Clinton J. Watson
16th Ward

REPUBLICANS

William A. Stolar
28th Ward
Sidney R. Redmond
18th Ward

AGAINST ENDING DISCRIMINATION

DEMOCRATS

Louis Aboussie
9th Ward
Louis G. Berra
24th Ward
A. J. Cervantes
15th Ward
Carl Gassel
1st Ward
Raymond Leisure
7th Ward
Albert Villa
11th Ward
Leo J. McLaughlin
2nd Ward
A. Barney Mueller
21st Ward
Anton Niemeyer
8th Ward
Joseph Roddy
17th Ward
Everett Taylor
27th Ward

REPUBLICANS

George J. Grellner
13th Ward
Carl Guetschow
23rd Ward
Fred Haag
12th Ward
Melvin H. Krah
10th Ward
Ray Lohse
14th Ward
Charles E. Albanese
President

Proponents Determined Another Chance Be Given

By STEVE DUNCAN

The Dean of St. Louis, as represented by Liberal Christian and democrat concepts, was literally knifed in the back Friday when the Board of Aldermen—taking a giant step down the path of racial intolerance—defeated two civil rights measures which would have outlawed discrimination in hotels, theaters and restaurants here.

Ten aldermen voted for progress in race relations. Seventeen cast their ballots on the side of bigotry.

This stab in the back by the 17 "honorable" lawmakers voting against Board Bills 13 and 14 was not as fatal, however, as the attack on July 6 Jessar.

Sponsors of the measures are determined to re-introduce them when the Aldermanic Body convenes for a new term in April.

Albanese, Berra Opposed

Both Board President Charles Albanese and Alderman Louis Berra, vice president and majority floor leader, voted to kill the anti-discriminatory ordinances.

A number of groups urged passage of the bills prior to the voting Friday.

Among them were the Mayor's Council on Human Relations, the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Metropolitan Church Federation, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the St. Louis Pharmaceutical Association, the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the AFL Teamsters Union.

Hotels Opposed

The most outspoken opposition to passage of the bills came from the Hotel Association of St. Louis using the archaic and trite line of reasoning which said, in effect, "they aint ready yet."

The Hotel Association's position was made known to the Board in a letter sent to white aldermen only. The letter, dated November 11 and signed by John K. Bryan, executive vice president, said, in part:

"As you know, the customs and traditions of St. Louis relative to this matter have been long established and observed. In the last several years, there has been a softening by reason of education and also by the conscientious, cooperative effort of all interested groups, including hotels. However, while this progress has been marked, we do not believe that the city and its citizens are yet ready for the abrupt change as proposed. We believe that the passage of the bills at this time would not effect the purpose intended, but rather will retard the progress now being made toward the ultimate goal of non-discrimination of all phases.

Behalf of Minority

"These bills are proposed in behalf of a minority. Hotel operators are also a minority. It is not equitable that the one minority in their anxiety to move forward too fast and accomplish an end for which the community is not ready, should be permitted to bring about a penalty on hotels who certainly cannot control the sentiments of their thousands of patrons."

Alderman DeWitte T. Lawson said Tuesday that he and Alderman Sidney R. Redmond, co-sponsors of Board Bills 13 and 14, are going to present similar proposals on the first day of the new term of the Board. The new term begins on the third Friday in April.

Redmond, arguing for passage of the bills Friday, said "Negroes are stigmatized when they are denied the privilege to go to public places."

Candidates

Citizens set up screening to back best qualified

A list of 12 questions for candidates from the Central Ward who will seek seats in the first city council election in Newark next May, has been prepared by a committee of colored citizens.

The committee was appointed by a citizens' group representing 30 or more civic, community and fraternal organizations primarily interested in unified action to insure the election of a colored councilman from the Central Ward.

The committee is headed by Herbert H. Tate, prominent attorney, a former member of the Newark Board of Education, who recently returned from the Dominion of Pakistan where he served two years as a cultural attache of the U. S. State Department.

Selection Committee

The questionnaire is available to candidates and prospective candidates and are returnable by January 18 to the office of Attorney Tate at 126 Court st.

The citizens' group which will decide on a permanent name at its next meeting, will name a Selection Committee that will screen the candidates and will report its recommendations on the best candidate or candidates not later than January 25.

Here are the questions councilmanic candidates from the Central Ward must answer to be considered by the citizens group:

Funds, Tie-Up

1. Do you aspire to be a candidate from the Central Ward in the City of Newark for Councilman or are you a candidate-at-large?

(a.) What are your plans for financing this campaign?

2. Do you intend to run as an independent candidate or have you made a tie-up with any other candidate?

3. Do you intend to make such a tie-up if you become the choice of the colored voters?

Must Tell Qualifications

4. What do you feel qualifies you to run for this office from the standpoint of background and training?

(a.) Have you ever held an executive or administrative office?

(b.) Have you ever served on policy-making boards?

Challenge Posed

5. If you are not selected, would you back the candidate in Ward C and the candidate-at-large selected by the screening committee and the organizations pledged to back one colored candidate?

6. Do you have a platform upon which you desire to run?

7. Give us the details of that platform.

8. Would you accept an interracial campaign committee?

9. Do you have any contacts with other racial groups?

10. What and who are these contacts?

Must Tell Affiliations

11. What are your political, religious and fraternal affiliations? Are you a registered voter and have you voted?

12. If elected, would you appoint qualified persons to jobs regardless of race, colored or creed?

Turner elected to N.J. council

By SAMUEL HAYNES
(Editor, N.J. AFRO)

NEWARK

Political history was made in Newark, Tuesday night, when a colored candidate was elected to the city government for the first time.

IRVINE I. TURNER
Elected Councilman

He is Irvine I. Turner, 37, a real estate broker and former secretary to Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio.

In the first election (a run-off contest) under the new mayor-form of government, Turner polled 7,634 votes to defeat John Salvato, who polled 5,750 votes in the Central Ward race.

Hazelwood's Race Good

In the race to elect four at-large councilmanic candidates, the other colored candidate, Harry Hazelwood Jr., prominent lawyer, ran well in a field of eight better known rivals.

The Cornell graduate and former NAACP president polled 29,829 votes, a gain of more than 4,000 more than the 25,000 votes he polled in the first election, May 11.

This was Turner's third effort to win a seat in the municipal government. He was twice a City Commission candidate.

Widely Supported

He had the endorsement of a large number of organiaztions and labor unions. the churches and this newspaper.

He also received the support of Toussaint Ware and Charles Matthews, Republican and Democratic leaders in the Central Ward, respectively.

Others Elected

Other councilmen elected were:

At large — John A. Brady, former city commissioner, 42,553 votes;

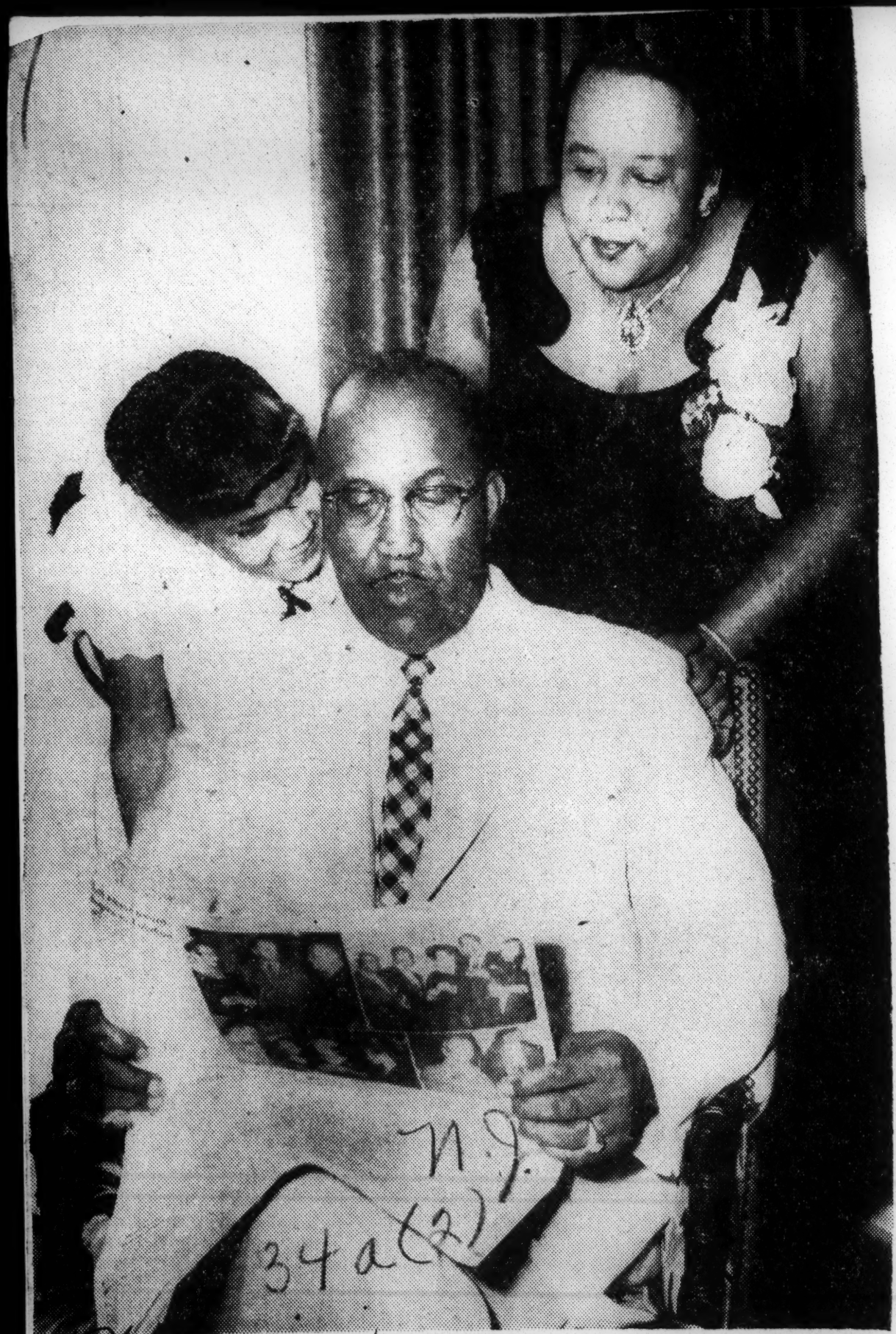
Michael A. Bontempo, police detective, 40,728 votes;

Jack M. Waldor, real estate and insurance broker, 39,748 votes;

James T. Callaghan, CIO official and former charter commission member, 34,199 votes.

From the wards: North, Mario V. Farco, 12,222 votes; South, Samuel E. Cooper, former chief magistrate. 13,729 votes; East, Philip E. Gordon, lawyer, 7,275 votes; West, M. Joseph Gallegher, 8,459 votes.

In the first election on May 11, Mayor Leo P. Carlin was elected as the first mayor for the new government by a 4,000 majority over two other rivals.



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 11, 1958

FREEHOLDER AND FAMILY—The Rev. R. P. Means, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, Newark, N.J., made political history on Nov. 2 when he became first of his race to be elected to Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County. The minister, who will serve a one-year term to fill a vacancy caused by resignation, will receive $9,000 salary. He is shown reading election story in the New Jersey AFRO-American in his home, 29 Girard Pl., Newark, with his wife, Mrs. Leola Means, and daughter, Janice, 8.

N.J.
34a(2)

34a(2) 1954

NEW YORK

17th Political Opposites

Greystone Studio

Anthony B. Akers
Democrat, 17th District

Kriegsmann

Frederic R. Coudert Jr.
Republican, 17th District

The New York Times Oct. 28, 1954

These articles are part of a series of reports on the Congressional races in the metropolitan area. Tomorrow the New York Eighteenth and Nineteenth (Manhattan) Districts will be covered.

Coudert, Republican, Has Won 4 Times in 'Silk Stocking' Area

Herald Tribune 10-28-54

By W. GRANGER BLAIR

Two lawyers, one who is campaigning for re-election to a fifth term in the House of Representatives and one who is seeking a first term, are attracting considerable interest in the Seventeenth (Silk Stocking) Congressional District of Manhattan.

The incumbent is 56-year-old Frederic R. Coudert Jr., who first was elected to the House from the traditionally Republican Seventeenth in 1946. His opponent, the Democratic-Liberal candidate, is Anthony B. Akers, a 40-year-old transplanted Texan and World War II patrol-torpedo boat officer.

Since World War I, the Seventeenth has gone Democratic in Congressional elections only three times, the last time in 1936. For this reason Mr. Coudert feels that the voters "will not be misled" by what he terms are "attempts to distort and misinterpret my record."

Mr. Akers, understandably, sees things differently. He believes that as the candidate of the "outs," he will get the protest vote as well as that of the independents. He asserts that "if Mr. Harriman [Averell Harriman, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Governor] runs strong, I will win by 3,000 votes."

Includes Slums and Riches

The Seventeenth stretches from Greenwich Village to 100th Street, from Ninth Avenue to the East River, and among its well-known sections are Fifth, Park, and Madison Avenues. Within its regular borders are some of the town's best residences and highest-priced apartment houses—as well as some of the city's worst slums.

Coudert sees the central issue of the campaign in this light:

"The voters have the choice either of going forward with the Republican Administration, which has achieved a remarkable record, or of voting for a Democratic, Liberal, C. I. O., and A. D. A. candidate who is inevitably committed to support a restoration of Trumanism and all that has meant in the way of war, inflation, paralyzing taxation, and softness to Communists in government."

For Mr. Akers the issue is "one of responsibility of government," and he has criticized both Mr. Coudert's voting record and the legislative proposals advanced by the incumbent while in Congress.

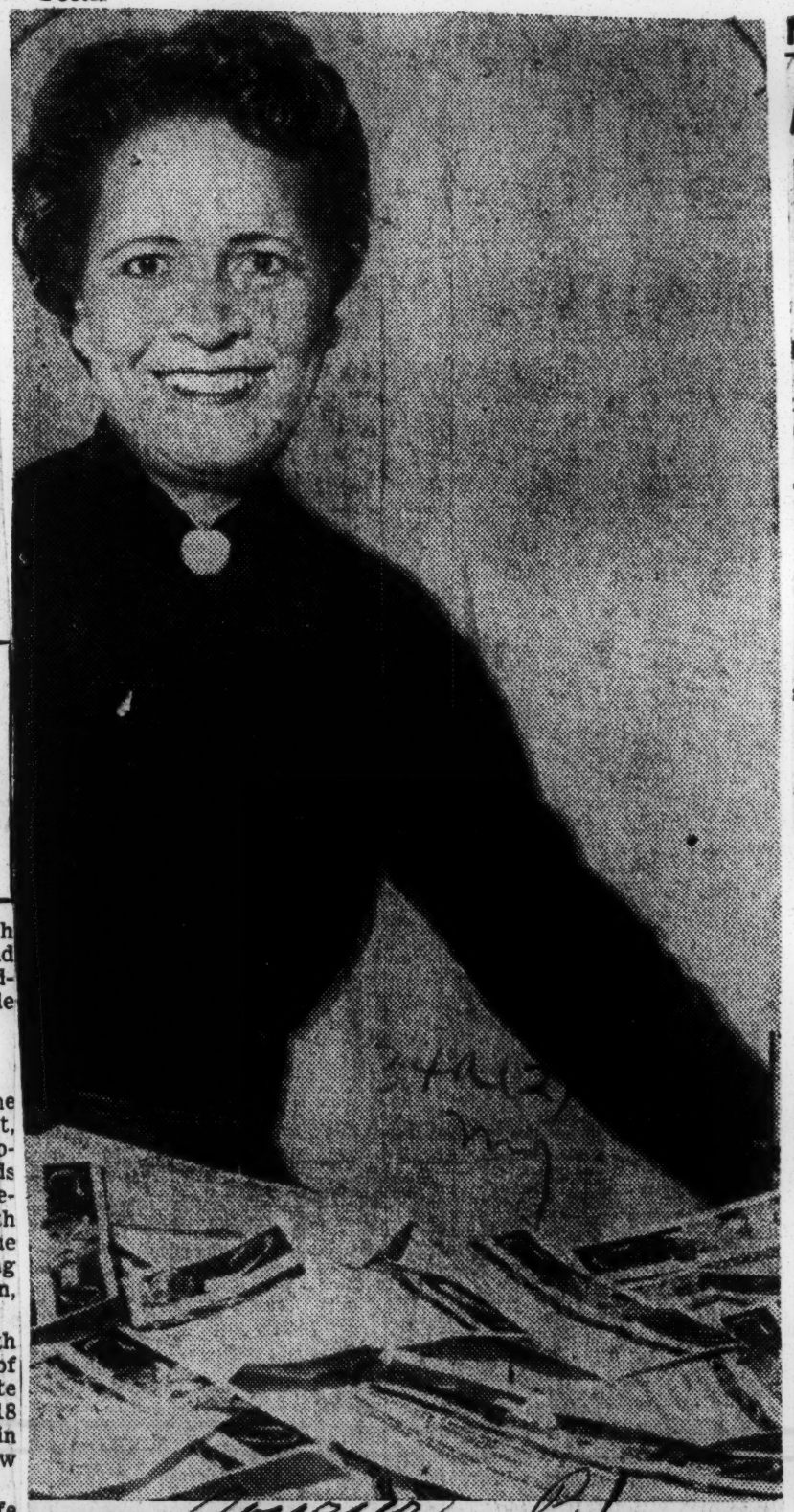
Both Back Eisenhower

If elected, Mr. Akers says he "would support the President, certainly as much as my opponent has." Mr. Coudert responds that Mr. Akers "has stated repeatedly that he will vote with the Democrats to organize the House, which means sabotaging the Eisenhower Administration, and a return to Trumanism."

Mr. Coudert lives at 988 Fifth Avenue with his wife and two of their three children. A graduate of Columbia University in 1918 and Columbia Law School in 1922, he is a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers.

Mr. Akers lives with his wife and two children at 920 Fifth Avenue. A graduate of the University of Texas in 1936, he moved to New York in 1938. He was in the Navy from 1940 to 1946, and was one of the patrol-torpedo boat officers who helped Gen. Douglas MacArthur escape from the Philippines. He is mentioned in the book "They Were Expendable."

In 1949 Mr. Akers was graduated from Columbia Law School.



Thrilled—And why shouldn't glamorous Mrs. Bessie Buchanan be thrilled? You would, too, if you had become the first Negro woman ever to become elected to New York's State Assembly. Mrs. Buchanan gives a victory smile over a pile of congratulatory telegrams.

N. Y. Assembly

Mrs. Bessie Buchanan Is Legislator

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 11-13-54

NEW YORK — Following the line that long ago gave her social and civic status in the community, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan swept to victory in her initial bid for political office becoming the first Negro woman to be elected to the State Assembly.

Defeating her equally glamorous Republican opponent, Mrs. Lucille Pickett, 22,399 to 6,013, Mrs. Buchanan was assured victory when she knocked out Assemblyman Leslie C. Turner for the Democratic nomination in September.

Generally acknowledged as uptown's top social leader, Mrs. Buchanan is the wife of Charles Buchanan, owner of the Savoy Ballroom.

* * *

FORMERLY AN actress, she left the theatre on her marriage to Mr. Buchanan, petite and beautiful, Mrs. Buchanan looks more like a woman in her thirties than 52.

For years she has made "best-dressed" lists throughout the country, and has often been paged to do guest modeling chores in fashion shows.

The new assembly lady has never permitted her wide social activities to interrupt her work with many civic and welfare agencies.

For a number of years she has been affiliated with Forest Neighborhood House in the Bronx. She is also a leader in the drive for funds for Minisink Town House and Camp Minisink.

SHE WORKED diligently for the St. Charles Community Center and for a number of other organizations devoted to the care and welfare of youth.

In her $7,500 a year seat in the Lower House of the State Legislature, Mrs. Buchanan says she hopes to open wedges for women in other branches of the Government.

She is especially interested in

fighting for increased Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance benefits, curbs on juvenile delinquency, and greater care for foster children.

Too excited about her victory last week, Mrs. Buchanan could only say "thanks to everyone especially the women who helped in my campaign and to the leaders who gave the Democratic nomination to a woman."

She termed the election "the most wonderful experience I have ever had in my whole life."

34a(2) 1954

NEW YORK

Manhattan's 16th and

Adam Clayton Powell Jr.
Democrat, 16th District

Harold C. Burton
Republican, 16th District

Democratic Strength Makes Powell Sure Winner in Harlem

Thur. 10-28-54

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

The only question about the contest in Harlem's Sixteenth Congressional District is whether Democratic Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. will be re-elected by his usual overwhelming plurality.

The reason for this minor uncertainty is the fact that in a recent Senate investigation into Federal Housing Administration scandals, Mr. Powell was named as the recipient of an unpaid loan from a builder.

Harold C. Burton, the Republican nominee, thinks the incident will cost his opponent votes. Mr. Powell doesn't think so.

At the Senate Banking Committee hearing here it was brought out that Mr. Powell had received, but not paid back, a $3,000 loan from David Kent, builder of a Queens interracial apartment project. In addition, two of Mr. Powell's Federal secretaries were shown to be receiving $8,500 each a year in fees from the housing project.

Mr. Powell replied that the loan was a personal matter that had nothing to do with the housing agency. He denied doing political favors for Mr. Kent.

The New York Times Oct. 28, 1954

'Campaign' Lackadaisical

Surprisingly, Mr. Burton has not made a political issue of the housing testimony. Mr. Powell has also ignored the matter. In fact, neither candidate has done much campaigning.

The consensus in the district is that the dynamic 46-year-old Mr. Powell, a clergyman, will be elected to his sixth term without trouble. Early in his political career he won office on the American Labor party and Fusion tickets. Many believe he could be elected without party designation.

Mr. Powell, whose address is 435 Convent Avenue, is pretty much of an idol in Harlem and one of the most nationally publicized members of his race. He was the first Negro to be elected to the City Council and the first Negro from the East to go to Congress. In the past, he was often identified with left-wing causes, but he appears to have abandoned many of those views.

In 1952 Mr. Powell received 72,562 votes to 15,937 for the Republican candidate and 7,125 for the Liveral party nominee. He is being opposed again by the Liberals, who have nominated Formington Taylor, a civil service guard, to run against him.

Gains for Negroes Cited

Mr. Burton, a 66-year-old machine Republican, has been appealing for support on the argument that the Eisenhower Administration has improved the conditions of the Negro population both in respect to civil rights and on the economic front.

Secretary to Elections Commissioner David B. Costuma and Republican leader of the Twelfth Assembly District South, Mr. Burton has been a party stalwart for forty years and is vice chairman of the New York Republican County Committee. He is married, has five children and lives at 10 East 138th Street.

Mr. Powell is minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, which has a claimed membership of 15,000 and owns property valued at $750,000. He has a B. A. degree from Colgate, an M. A. from Columbia, and a D. D. from Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. His wife is Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist and night club entertainer. They have a son, Adam Clayton Powell 3d.

The Democratic incumbent has been criticizing the Republican record on labor legislation and its conduct of foreign affairs.

Mr. Taylor, the Liberal candidate, is 55 years old and a member of the executive committee of the New York County organization of his party. He has been campaigning mainly on a promise to improve Federal aid to schools and housing. He is married, has no children, and lives at 10 East 138th Street.

Victorious Democrats in Important New York Posts

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Happy Folks— These grins you see on the above faces are those of some of New York's victors in last week's statewide elections. Left to right: Justice Thomas Dickens regained his seat on the City Court bench; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, re-elected to his Congressional seat from Harlem; James L. Watson, who goes to the N. Y. State Senate from the Twenty-first District as a Democrat-Liberal; Kenneth N. Phipps, re-elected to the N. Y. Assembly from the Fourteenth District on the Democrat-Liberal ticket; and, James C. Thomas, who was re-elected to the assembly from the Eleventh District on the Democrat-Liberal ticket.

11-13-54

Oliver Williams in assembly race

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Designation of Oliver D. Williams, prominent Brooklyn lawyer, as the regular sixth organization's candidate or the State Senate, was announced last week by Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, head of the United Action Democratic Association.

Mr. Williams

Mr. Williams will seek the seat allotted to the new 11th senatorial district which embraces the 6th, 10th and 17th assembly districts in Brooklyn.

Qualifications Cited

Selection of the Brooklyn-born attorney, who has practiced law and actively participated in community affairs for almost three decades, was made, said Assemblyman Baker, "because he is eminently qualified for this high position of service and responsibility.

Mr. Williams faces a primary contest in September within the regular organization. Challenging him for the nomination are Walter Cooke, leader of the 10th district, and Samuel Berman, sponsored by 17th A.D. leader, Vincent Carney.

KICK-OFF RALLY—Nearly 800 workers jammed the Flamingo's Terrace Room at the kick-off rally of the campaign to elect W. Beverly Carter to the U.S. Congress from the Fourth District. Shown giving Carter (center) their best wishes are Congressman Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (left), Republican candidate for reelection from the Sixth District and Attorney Grant Reynolds, president, White Plains, N.Y. Branch NAACP.

Race Used As Weapon In N. C. Politics

RALEIGH, N. C. — (INS) — Democrats in North Carolina cast their ballots in a statewide primary climaxing one of the most unusual battles for the U. S. Senate which has ever been fought.

Sen. Alton Lennon, the incumbent, has flung charges at the challenger, former Governor W. Kerr Scott, for three months. Scott completely ignored the specific charges, and his opponent, until this week.

The hot war began two days ago over a newspaper political advertisement urging Negroes to "Vote for Scott, a friend of the Negro." Scott forces claimed it was planted by Lennon forces. Lennon supporters said a prominent Negro, who has supported Scott, was responsible for the ad.

Injection of the race issue in the campaign was expected to bring out a larger vote than was at first expetceed. The turnout in the state's 2,020 precincs was estimated at over 500,000, with polls open from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

There are seven senatorial candidates. Only Alvin Wingfield, Jr., a retired typewriter salesman, was given any chance for good showing.

Besides a candidate for U. S. Senator, voters were picking five Congressmen, a State Treasurer, a State Insurance Commissioner, and numerous local officials.

MAN - WOMAN SEEK OFFICE

SPECIAL TO JOURNAL

GOLDSBORO — History was made here last week when two Negroes, a 40-year-old farmer and a retired school principal, filed for nomination to county political office.

Wade Durham, farmer of near Mt. Olive and Mrs. Maude M. Kornegay, former supervisor of County Negro Schools, filed respectively for seats of the Board of Commissioners and the County School Board to become the first Negroes to seek Wayne county political office in recent years.

Election officials could not recall any Negro candidates in previous county primaries, although last year Dr. M. E. DuBissette sought election to the Goldsboro Board of Aldermen in a city primary. He was seventh in a race for the five-man board. There were 15 candidates.

The Goldsboro News-Argus, daily, carried photos of Durham and Mrs. Kornegay on page one with courtesy titles.

CANDIDATE GOT WHITE SUPPORT IN '52 RACE

The JOURNAL predicts that Dr. Hubert A. Eaton will win a seat on the New Hanover County Board of Education in the forthcoming Democratic Primary, to be held on May 29.

The JOURNAL predicts also that Dr. Eaton, outstanding civic leader, will again be accorded a large white vote as was given him in the 1952 election, when he missed a seat on the board by about 250 votes.

There is a healthy opinion, according to veteran politican observers, that white citizens of New Hanover County feel that a Negro should sit on the six-man board, in-as-much as Negro children make up at least 1-3 of the entire school enrollment of the county.

This democratic concept has been successful in contests for municipal posts.

Furthermore, it is a fact that Negro candidates, winners and losers, all over the South, have been given strong white backing.

If Negro Wilmington and New Hanover County arise to the occasion and exercise the duty of good citizens, veteran politicians concede Dr. Eaton's election.

However, Eaton's Campaign Headquarters weekly issue caution statements, advising the electorate to be enthusiastic but not over confident. The statements seem to be gaining attention, for campaign workers are busy getting folks on the election books.

The Thursday night meeting at St. Stephen AME Church was enthusiastic.

Weekly meetings will be held up until the time of election.

Thursday, May 13th's meeting will be at Mt. Olive AME Church at 8:30 p. m.

ELECT Dr. H. A. Eaton TO THE BOARD of EDUCATION

Subject to the May 29th Democratic Primary

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated

(Paid Pol. Adv.)

DR. EATON IS WAGING HARD CAMPAIGN

CAMPAIGN

The Thursday night meeting of the Eaton Campaign Committee at St. Luke AMEZ Church indicated that Dr. Hubert A. Eaton, candidate for the Board of Education, is waging a hard fight for a seat on that body.

Reports from block workers showed that the men and women who are working to get out a heavy registration and a huge vote for the physician are leaving no stones unturned to assure Dr. Eaton's election.

Overconfidence, however, has not entered the physicians camp. But, enthusiasm is present and according to one of the workers, thats what really counts.

Next workers' meeting is scheduled for Thursday, May 7, at St. Stephen's AME Church, 8:30 o'clock in the evening. The public is invited.

In the meantime, the Get-Out-The-Vote Campaign of the Business and Professional Men's Club has begun. 10,000 handbills urging Negroes how to register and vote have been issued, and a sound truck will be on the streets of Wilmington on the three Saturdays of registration and on election day.

The Business and Professional Mens' Club is non-partisan.

VOTERS REJECT DOCTOR'S BID

Negro voters of New Hanover County turned thumbs down a second time on the candidacy of Dr. Hubert A. Eaton, prominent physician and civic leader.

Dr. Eaton made his first bid for the board of education of New Hanover County, nearly one-half of the registered Negro voters failed to support Dr. Eaton by either remaining at home or not casting ballots for him.

Dr. Eaton was last in a six-man race for 3 seats. He got 4,234 votes.

A well directed and organized campaign had been mapped out in Dr. Eaton's behalf, and enthusiasm seemed to have been at a high point. Forums, a sound truck for registration, handbills, voters' clinics, etc. were inaugurated to get a large registration.

Negro registration figures hit an all-time high, but the voters did not return to the polls.

At press time, Dr. Eaton expressed himself as being grateful for the support which he got and intimated that he would not again make the race.

Dr. Eaton has proven himself an outstanding civic worker in the past three or four years, and a large number of Negroes have expressed their keen regret that he failed to win.

TheJOURNAL gave the medico all support possible.

Southern Tradition

The notion that some sort of strange leftward swing in the South has taken place in recent Southern elections seems to be preoccupying Northern commentators. The truth is that the nomination and renomination of liberals for the Senate by Southern Democrats is reaffirmation of the true liberal tradition of Southern Democrats.

Arthur Krock of *The New York Times* was one of those recently commenting about this matter. He said:

> Democratic primaries in the South have seriously raised the questions whether the day of the party conservatives is now ending and whether the Southern Democracy is about to join the Northern on the left side of the American political scene. The overwhelming majority of Democrats occupied that area in the first stages of the New Deal. But as its radicalism increased, a movement which reached its peak under President Truman and the Fair Deal, many Southerners returned to the more moderate political philosophy of the Wilson Administration. The recent primaries in North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas gave superficial evidence, at least, that the immunity of the Southern conservatives may soon be a thing of the past.

Senator Estes Kefauver calls himself a "liberal" as contrasted with a conservative. The challenger of his renomination, Representative Pat Sutton, did his best to paint Kefauver's domestic record in the most vivid radical colors, and attacked him as an "internationalist" who would submerge the U.S. in a world government. Though there was substance in some of the attack, Kefauver won a smashing endorsement from the Democrats of Tennessee. In view of these events, it is not surprising that Democrats are wondering whether the Southern conservatives, whom neither a Roosevelt nor Truman could dislodge from office, are now nearing the close of one of their chapters in political history.

The truth, of course, is that Democratic liberalism began in the South with Thomas Jefferson. Furthermore in this century liberal Southern Democrats forced the nominations of Bryan, Wilson and FDR in Democratic national conventions over the opposition of the conservative Democrats in the state of Mr. Krock's *Times*.

What is happening in the South today is that there is new resentment against Republicans who they had been trying before, to make a Republican Party out of the Democratic Party in the South. There is a new surge against such conservatives in the South today but it takes the form of the reassertion of the liberal traditions of the South in the selection of Southern liberals for Southern leadership.

10-Cent Cigar, $41,372 Listed By Scott as Campaign Gifts

Election Put Him $16,113 in Red, N.C. Senator-Nominee Reports

By JAY JENKINS

Staff Writer, Raleigh News and Observer
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

RALEIGH, N.C., June 26—Among the contributions listed by U.S. Senator-nominate W. Kerr Scott in his campaign financial report was the gift of a 10-cent cigar from a political enemy.

This whimsical item on the credit ledger was joined by hard cash to the tune of $41,372.72. Despite the contributions, Scott in his report said his campaign cost $57,485.05, leaving him $16,113.33 in the red.

U.S. Senator Alton A. Lennon, who was unseated by Scott, also had to use red ink. Lennon said he spent $39,176.39, which was $748.03 more than he collected from supporters.

Prior to 1951, when a law was enacted removing limits of expenditures for political campaigns, neither Scott nor Lennon legally could have spent more than $15,000 — the salary of a Senator for one year. The old law limited expenses of the office-seeker to the salary for one year in the office sought.

Hypocrisy Practiced

Under the old law, hypocrisy was an essential element of any statewide political campaign. A candidate for a major office simply could not operate under it. Advertising, headquarters space, travel, office personnel — any one of these items actually could cost as much as the officeholder would be paid in salary for a year.

Yet when the time came for the candidate to file his financial report, he always followed the lead of the other candidates and listed his expenses as less than the limit. This mockery of the truth, glaring even among the wildest of political shenanigans, reached its zenith in the two bitterly contested primaries in 1950 between the late Sen. Willis Smith and Dr. Frank P. Graham. The two primaries are counted the most expensive in the history of the state — but the expense reports did not show it. The 1951 law followed.

NORTH CAROLINA

The anatomy of the political dollar, while not fully exposed, can be recognized in the Scott-Lennon reports. They spent a total of nearly $56,000 on advertising and printing in the Democratic primary, and the biggest slice of the melon — $18,703.55—went to radio and television. Newspapers, which unlike radio and television stations carried free the products of the publicity mills, collected a total of $9,686.51 for advertising.

Printing cost the two candidates a total of $17,869.17, and their headquarters space in two hotels took $5,709.88 in rent. Other combined bills: Telephone, $6,308.50; telegrams, $777.28, and postage, $7,348.71.

Scott's average contribution was about one-third that of Lennon. It required 847 contributors to make up the $41.372.72 given Scott while 238 accounted for Lennon's $34,428.36. Top contributors on both sides gave $1,000 but they were few.

Law Violation

It is a misdemeanor, under state law, for a corporation to contribute to a candidate's campaign fund. Both Scott and Lennon listed corporations as contributors. No action has been taken against the corporations.

There was one notable difference in the two reports. Scott listed $8,739.54 as paid in salaries to his headquarters staff (including two publicity men) during April and May. Lennon did not list any money as paid out in salaries to his staff, comparable in size to Scott's, and according to the report his publicity man got only $50 "for advertising."

Prior to the 1951 law taking the lid off expenditures, the general practice in evading the old law took the form of contributions made to and spent by persons other than the candidates or their managers. The practice still continues under the new law, but a degree of hypocrisy has been removed by it.

NCC Professor, 3 Other Negroes in Race for Durham Education Board

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — Two North Carolina college professors and three other local citizens won nominations along with two whites for a vacancy on the Durham City Board of Education recently.

They are Dr. C. E. Boulware, professor of mathematics and James T. Taylor of the college's psychology department, A. T. Spaulding and G. W. Cox, insurance officials, and J. H. Wheeler, a banker.

The white nominees are Mrs. C. R. Hauser, wife of Duke university chemistry professor, and C. B. Sessoms, director of the Claims Department of the Hospital Care Association of Durham.

The Negro nominees were recommended by five local organizations, including the Durham PTA (Negro) council and the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

Councilwoman wins libel suit

Gets $5Gs damages from her accuser

CANTON, Ohio— Councilwoman Esther Archer last week was awarded $5,000 damages for malicious libel resulting from blackmail charges brought by a former member of the city council.

Mrs. Archer, second colored woman to serve on the council and recently reelected for a fourth term, wept following the verdict. She had brought a $102,000 suit against Fred Chat, the former councilman.

Blackmail Charge

The case was a result of charges against Mrs. Archer three years ago that she collected $25 a month from a caretaker of the city dump who earned $25 a week.

The caretaker, who originally testified in support of the charges, later withdrew his statements. He said he had been induced to make the statements to blacken Mrs. Archer's reputation.

Favor Thomas To Win Ohio Assembly Seat

TOLEDO, Ohio — Political observers here give William N. Thomas, 42-year-old lawyer, a good chance to become the first Toledo Negro ever to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly.

Entered in a 10-man field for 5 seats, for state representative, Thomas has been endorsed by the Lucas County Republican executive committee. He has conducted a vigorous city-wide campaign.

Herman Miller, county chairman told a Republican rally in the Indiana ave. YMCA, that all precincts in the city would back Thomas. He pointed out that the city's so-called silk stocking district — Ottawa Hills — swung the balance in Thomas' favor in the GOP primary. Thomas finished fifth in the primary.

Ohio Attorney Enters Race For Assembly Post

TOLEDO, Ohio —(ANP)—William N. Thomas, 42-year old attorney, is making a strong bid to become the first Negro to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly from Lucas county.

Political observers regard his chance this year as good. Endorsed by the Republican party, Thomas is making a strong city-wide campaign.

At a recent rally in the Indiana Ave. YMCA, Herman Miller, county chairman, declared that Thomas would receive party support from all wards and precidted that Ottawa Hills—the so called silk-stocking GOP district, would go down the line for him as it did in the party's primary.

John Landry, Thomas' campaign chairman, announced that a door-bell ringing canvass will be made on election day Nov. 2. He said a motorcade will be provided to carry voters to the polls. Three city-wide groups are working in behalf of Thomas, including a women's group, a young people's group and the Charles Cottril Republican Club

Negro Loses Suit Against Oklahoma Election Board

Courier Journal

Oklahoma City, Oct. 19 (AP)—Federal District Judge Stephen S. Chandler today held that the Oklahoma law requiring the word, Negro, after a candidate's name was not discrimination and a violation of constitutional rights.

Wed. 10-20-54

Chandler dismissed the suit, a $200,000 damage action by A. B. McDonald, Oklahoma City Negro real-estate operator.

Louisville, Ky.

The judge also held that Mr. Donald had not been deprived of equal protection under the law and that federal courts do not have jurisdiction in the case.

McDonald sued members of the Oklahoma Election Board because the word, Negro, appeared in parenthesis after his name last July on the Democratic ballot as a candidate for United States Senator. State election laws demand this procedure for Negro candidates.

RACIAL SUIT DISMISSED

Times

Law Requiring 'Negro' After Candidate's Name Upheld

Wed. 10-20-54

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 19 (AP)—Federal District Judge Stephen S. Chandler today held that the Oklahoma law requiring the word Negro after a Negro candidate's name was not discrimination and a violation of constitutional rights.

Judge Chandler dismissed the suit, a $200,000 damage action by A. B. McDonald, Oklahoma City real estate operator.

The Judge also held that Mr. McDonald had not been deprived of equal protection under the law and that Federal courts did not have jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. McDonald sued members of the Oklahoma Election Board because the word "Negro" appeared in parenthesis after his name last July on the Democratic ballot as a candidate for United States Senator.

Negro Lawyer Candidate Files Election Suit

Advocate

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 9—A $200,000 lawsuit against the State Election Board was filed yesterday by a Negro lawyer attacking the required designation of Negroes on Oklahoma ballots.

The plaintiff, A. B. McDonald, was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator in the July 6 primary election won by Sen. Robert S. Kerr.

McDonald bases his suit on the word "Negro" placed after his name on ballots, and alleges the 1937 state legislative act providing such listing is unconstitutional and amounts to segregation in violation of federal laws.

City Commissioner

NOWATA, Okla. (ANP)—John H. Morgan, a plastering and cement contractor, defeated three white candidates to win the post of city commissioner by a majority of 88 votes.

Morgan will serve in the city's second ward. The new city commissioner takes an active part in community affairs. He is a member of Mt. Olive Baptist church and Masons.

Nowata Elects Negro City Councilman

Election of a Negro commissioner in Nowata for the first time in the city's history featured Oklahoma municipal elections yesterday.

Lack of voter interest was displayed by a light vote in most cities.

John H. Morgan, plastering contractor, was the successful Negro candidate at Nowata. He defeated three opponents by a majority of 88 votes in the second ward.

Negro Candidate Asks For $15,000 In Damage Suit

RED BIRD.—Jeff McHenry, recent candidate for governor of Oklahoma, has filed a suit in court demanding that the State of Oklahoma pay him $15,000 in damages because of the use of the term "Negro" beside his name on the ballot.

This is the second case of this type filed by a Negro. A. B. McDonald, Oklahoma City, who filed for U. S. senate, filed an identical action, for the same reason, but asked for $200,000.

Nine Negroes Seek Election In Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 10, (Special) — For the first time in the state's history nine Negroes filed last week in the primary election. Three filed for United States senator, one for governor, one for lieutenant governor, two for the corporation commission, and one for commissioner of insurance. Their names follow:

For U. S. Senate: Jeff McHenry, Red Bird; Frank Anderson, Okmulgee; A. B. McDonald, Oklahoma City.

For Governor: Troy P. B. Jones, Oklahoma City.

For Lieutenant Governor: Earl Blassengill, Oklahoma City.

For Commissioner of Insurance: Cloteal Smith, Oklahoma City.

For corporation Commission: Joe Prince, Chickasha; Leroy Hudspath, Oklahoma City.

Why Is Kerr Silent?

Statements to the effect someone is attempting to mislead the Negroes of Oklahoma about United States Senator Kerr, which were made last week in another publication are entirely beside the facts, declared Editor Roscoe Dunjee this week. The charge has been made the Black Dispatch has wilfully and maliciously distorted the truth in supporting Roy Turner to succeed Kerr, cannot be supported by the record, Dunjee continued.

All one has to do to fully advise himself regarding Kerr's record on civil rights is to address a letter to the Washington Bureau, NAACP, and the same and identical information we published two weeks ago will be reported in the files of the Washington Bureau.

The NAACP keeps its office in Washington busy compiling the record of senators and congressmen, and it is not the fault of the Black Dispatch that Kerr voted to support filibusters and a segregated army.

In order that there will be no mistake, the Blask Dispatch herewith republishes Kerr's senate record the past six years, as compiled by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP. Mr. Mitchell can be reached by addressing a letter to 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

Below we publish the voting record of Senator Robert S. Kerr just as it was sent to the office of the Black Dispatch by Mr. Mitchell:

Dear Mr. Dunjee

Your letter came today, but I did not get to read mail until after our girls had left for the day. Hence, I must apologize for typing this letter myself. However, the Kerr record is as follows:

He supported the filibuster by voting against the Barkley cloture ruling on March 11, 1949. As you will remember, the Vice President made a ruling that cloture applied to a motion to take up a bill. The southern group appealed from the chair's ruling. They won and Kerr helped them. This paved the way for the present senate rule which requires 64 votes to stop a filibuster. He against voted with the filibuster group on May 19, 1950 and July 12, 1950. On these two dates he was voting to prevent cloture in the anti-FEPC debate. He voted for segregation in the armed services on June 21, 1950. On March 7, 1951, he voted against an amendment proposed by Senator Lehman of New York which would have given protection to servicemen against physical attacks by civilians and police officers where such attacks are based on race. He voted against Alaska statehood by supporting a motion to send the bill back to committee on February 27, 1952. He again voted for filibusters by supporting a Taft move to table a rules change proposal on January 7, 1953.

I do not have a record of his absenteeism, but I will try to get it next week.

Best regards,

CLARENCE MITCHELL.

If Clarence Mitchell has in any way misled the people of this state by sending this information to the Black Dispatch, the Black Dispatch wishes to apologize to the Senator, but before we fully make the apology we believe the Senator should accept our invitation to correct the Mitchell statement in these columns.

Surely, Negroes of Oklahoma are not going to accept statements made by Negro apologists while Senator Kerr remains silent. This is a very important matter and we think it is of sufficient moment for Senator Kerr to give same special attention.

What we would like for Mr. Kerr to do is to tell Negroes why, when he talks to white audiences, he tells them Roy Turner has said he will vote for cloture if he reaches the senate. There could be no consistency in referring to this position taken by Mr. Turner other than the fact the senior senator from Oklahoma wants his audience to know that he will vote against cloture. Everywhere in the state the Senator talks these days he points out that Roy Turner has said he will vote for cloture.

There is not much profit the fifteen million Negroes of the United States can get out of Supreme Court decisions if after the court hits race prejudice a death blow, Negroes turn right around and send to the legislative branch of government a man who opposes everything for which the NAACP stands.

Chickasha Man, Joe Prince Seeks Commission Post

CHICKASHA — Joe Prince, prominent Chickasha businessman and former president of the commerce, candidate for corporation commissioner on the Democratic ticket, recently posed the important question, "Who Owns the Corporation Commission—the utilities or the People?"

A resident of Oklahoma for 50 years, Prince said he decided that the people of Oklahoma needed a change in personnel of the Corporation Commission "last year when and inconscienable and arbitrary raise in rates was granted the Consolidated Utilities company in Chickasha and the some 30-odd towns which this distributing company serves in Southwestern Oklahoma."

Prince said "the almost unthinkable increase was granted despite the fact 2,567 gas users signed a petition opposing the unreasonable hike in the rate."

"Application for gas rates raises were applied for in Oklahoma City last year," he continued, "and I am going to insist a searching analysis and examination be made of company records to determine whether requested increases are justified, and I am going to insist that a true picture of the capital structure of all utility companies be spread upon the records of the Corporation Commission so that scientific approach and study can be made in the interest of both the people and the utility companies."

Prince who seeks the support of every public-spirited citizen in the July 6 Democratic primary, has been a member of the Baptist church for 40 years, a deacon of the same church for 32 years, and a member of the Sunday school for 34 years.

He is a member of the First Baptist church of Chickasha, where the Rev. R. S. Corbin is pastor. He teaches the Men's Bible class, is president of the Brotherhood, and leader of the boys' organization of First Baptist church.

A homeowner and taxpayer in Grady county, he has worked on many civic and interracial organizational and committee projects throughout the county. He is president of the Christian Funeral home of Chickasha.

Roy Turner's Record

It is not enough to assume a negative attitude on questions. In every instance there should be some positive reasons why one is for the cause he supports. In supporting Roy Turner for the senate, Negro voters should keep in mind in Turner they have a candidate who agrees if he reaches the senate he will vote for cloture. The candidate under his signature has written this statement in clear understandable language, and it now resides in the files of the Black Dispatch. J. J. Simmons has a copy of this instrument, as well as Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel. This is no secret hidden solely in the deep recesses of the Black Dispatch office. Black Dispatch

As governor, Roy Turner, as did the attorney general, sought to uphold and enforce the laws of the state, but since the high court has fundamentally reinterpreted the constitution, Roy Turner as a loyal American believes he should follow through in the senate with legislation which will sustain the views of the courts. Okla. P. 3 Col 4 a(2)

But getting back to Roy Turner's regime as governor, this publication believes there is reflected there one of the best and clearest pictures of what he has in mind than can be drawn in any other way. A great many things happened during the Turner administration which were of incalculable advantage to the Negroes of Oklahoma.

Take Langston university, for instance. That institution was accredited during the Turner administration, and this incidentally was one of the Kerr promises, in which Kerr while governer failed the Negroes of this state. To accomplish this end Governor Turner agreed with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the accrediting agency, that he would end political patronage on the Langston campus. Prior to the Turner administration Langston university could always expect, and usually received a political turnover every four years. Dr. Harrison has remained at Langston over this long period of years because of the Turner comopact with the North Central not to interfere with the presidency of that institution every time the wind blows in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City

In addition to this the physical plant at Langston had to be renovated and improved. Those beautiful paved highways at Langston university are the work of Governor Turner's hands, as well as the health and physical education building, the auditorium-classroom building and the new water works system. Governor Turner substituted bombast and talk with action, and as a result Langston university became for the first time in its history an accredited educational institution. Gone are the days when every four years a half dozen peanut politicians would put on their alpaca coats and announce themselves candidates for the presidency of Langston university. Sat 6-26-54

But the place where Governor Turner really exhibited his spirit of fairness was in the expenditure of much of the $35,000,000 bond issue for the educational and eleemosynary institutions of the state. All Negroes know prior to that time mental defectives whose faces were black swarmed the highways of this state, and that Henry Argo, a mental defective, was lynched at Chickasha several years ago. Oklahoma state government up to the administration of Governor Turner had been utterly delinquent along this line.

The governor spent the better part of a half million dollars to protect future Henry Argos in Oklahoma. As a matter of fact he devoted almost one and a half million dollars to not only build this home for mental defectives, but to enlarge and improve the facilities for the insane, the incorrigible girls, and the deaf, blind and orphan children at the consolidated institutions at Taft. Figures covering what was done along this line are completely spell out in a front page article in this issue of the Black Dispatch. When the Kerr hirelings come around during the next two weeks to talk about what Kerr did do, ask them to tell you why Kerr failed on so many of the promises he did make to the Negroes of Oklahoma. Ask them why Kerr failed to place Negroes on draft boards as he faithfully promised when a candidate for governor. Ask them why did Kerr promise the Federated Club women of Oklahoma to separate the three state institutions at Taft and ended in tying them firmly together until this good day. Ask them why Kerr failed to get Langston university accredited as he said he would. Then show these Kerr workers what state records prove that Turner did while holding the office of governor,

Negro Community Leaders Rally To Assure Election Of Benefactor Who Erased Many Racial Barriers

Support for Senator Robert S. Kerr in his race for a second term in the United States Senate appeared to be reaching proportions of a landslide in many sections of the state this week as farmers, older citizens, colored voters and wage earners of all classes studied the record of the senior Senator during his first term. P. 4

It is conceded in virtually all sections of the state that Senator Kerr is the only candidate with a record of accomplishment and a program of progress planned to benefit all the people.

Kerr's record in behalf of Negro citizens speaks for itself and proves that greater benefits were received by colored citizens during the Kerr administration as governor than during any similar period since Statehood. Oklahoma

His record establishes beyond any question that Senator Kerr is NOW and always has been a friend of the people. As Governor, and as a generous Christian citizen he provided new opportunities and historic benefits for Colored Americans. The impact of his administration is shown in the improved condition of the schools, churches, hospitals and medical facilities.

Senator Kerr is known to have contributed of his time, money and energy in helping practically all Negro churches in the state. He has shared his wealth with the people in hundreds of ways, and on many occasions he has travelled great distance to dedicate a school or a church, or to help in some other enterprise for Negro citizens.

Kerr's chief opponent also is a very wealthy man, but the records are scant to show that he has participated in such affairs, or has given either of his time or money to help the progress of the Negroes.

While he was Governor Kerr created jobs in the state government for Negroes and he personally recommended and approved legislation to benefit the people.

During his regime Negro teachers got salary increases to double nearly the previous amounts, and since that time the teachers have been paid on an equal basis with the taachers in the schools for white children.

Kerr established Negroes in the school lunch program, and he named a Negro state supervisor on a 12-month salary basis.

He assigned a Negro high school inspector with offices at the state capitol and assured great improvements for the schools.

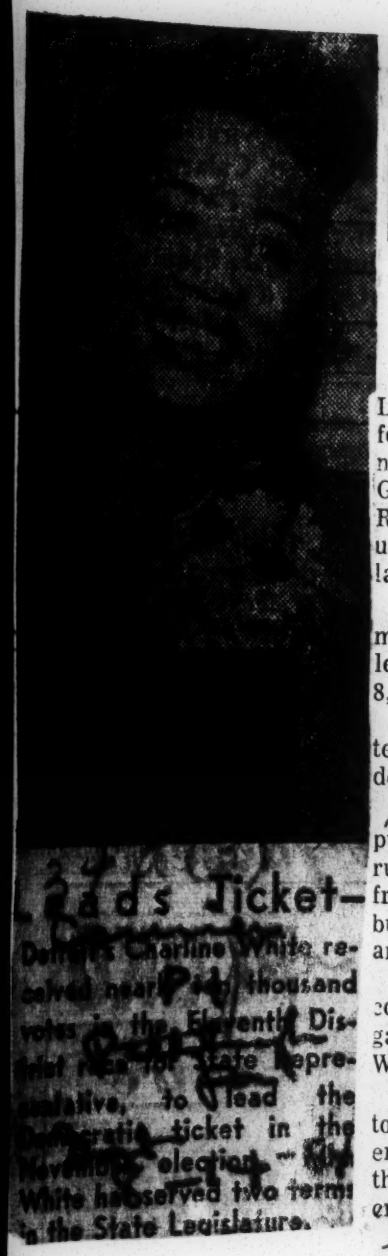
Kerr created the position of Enabling the colored citizens to have their own inspector of beauty shops, barber shops and other similar places of business.

A Negro worked out of the office of Governor Kerr as a special investigator. Kerr sponsored legislation to provide the money for extensive improvements at Langston University and made it possible for that institution to later be accredited by the North Central Association—an accomplishment that Kerr's opponent now claims as a major reason for asking for the Negro vote.

As Governor, Kerr set up the manual training and industrial arts departments at the training school for boys at Boley. The inauguration of the departments has since made it possible for Negro Boys To Emerge From the institution with the knowledge and skill to get jobs and become good citizens.

Kerr has always faithfully fulfilled his promises and obligations to Negro citizens, and his programs—while Governor and as Senator—have been pointed directly for the benefit of the rank and file of citizens, Negroes on an equal basis with all other American citizens.

The benefits to the people of Kerr's program have compassed the entire citizenship of the state in the way of his proposed Square Deal—for the farmers, the old folks, for labor and business and for the building, development and industrializing of the states.



Leads Ticket—
Dennis Charline White received nearly [illegible] thousand votes in the Eleventh District race for State Representative, to lead the Democratic ticket in the November election. Mr. White has served two terms in the State Legislature.

FEPC law assured by voters in Pa.

New American 6/

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

PHILADELPHIA

State Senator George M. Leader led the Democratic forces of Pennsylvania to a stunning upset victory over Lieut.-Gov. Lloyd H. Wood and the Republican Party, according to unofficial election returns tabulated late Tuesday night.

Statewide unofficial returns at midnight gave the Democrats a lead of 230,00 votes, with 3,792 of 8,641 precincts reporting.

Shortly before midnight Lieutenant Governor Wood conceded defeat.

Baltimore Md.

The bulk of the votes which put Leader and his Democratic running mates in office came from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh where the colored vote is an important political factor.

For example, 14 predominantly colored wards iin Philadelphia gave Leader 128,000, while Wood received 64,000.

IT WAS this vote, according to experienced political observers, which substantially tipped the contest in favor of the Democrats.

Sat. 11-13-54

Further, the swing to the Democrats was interpreted as a protest against the failure of the Republicans to enact a fair employment practices law, the state sales tax enacted by the GOP and increasing unemployment throughout the state.

In addition to Governor-elect Leader, state-wide Democratic candidates elected to office are:

Lieutenant-Governor

Roy E. Furman, of Greene County, former State House Speaker.

Secretary of Internal Affairs

Miss **Genevieve Blatt** of Pittsburgh, secretary of the State Democratic State Committee.

Judge of Superior Court

President Judge **Chester H. Rhodes** and Judge **F. Clair Ross,** both having served terms on the appellate bench.

Judge **Robert E. Woodside,** who was nominated by both parties, also was re-named.

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THE DEMOCRATIC sweep also cut the Republican representation in Congress.

Prior to election the Congressional representation from Pennsylvania was 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

In the Fourth District, **W. Beverly Carter,** the lone colored candidate for Congress, lost his bid to unseat Earl Chudoff, Democratic incumbent. The vote was 59,905 for Chudoff, 31,482 for Carter.

The Republicans also are believed to have lost control of the State Legislature.

If complete returns show this to be true, all pre-election calculations will have been upset.

A total of 25 state senators and 210 members of the House were elected.

With the Republicans, having a minimum of 15 holdovers in the Senate, pre-election predictions were that the party could easily win 14 of the 25 seats at stake and thereby retain control of the upper chamber.

AS WAS expected, the five colored candidates for the House were elected by Philadelphia voters.

They are:

Fifth district (wards 3-4-5-7-8-30) **Granville E. Jones.**

Eighth district (wards 7-20), **Samuel Floyd.**

Tenth district (wards 9-47) **J, Susie Monroe.**

Eleventh district (ward 32) **Thompson Pettigrew.**

Twenty - sixth district (ward 44) **Sarah A. Anderson.**

The election of the Democrats is seen as assurance that the next Pennsylvania Legislature will enact a FEPC law.

Prior to Tuesday's voting, both Leader and Furan came out strongly in favor of such a law.

Seeks seat on city council

Aspirant is not member of NAACP

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP)—The Rev. William M. Bowman, 39, last week tossed his hat into the race for a position on the Columbia City Council.

He is the second of his race to seek a council position in recent years The first, A. P. Williams, an undertaker, ran in the race four years ago, ending in last place.

Mr. Bowman contends that the best possible way to sell colored people on the South is to elect one of them to city council.

"Best Public Relations"

He said the election would serve as "the best possible public relations" in demonstrating that "The greatest opportunities for colored people are right here in the South."

His campaign speeches will attempt to point up the good side of conditions in the South. This he hopes, will offset some of the unfavorable publicity which has tended to stress only the bad side.

Not NAACP Member

Pointing out that he is not an active member of the NAACP, Mr. Bowman said he is not an organization candidate. He is appealing for support of white people as well as colored people.

Colored people in Columbia could well send Bowman to the capital for they are the largest percentage-populated city of colored in the state.

There are 31243 here out of a total population of 86.914.

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There are 31243 here out of a total population of 86.914.

Wins Council seat

SELLERS, S.C. — **Luke Shipman**, undertaker, who also operates a funeral home in nearby Latta, was elected to City Council here last week, becoming the first colored person in modern days to gain such an office.

A long-time resident of Sellers, Mr. Shipman received many votes from among white citizens.

Minister Enters Columbia S. C. City Council Race

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — The Rev. William McKinley Bowman, 39, last week tossed his hat into the race for a position on the Columbia City Council.

He is the second Negro to seek a council position in recent years. The first, A. P. Williams, an undertaker ran the race four years ago, but ended in last place.

Rev. Bowman contends that the best possible way to sell colored people on the South is to elect him or some Negroes to the city council. He said the election would serve as "the best possible public relations" in demonstrating that "The greatest opportunities for Negroes are right here in the South.'

His campaign speeches will attempt to point up the good side of conditions in the South. This, he hopes, will offset some of the unfavorable publicity which has tended to stress only the bad side.

Pointing out that he is not an active member of the NAACP, Rev. Bowman said he is not an organization candidate. He is appealing for support of white people as well as Negroes.

Negroes in Columbia could well send Bowman to the council, for they are the largest colored group in the state, governed by James Byrnes. There are 31,243 Negroes here out of a total population of 86,914.

CANDIDATE—T. S. Levy of of Columbia, S. C., is running on the Republican ticket for Congress in the Second District. Mr. Levy is a member of the Certified Republican party of South Carolina.

Political Hypocrisy in S.C. Blasted by Militant Lawyer

Courier Sat-11-27-54 Pm

Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENVILLE, S.C.—In an exclusive interview with the Courier last week, John Bolt Culbertson blasted the "political hypocrisy" of white candidates for public office

EDITOR'S NOTE—John Bolt Culbertson, prominent South Carolina lawyer, whose family roots are bedded in Pennsylvania soil, has met the enemies of fair play on their own battleground, and has been fighting them for years.

A white man, he believes in the principles of "first-class citizenship" as expressed by the NAACP. He has toured the state, speaking before Negro groups—at his own expense—and vows he'll continue the battle until South Carolina becomes a "decent state for all of its citizens to live in."

in this state . . . and urged Negro voters "to vote against everybody in office."

Culbertson's tirade was the aftermath of an expose, (pictured above) in which Edgar A. Brown was defeated in his race for the U. S. Senate by Dixiecrat Strom Thurmond.

South Carolina Democrats, in a frantic attempt to defeat Thurmond, purchased 50,000 political supplements prepared by the Courier, and attached the message above, in an effort to appeal to the "white supremacy" prejudice of white voters.

* * *

IT NOW appears that the Negro voters of this state . . . who voted 90 per cent for Brown . . . have found themselves all dressed up, with nowhere to go. Certainly, if this propaganda was used with Brown's knowledge, it proves he is just as much anti-Negro as Thurmond.

Thurmond, realizing he could not get the Negro vote, did not hesitate to announce his position.

A check of the records will reveal, according to Culbertson, that when Governor Thurmond did play with the idea that he could corrall the Negro vote . . . and the same time condemning Negroes to white audiences.

Ironically, he made an appointment . . . the first since Reconstruction Days . . . a Negro doctor in Charleston, S. C., to a medical board, and tried to keep it a secret. At that time, there was a heavy Negro registration in that city, and this group was the most politically active in the state.

* * *

THURMOND MADE the appointment in the hope of getting this vote, but when he saw it was politically expedient to ride the anti-Negro train, he had no hesitancy in doing so, when he ran against Senator Johnson. Out on a limb, the Negro had to accept Johnson as the lesser of two evils.

"I hope to see the day come when both factions of the South Carolina Democratic party will be compelled to openly bid for the Negro vote," Mr. Culbertson continued.

"Both sides are now acting in a most hypocritical manner," he stated.

"In Lee County, the home of Senator Baskin, the Negro outnumbers the white about three to one. Senator Baskin was the defendant as state chairman of the S. C. Democratic party in the Elmore case, where Judge Waring opened up the 'white primary' to the Negro.

"Senator Baskin made many speeches over the state denouncing the NAACP and all it stands for. Yet, in his bid for re-election to the State Senate last summer, he slipped around and dealt with certain Negro leaders he had been condemning and secured the Negro bloc vote in his county. **This was the difference.** Without it, he would have been defeated; with it, he was re-elected.

"I TRIED to persuade Negro leaders to support his opponent who was just as anti-Negro as Baskin, but when I saw they had set their minds on it, I kept my mouth closed.

"The same picture applies to other rural counties, with the result that several State Senators are in office now because they got the Negro vote. They won't admit it. Also in these counties with the largest Negro population, Negroes' basic civil rights are violated."

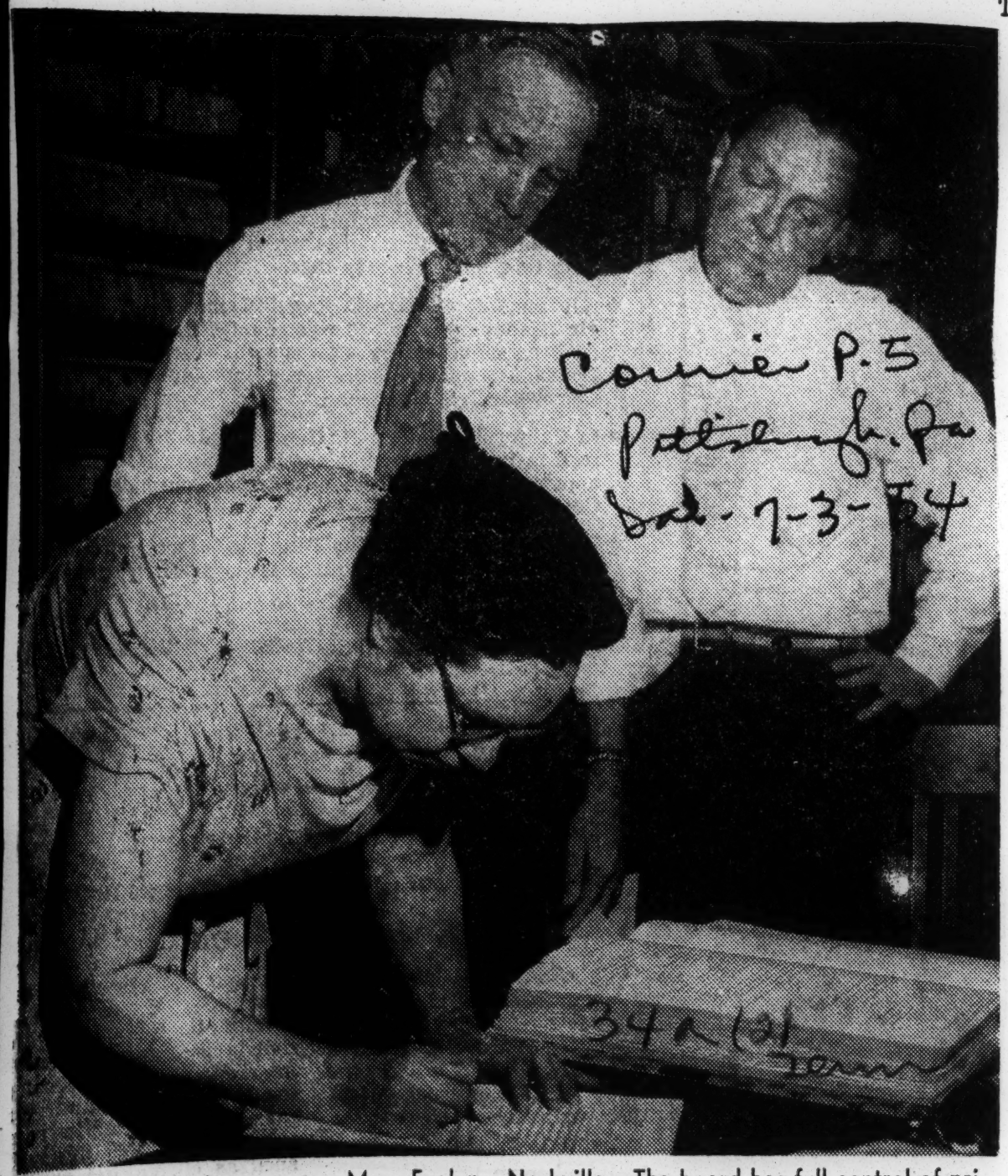
Here are some of the abuses suffered by Negroes, which could be changed if they used the ballot effectively, as tabulated by Mr. Culbertson.

1. **No Negroes on juries.**
2. **No state jobs above menials.**
3. **Knowledge by Negroes that the men they help elect use every device that can be dreamed of to keep Negroes out of white state-supported colleges and universities.**
4. **Foreign students go to schools which exclude American Negro students.**
5. **No Negroes in Clemson Agricultural College, although the state has 15,000 Negro farm owners.**

Mr. Culbertson's final blast:

"The proper policy, under present conditions in South Carolina, would be for Negroes to vote against EVERYBODY in office. In this way, Negro voters could knock out some of this deceit and hypocrisy."

CULBERTSON AND MARSHALL



Elect Mrs. Stuart—Mrs. Evelyn C. Stuart of Memphis was recently elected a member of the Shelby County Primary Board at the State Executive Committee meeting held in Nashville. The board has full control of primary elections in the 160-odd precincts in Memphis and Shelby County. Mrs. Stuart is shown signing the oath of office.

Oak Ridge Councilman, Dr. Stewart, Confident In Face Of Recall

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Chicago born Dr. Albert Stewart, Oak Ridge chemist and councilman, said in an interview with the Independent Call that in his opinion the recall petition initiated by a small segment of the populace of Oak Ridge would not get very far.

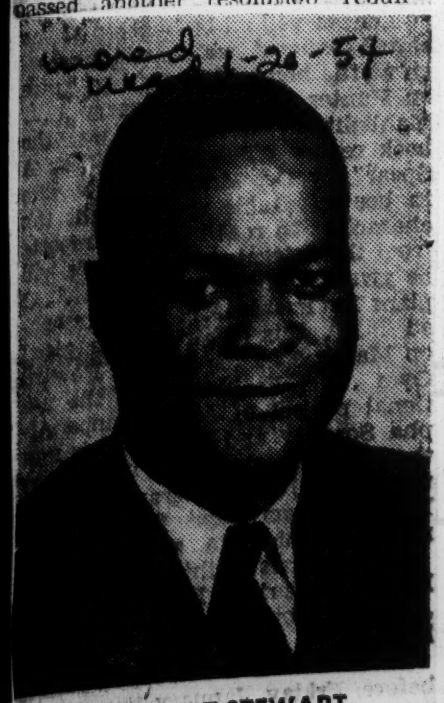
This is Dr. Stewart's first joust into politics. He said it was quite an experience to be the only Negro member of a southern city council. It was Dr. Stewart who seconded the motion of the resolution to integrate the schools of the Atomic City.

After the resolution was passed and forwarded to the Atomic Energy Commission upon action Dr. Stewart and his family received threatening telephone calls and had for a short while a police guard.

The petition was headed by Mr. E. J. Wyatt, who contends the resolution is not a true representation of the citizens. The petition was signed by 100 citizens; there are 30,000 people living in Oak Ridge.

Dr. Stewart is a candidate for the man of the year in the Atomic City. Among other things Dr. Stewart is a part-time instructor in physics at Knoxville College.

In a recent meeting the council passed another resolution requiring two readings of all important business to be passed by a majority vote. The resolution is to be retroactive and will affect the resolution passed by the council in regards to integration.



DR. ALBERT STEWART

Judge Seeking Governorship On 'White Supremacy' Plank

Segregation Issue Also Injected In Sutton-Kefauver Campaign

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26—The U. S. Supreme Court's antisegregation decision has been plummeted into the upcoming Democratic primaries in Tennessee—perhaps as a major factor in heating up the races at least.

Chattanooga's Criminal Judge Raulston Schoolfield, who was qualified quietly just before the June 6 deadline in the governor's race, sailed his big "white supremacy" sombrero into the gubernatorial ring the past week.

Judge Schoolfield indicates that he will have only one issue, defy all efforts to abolish segregation in the state's public schools—or in any other phase of living.

Keeps Judgeship

With his belated announcement that he would make the race, Schoolfield merely adjourned his criminal court until September, and did not resign his judgeship, which has until 1958 to run.

Judge Schoolfield has been a "fire-brand" of politics in Hamilton County for years. He ran for several offices including district attorney general before 1948. Then he became a "reform" candidate opposing a criminal judge appointed to fill out an unexpired term, and reportedly close to the Ku Klux Klan. Schoolfield was elected and reelected in 1950 for a full 8-year term. However, he has since supported a candidate for congress and others in lesser races who have been soundly defeated.

He was for Gov. Gordon Browning in 1948 against Gov. Jim McCord, whose appointee he defeated for the criminal court. He supported state Sen. Clifford Allen in 1950 against Browning, and Memphis' Clifford Pierce in 1952. He is antiadministration in the city of Chattanooga, but opposed the previous city administration also.

A 'Spellbinder'

Thus his position in the upcoming gubernatorial race is completely speculative. He is little known outside the Chattanooga area, and highly controversial there.

He will wage a vigorous campaign, he says, and that means

TENNESSEE

an emotionally pitched race on the segregation issues by an "old fashioned spellbinder."

Peculiarly, Schoolfield has had considerable strength among the Negro voters of Hamilton County since his fight on the Klan in 1948. Now he is advocating complete, rigid segregation beyond the public school question.

He is mapping a state-wide radio and TV campaign, and probably a spectacular helicopter speaking drive in the comparatively brief time remaining before August 5. He will seek campaign funds from small contributors over Tennessee and in neighboring states, it is indicated.

There are reports also that Texas millionaire H. L. Hunt will be a contributing factor as he is supposedly in U.S. Rep. Pat Sutton's campaign against Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Sutton incidentally is campaigning against Kefauver on a segregation platform much similar to that outlined by Schoolfield, who has conferred with Sutton on occasion.

Challenged Candidates

Schoolfield laid the groundwork for his candidacy some time ago by challenging both Gov. Frank Clement and former Gov. Gordon Browning to make definite statements on their positions or face a campaign on that issue.

Browning did declare his support of segregation and urged the races to work out the problem by agreement to continue segregated schools. His statement that he would preserve segregation "within the law" fell short of Schoolfield's demands. Gov. Clement merely urged long study "and calm approach" without committing himself in either direction. He is being charged with "riding both sides," courting the Negro vote on the one hand and assuring white voters of strong efforts for maintaining segregation.

Rep. Sutton's campaign against Sen. Kefauver got a shot in the arm, almost simultaneously with Schoolfield's entry in the governor's race, when former U.S. Sen. K. D. McKellar announced his support of Sutton against Kefauver.

Sen. McKellar was defeated by young Albert Gore in 1952 after 36 years' record-breaking service in the Senate. He has been in quiet retirement since his defeat until his announced support of Sutton. McKellar fought Kefauver in his 1948 campaign, and the two never joined forces in the Senate after McKellar did not introduce his new colleague as is customary.

Nashville attorney in legislative race

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A Nashville attorney, Coyness L. Ennix announced here last week that he will run for the office of representative from Davidson County to the Tennessee State Legislature, subject to the Democratic primary election, Aug. 5.

Mr. Ennix will be the only colored candidate among a total of 44, who are entered in the primary. Only six men will be elected from the county.

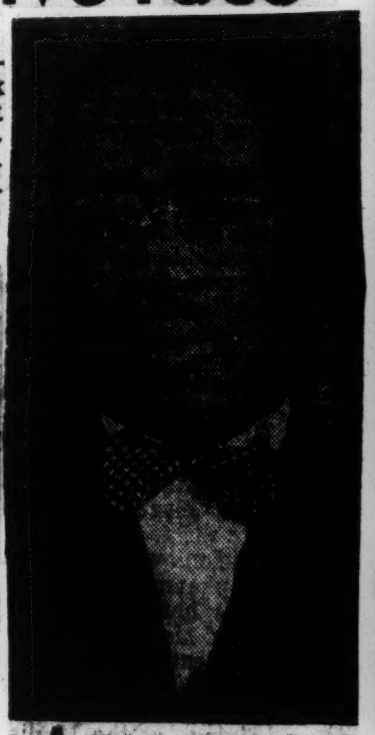
A native of Athens, the attorney has practiced in Nashville for 22 years. He is a graduate of Roger Williams University, formerly located in this city, and Howard University.

On Education Board

He is a member of the City Board of Education, the board of directors of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and the Elks.

Mr. Ennix has served for six years as a commissioner of the Nashville Housing Authority and was a member of the Registrants Advisory Board of the Selective Service System during World War II.

He is marrried, the father of three sons and resides at 1029 14th Ave. here.



COYNES ENNIX

34a(2) 1954

College President Named To Mayor's Citizens Board

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president, Texas Southern University has been named a member of a citizens committee to advise the Mayor on long range planning for Houston, Mayor Roy Hofheinz named two Negroes to the Board. Mr. Hobert Taylor, prominent businessman was the other.

Mr. Gould Beach, Assistant to the Mayor said in announcing the appointment of Dr. Lanier, "He and the institution which he heads have become integrated into the life of Houston and are sharing in the responsibility of building a greater Houston."

Dr. Lanier, a tireless worker for civic betterment serves in a number of capacities for improvement of the community. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Julia C. Hester House, Member of the Bagby Street YMCA Board of Directors; Member of the Executive Committee of the United Fund which represents 51 agencies; Member, Board of Directors of the Eliza Johnson Home for the Aged and a member of the sponsoring committee for the United Negro College Fund Drive.

In addition to these he serves in the nation and foreign countries as follows:

1. A trustee of the American Teachers Association.
2. Member, Board of Directors, Golden State Mutual Life Ins. Co.
3. Member of Board of Directors Booker T. Washington Institute, Liberia, Africa.
4. Member, Committee on Relationship of Education and Government In International Affairs (an American Council on Education appointment).
5. Member, Southern Regional Council on Racial Cooperation.

TEXANS CAST VOTE IN BITTER RUNOFF

Shivers and Yarborough Fight Battle of 'Conservatives' Against 'Loyalists'

BY GLADWIN HILL

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Aug. 28 — Texans went to the polls today to select their Governor for the next two years and fight the latest battle in the "Dixiecrat" uprising that rocked the national political scene in 1952.

The contenders, in a "million-dolar" Democratic run-off primary that had aroused more interest than perhaps any other non-Presidential election in the state's history, were Gov. Allan Shivers and Ralph W. Yarborough, Austin lawyer. Victory in the primary is equivalent to election.

The candidates represented, respectively, the conservative "States' Rights" wing of the party, which swung Texas—along with Tennessee, Florida and Virginia—for General Eisenhower in 1952; and the regular "loyal" Democrats, allied ideologically with the main body of the party in the North.

"Independence" Is Issue

The fundamental issue between the two factions was the question of Texas "independence" in matters ranging from party regularity to labor-management relations.

Governor Shivers contended that his opponent represented a variety of Northern "interests," ranging from political leftists to "labor bosses" and exponents of racial desegregation anxious to gain sway in Texas. He argued that their influence should be excluded, and that the Democratic party should guard its freedom of initiative to repeat its 1952 bolt if necessary in defense of state interests.

Mr. Yarborough maintained that the Governor, seeking an unprecedented third two-year term, was trying to perpetuate a dictatorial domination of the State that had led him into grievous party disloyalty and maladministration.

The conflict paralleled similar factional cleavage in other southern states, among which, in recent primaries in North Carolina and Alabama, the liberal regular Democrats have scored victories that hinted at a new interregional party rapprochement.

Although the Eisenhower Administration was not an issue in the contest, the outcome was bound to affect the Administration. Governor Shivers has been identified with the President ever since 1952; much Administration support has come from the southern conservative Democrats; and the State will have an important role in the 1956 national election manouvering.

Yarborough Gained in July

Today's voting was a sequal to the State's July 24 primary, in which the liberals made a striking comeback, with Mr. Yarborough almost tying the Governor in a four-man race, in contrast to 1952, when Governor Shivers trounded him by a 2-to-1 margin.

Most of the State's political contests were settled in the July primary, victors including the Senate Minority Leader, Lyndon Johnson, and the House Minority Leader, Representative Sam Rayburn, both leaders of the regular liberal Democratic faction in 1952.

Aside from the Governorship race, the only State-wide contest on today's ballot was for a Supreme Court judgship. There were run-offs for two vacated Congressional seats—in the Fifth District (Dallas) between Wallace Savage and Leslie Hackler; and in the Fourteenth District (Corpus Christi and environs) between State Senator Wiliam Shireman and John J. Bell.

All of Texas' twenty-two seats in the House of Rerpesentatives have been held by Democrats, but the Republicans will have rival candidates for four of them in the November election.

There were no Republican run-offs or voting today. It was expected that many of the 30,000 mary July 24 might—since there who voted in the Republican pri-

TEXAS

is no party registration in Texas —vote in a Democratic lists today, predominantly for Governor Shivers.

Campaign Was Intense

The campaigning for the Governorship had been in progress with extraordinary intensity ever since last May. Each candidate formally reported expenditures of more than $200,000, but it was generally estimated that, with activities of supporting groups and inviduals, their actual campaign outlays aggregated well over a $1,000,000 each.

Mr. Yarborough had the formal backing of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which claim an aggregate state membership of 425,000. Governor Shivers alleged repeatedly that one of his opponent's major sources of support was the C.I.O.'s national Political Action Committee.

Both candidates declared themselves opposed to desegragation of schools, despite the United States Supreme Court's decision of last spring outlawing segregation. But the Governor's repeated coupling of his opponent with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in all probabilities swung to Mr. Yarborough the preponderant support of Negroes, who comprise about 13 per cent of Texas' 8,000,000 people.

Governor Shivers contended that the segregation issue, and such questions as the development of water resources, presaged conflicts between State autonomy and Federal centralism that would far overshadow the offshore oil lands ownership battle that was the nub of Texas' 1952 bolt.

THE SOUTH PRODUCES NO STATESMEN, and a study of the gubernatorial race here in Texas will disclose why. Governor Allan Shivers is probably the best specimen of a politician that the South has produced in this era. He is well educated, he has graduated in law, he has been in politics long enough to know the ropes, he teaches Sunday School regularly. But for the sake of winning an election, he is willing to throw all the weight of the governor's office into an attempt to stir up racial animosity. He has made statements publicly, which have been repudiated almost before he made them, and he has not been able to even justify the contradicted statements. In a day when the darker races of the world outnumbered the Caucasians two to one, and when this matter of segregation and discrimination is affecting our international relations, the governor is giving the impression that both the Christians and the top leadership of the South are determined to plug for racial supremacy at the possible cost of America's existence. No wonder the South can't produce statesmen. The community that would tolerate the type of campaign that has been conducted here could not have sufficient moral standards to produce statesmen.

THE LAST WORD on this question of segregation in public schools will be delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States. Governor Shivers can't do any more about continuing segregation than he can about stopping the waves of the sea. The Supreme Court showed in its decision on May 17 that it was not only aware of what was going forward, but it knew how to deliver its decisions so as to meet any contingency. I have absolute faith in the decision that the Supreme Court will render to implement the desegregation of the schools. I again caution the people who read my paper to possess their souls in patience, and not listen to the ranting of politicians. In this connection I wish to leave a statement from the Honorable Everett L. Looney, eminent leader of the Texas Bar, who said:

"The eleven thousand-plus Texas lawyers will forthwith read, study and understand the opinion of the Supreme Court which has nullified Article VII, Section 7, of the Texas Constitution requiring separate schools for the white and colored children of this State.

"They will find a way for Texas to live with the decision without destroying the educational opportunities afforded by public free schools, described by our Constitution as 'essential to the preservation of the liberties and rights of the people.' While they may not agree with what the Supreme Court has done, they will nevertheless respect that decision and support the Constitution of the United States, even though they may believe the Fourteenth Amendment has been given a construction never intended by the Congress which submitted it or by the states which ratified it.

"Yes, the lawyer who respects his oath will do these things."

That statement is more likely what is going to happen in Texas, rather than the political speeches the governor is making for votes.

JEFF AND I DIFFER grievously over tho matter of supporting or not supporting Governor Allan Shivers. A copyreader sent over Jeff's column Monday, (from the Beaumont Informer) in which Jeff said that he still thought Shivers was the best bet. Everybody in the news knows that I think Shivers has forfeited his right to our votes by his appeal to racial hatred, and his defiance of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17. But I sent Jeff's column back to run, because it is his thinking, it is his opinion and he signed it, and it is a rule in the paper that any columnist, or anybody who writes in it, has a right to differ with the publisher. Jeff doesn't give any reasons, and he doesn't explain how he can believe in the Supreme Court's decision of May 17 and support a man who is breathing defiance of it every day, and using the Negro race as a butt to arouse racial animosity to get votes. If he means that Shivers will get elected, I don't think that is germane. That's like arguing that a man who has disemboweled all of my family, and sworn to break me and all the people of my race on the rack, should be reelected because prior to the time he went on the warpath against me and mine he did some decent things for me and mine, along with others. Votes are used most intelligently and often to affect current events, and it is the current issue that is important to Negroes. If the governor had given us six colleges in the past, but was now going all out against the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, and recklessly appealing to racial prejudices, I still would not feel justified in giving him my vote. Jefferson has grandchildren, for whom he should be trying to clear the path of discrimination in education. He knows that his own children suffered because of segregation and the resulting discrimination in schooling. Yet he is talking about giving a vote to a man who in his official capacity is now doing everything he can to defy the Supreme Court, and also to build up racial hatred because of that decision. What I say here of Jeff goes for the other Negroes who say they are going to support Governor Shivers.

Shivers in Hot Water in Texas

Governor Allen Shivers of Texas discovered his politics and religion had gotten mixed up down in the Alamo country last week in his race against an up-and-coming newcomer, Ralph Yarbrough, who has decided he wants to head the millions of whites, Mexicans and Negroes who reside down in Sam Houston's habitat.

Shivers, it will be recalled, broke away from the regular Democratic party when it nominated Stevenson and bolted for Eisenhower. He was the fair-haired boy of the plains country at the Eisenhower inaugural, and at that time it seemed to those who revolted in Texas against the civil rights plank endorsed by the Stevenson controlled Democratic party that they were doing the right thing.

But Eisenhower and his associates have gone way out on the limb for the very program the Shivers Democrats opposed. Nothing is more controversial in Dixie than segregation. It forms the vital base of second class citizenship, and without it there is not much need of Dixiecrats clinging to the principle of state's rights. It goes to show that when a man leaves home and takes up residence in a new country he can never tell just what he will run into.

Shivers at first, when the campaign began to warm up, did the perfectly natural thing. He denounced the Supreme Court decision and clung tenaciously in his speeches to the old order. He said the South would retain its segregation patterns at all costs, and it appeared for sometime that he was making headway with this position. People commented to one another that Shivers had probably made an honest mistake in supporting Eisenhower.

But the up and coming opponent of Shivers was not content to let the matter stay that way. He proceeded to expose the fact that Shivers' eldest son is actually attending one of the few unsegregated Catholic schools in the Lone Star state, which of course put Governor Shivers in an entirely new relationship to segregation. Yarbrough adherents were able to prove by divulged facts that Shivers does not practice what he preaches, and upon this one issue they have probably forced Shivers into a runoff, and there are many Texans who are willing to bet their money that Ralph Yarbrough will be the next governor of Texas, come November.

All of us know the Catholic church has taken an advanced position beyond Protestantism in opposition to segregation. Long pior to the Supreme Court decision the church in many sections of the nation had taken a positive stand for racial equality in education. Today, Shivers stands almost crucified because of the split between spiritual and secular government. Yarbrough is entirely justified in taking the position that the governor must have a split personality in that he preaches segregation in the state capitol and practices integration in educating his son, and Yarbrough's contention is, "Can a man serve two masters?"

Most assuredly Governor Shivers is going to have much difficulty developing consistency out of the fact his son is currently enrolled in St. Edward's parochial school in Austin, where Negroes matriculate, and his argument for the continuation of separate schools in his state. Such a position does not make sense in the Chinese language, but we assume there is just as much consistency in that sort of argument as there is in the argument of the average Southerner who casts all sorts of aspersions upon the black woman in daylight hours, but who in moonlight rendezvous has produced several million mullatoes in this country through sex relationship with daughters of Jethro. From where we sit it appears to us Governor Shivers is about to be found guilty of undercover association with integration. Hypocrisy is about to destroy him. What we know now almost convinces us the Texas governor was not entirely sincere when he was fighting against civil rights in the Chicago convention.

Shivers Victor In Texas

The victory of Governor Allan Shivers in Texas, in winning a third term as Governor of the Lone Star State, foreshadows another hot battle at the National Democratic Convention in 1956. Had the Liberal element of the State of Texas won the election, it is logical to assume that a so-called Liberal-minded delegation would have been sent to the National Convention.

As it now appears, a more conservative group of Democrats will probably be in attendance since the powers-that-be will have considerable influence on the make-up of that delegation. Conservative Southern delegations to National Conventions have traditionally caused rough sailing at these conventions.

When the Southerners were in the majority, they managed to nominate candidates with a Jefferson Democratic philosophy. However, in later years, the senior major party has concentrated on candidates generally conceded to have been further to the left, in a play for the vote in huge metropolitan areas.

In the last Democratic National Convention, at which Adlai Stevenson was nominated, three or four Southern States came within an eyelash of walking out of the convention and thus splitting the party on the eev of a national election. Such a split would have played into the hands of those who were hoping that President Eisenhower, running on the Republican ticket, would carry several Southern States. At is turned out, Eisenhower carried several Southern States anyhow, and there was quite a battle between Conservative and Liberal Democrats in the South, where the fight between these two factions is similar to the fight between the Republican and Democrats in other states.

The significant of the Conservative victory in Texas is that it counters an earlier trend in most parts of the South of a resurg- had appeared lately as if Conservative Democrats were on the ence of Liberal Democratic strength. In several Southern States it run, but the Texas election upsets the trend and provides a good point for those who would dispute the claim that a Republican candidate cannot carry any Southern States in 1956 in a contest with a Liberal Democrat.

Brown Runs For Post On School Board

Informer P. 1
Houston, Texas
Sat. 10-9-54

HOUSTON — K. C. Brown, a local building contractor, has announced his campaign for a position on the city school board.

Mr. Brown, who lives 3257 Francis, is filing for position No. 5. His platform will be announced later.

This is his second time to run for a school board position. In 1952, he ran for position No. 2 but was defeated.

The contractor is a graduate of Samuel Huston College of Austin where he was a member of the faculty and staff for seven years. He was Dean of Men for three years and Business Manager for four terms at the Austin school.

Mr. Brown also served as Bursar at Wiley College in Marshall for a year.

A resident of Houston for thirty years, he is married and has five children and eleven grand children.

2nd Negro In School Bd. Try

Informer
Sat. 10-16-54

HOUSTON — Rev. Robert E. Hayes, 32-year-old pastor of Pleasantville Methodist Church Monday filed his candidacy for Position 7 on the Houston School Board. Rev. Hayes is the second Negro to enter the approaching school Board election. K. C. Brown, long time civic leader announced for Position 5 last week.

Following this filing of his candidacy, Rev. Hayes said "Communism is no threat to a true democracy. Communism can only thrive where people are exploited and denied their God-given freedoms.

Dentist To Seek Council Seat In Petersburg, Va.

Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.—Dr. William H. Myers, local dentist and civic leader, has announced his candidacy for election to the Petersburg City Council subject to the Democratic Primary of April 6. Sat. 1-30-54

In his quest for office, Dr. Myers is expected to receive endorsement of the influential Trojan Civic Club of which he is past president.

A NATIVE of Petersburg, Dr. Myers attended local public schools and Virginia State College from which he was graduated. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from Howard University. Sat. 1-30-54

In 1946, he entered the Armed Forces and served two years with the rank of captain. He has practiced dentistry here since 1948.

34a(2)

DR. MYERS IS a member of the Peter B. Ramsey and National Dental Associations, the YMCA and the local First Baptist Church. He retains active affiliation with the Trojan Civic Club and has been prominent in all major local civic endeavors.

He is married to the former Miss Ethel Young of Petersburg and the father of a son, William H. Jr.

NEGRO SEEKS COUNCIL POST IN VIRGINIA

34a(2)

Bedford, Va. (ANP).—One Negro candidate is among 12 parents seeking election to the Town Council in Bedford on June 8. He is the Rev. S. S. Sutton, pastor of Washington Street Baptist church.

In addition to his pastoral duties, Rev. Sutton is actively interested in the educational, economic and civic advancement of his race and the town of Bedford. He has stressed his interest in all the people of the town in sermons and addresses since he became pastor.

Pittsburgh Courier 5-24-54

Charged With Bolting Demos

34a(2) Va

City Committee Declines To Oust Dentist For Withdrawing Support From Party Nominee For Congress

Journal and Guide p-1

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE, Va.—Dr. Harry T. Penn, prominent in local and State political and fraternal, as well as professional affairs, came out victor in a brush with former Roanoke Councilman Benton O. Dillard, at a recent meeting of the City Democratic Committee

Norfolk, Va.

Because Dr. Penn withdrew his support of Democratic nominee for the House of Representatives Ernest Robertson just before the election, Mr. Dillard wanted the City Committee to ask Dr. Penn to resign. Sat. 12-18-54

Because the committee refused to do so Mr. Dillard walked out of the meeting saying that he declined to serve with a "disloyal committee."

* * *

THE PITCHED verbal battle between the two committeemen arose from the Nov. 2 Congressional election in which Republican Rep. Richard H. Poff won re-election over Democratic nominee Ernest Robertson by an overwhelming 13,000 votes.

Dillard accused Dr. Penn of "disloyalty" to the Democratic Party because Saturday before election the dentist announced he was withdrawing from Robertson's campaign. Dr. Penn claimed Robertson "deceived" Negro voters concerning his views on segregation.

The committee, striving for party harmony, headed off a Dillard's motion by tabling it. Dillard got his coat and hat and left the meeting amid pleas to "come back . . ."

* * *

DR. PENN challenged Dillard to support his charges of "disloyalty" to the party and questioned the right of the committee, if it had done so, to "request" his resignation. He pointed out that he was elected to the committee by Democrats in Loudon precinct—not by the committee.

The dentist also told Dillard that he would not resign from the committee.

* * *

ALSO TABLED in the harmony moves led by former Mayor Richard T. Edwards was a motion to accept Dillard's resignation.

After Dillard had left the meeting Dr. Penn said that he

DR. HARRY PENN
Caused Party Riff

would say under oath that he has never voted for a Republican candidate. During the fireworks he challenged Dillard to prove that he could do the same.

Dillard compared Dr. Penn's withdrawal of his support from Robertson the Saturday before the election to a soldier deserting in the face of an enemy.

* * *

DR. PENN countered, saying that he acted on "principle" and that he had no intentions of continuing to urge Negroes to vote for Robertson in the face of what he charged was the Democratic nominee's "gross deception."

(Roanoke's two predominately Negro precincts—Kimball and Loudon — both went for Poff.)

* * *

REFERRING TO a newspaper chart of Roanoke's election returns the dentist reminded the attorney that his precinct, Raleigh Court 2, went for Poff, too.

"What happened in his (Dillard's) precinct," Dr. Penn demanded.

Journal and Guide

* * *

DR. PENN told Dillard that he never would have been elected to the City Council "without the help of Negroes." Sat. 12-18-54

Dillard, in pressing his motion, declared committeemen are not supposed to "represent special interests" and the issue of Dr. Penn's withdrawal from Robertson's campaign is not a question of a candidate but of party loyalty in a campaign.

* * *

DILLARD'S LONE support in the committee came from Paul Starkey who reminded the committee that by hard work his precinct, Jefferson No. 2, went for Robertson.

Dr. Penn then noted that Jefferson No. 2 went for Robertson by three votes.

Pleas for party unity were sounded by Roanoke's delegation in the General Assembly — Sen. Earl A. Fitzpatrick, Del. Julian H. Rutherford Jr. and Del. Kossen Gregory — who sat in on the 45-minute session. Most of the time was spent in the Dillard-Penn hassle.

* * *

SEN. FITZPATRICK urged the committee to start rebuilding the Democratic Party in Roanoke. He declared success depends on party activities being carried on with "dignity" and "on a high plane."

"Let us unite and go down the road together," Sen. Fitzpatrick urged in advocating that former Democrats who have voted Republican since the '52 Presidential election "be welcomed back into the folds."

Despite Republican successes in the last two years, Sen. Fitzpatrick declared, voters in the district are "independent" and will support the Democratic candidates when the party puts up topflight candidates.

* * *

IN A MOVE to strengthen the ties between the committee and the Roanoke Young Democrats' Club the committee voted to "invite" the

Young Democrats to have two of its members on the committee as non-voting members of the committee.

The move was made by J. Albert Ellett, a member of the committee, who also is a vice president of the Young Democrats.

* * *

BEFORE THE Penn - Dillard flare-up started the committee appropriated $295 to settle the final bills from the Robertson congressional campaign.

No date was set for the next meeting.

Dillard, as he left the meeting, said he was not resigning from the Democratic Party—just membership on the committee.

W. BEVERLY CARTER JR.

man of the Board of Fellowship House at 1431 Brown street.

Mr. Carter, 33-year old former newspaperman, was selected along with a full slate of congressional and state senate candidates at a special meeting of the Republican City Committee.

THE FOURTH Congressional District comprises the 24th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 37th, 38th, and 47th Wards. The 24th Ward is located in West Philadelphia while the remaining wards fall in North Philadelphia.

Mr. Carter thus becomes the only Negro congressional candidate to seek election this year from this area and is the third Negro the city Republican Party has endorsed for Congress. The others were the late Magistrate Edward Henry who ran from the South Philadelphia district, and Judge Theodore Spaulding who sought the seat from the Fourth District in 1950.

* * *

THE NEW Congressional candidate has been a Republican Committeeman since 1948, but has never previously run for high political office.

He is a graduate of Lincoln University, and is married to the former Miss Rosalie Terry. They have one son, W. Beverly, the 3rd. Carter, at 737 N. 44th street.

The candidate is a member of the American Public Relations Association, the Pyramid Club, Ward AME Church, 43rd and Aspen streets, and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He is vice-chair-

Pick Law To Win In Race For Ga. Post

SAVANNAH, Ga. —Local political experts this week were picking Edward B. Law to defeat four white opponents in the race for office of Chatham County tax receiver in a special election Tuesday, June 22.

Law is believed to be the first Negro to qualify as a candidate for public office here. Experts predicted that it is entirely probable that four white candidates will divide the white vote.

Tuskegee Trustee Named Governor Of Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—President Eisenhower today nominated Archie A. Alexander, a Negro, to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

Alexander, 65, is from Des Moines, Iowa, and is associated with the construction firm of Alexander and Repass.

Eisenhower announced simultaneously he has accepted the resignation of the present Virgin Islands governor, Morris F. DeCastro, effective upon Alexander's qualification.

Alexander, who currently lives in Washington, is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and is a director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.

Tuskegee director named governor of Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—(AP)—President Eisenhower today nominated Archie A. Alexander, a Negro and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

Alexander, 65, is from Des Moines, Iowa, and is associated with the construction firm of Alexander and Repass.

Eisenhower announced simultaneously he has accepted the resignation of the present Virgin Islands governor, Morris F. De Castor, effective upon Alexander's qualification.

Alexander lives in Washington and is a director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.

3 Seek Posts in Milwaukee

Defender p. 3

MILWAUKEE — For the first time in the city's history, three Negroes are candidates for the city council in Milwaukee.

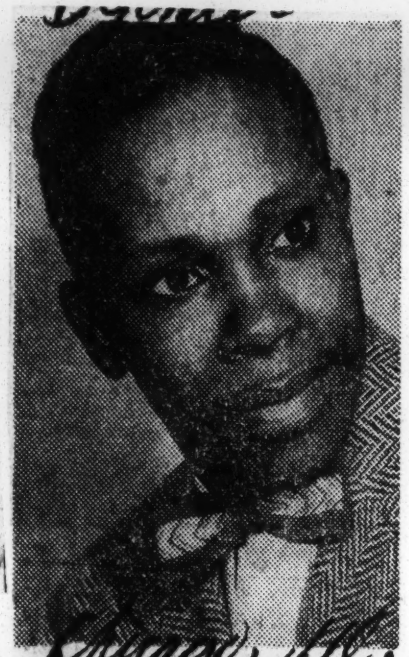
They are Walter B. Stewart, Isaac N. Coggs and Cecil Brown, all Democrats.

Sat. 10-9-54

Congressman William L. Dawson will be the principal speaker at a Democratic rally to be held at the Masonic hall, 1218 E. North, at 8 p. m. Sunday, Oct. 10.

Chicago, Ill.

Other speakers will include, in addition to Stewart, Coggs and Brown, State Sen. Henry Maeir and Congressman Henry Reuss.



Chicago, Ill.

MILWAUKEE ASSEMBLYMEN—Members of the City Council in Milwaukee, Wis., are (from top) Isaac N. Coggs, who was reelected assemblyman of the the district; Cecil B. Brown, the 13th district, and Walton Stewart of the 2nd district. All three are Democrats. Coggs defeated Roosevelt Parson; Brown won over Ted J. Cerelo and Stewart defeated George Wolfgram.

Defender p. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54

Wis. 34a(2) Sat. 11-27-54

Defender

34b 1954

Testimony in Favor of Senate Bill 692

By John Bolt Culbertson, Representing the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

34 b

The Southern Conference Educational Fund wishes to take this opportunity to emphasize the need for the compulsory fair-employment-practices provisions embodied in Senate Bill 692. The Fund is a Southern organization; its directors and supporters are men and women, white and Negro, who live in the South. Therefore, the Fund's stand is taken with full cognizance that the bill up for consideration before this committee is opposed by several groups in the South.

We do not consider this opposition a significant factor in the issues involved. We are confident that much of this opposition would disappear once a law were enacted and its intentions and benefits became clear.

Black Dispatch

Perhaps it would be cogent here to emphasize that the temper of today's South is a more complex and reasonable thing than the naive upholders of so-called "tradition" would admit. Striking proof of this new maturity can be seen in the region's acceptance of court decisions that ended restrictions on Negro voters, Negro students and Negro travelers. As a result of these judicial edicts, the numbers of Negro voters have doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled in the Southern states. Negroes have campaigned for public offices and have won them. Negro college students have been received on the campus without question—and in many cases with pride—by their young white colleagues. In railroad coaches and diners, white and Negro ride and eat, side by side. All of this has come to pass within the last decade.

Oklahoma City Oklahoman

Behind such manifestations of mutual acceptance by white and Negro lies a growing regional awareness of a simple but profound truism: The South's greatest natural resource is its people, all of its people. To decree that the black one-third of the population must be the menial servants of the white majority; to divide the black and white into separate, walled-off communities—both of these arrangements are sheer folly. Both of these arrangements have been tried in the South and have demonstrated their folly in bitter, tragic terms.

In World War II approximately three-quarters of the draft registrants rejected for educational and mental deficiencies came from the Southeastern and Southwestern states. That high ratio of rejection for both physical and mental reasons continues to the present, reflecting educational and living standards that lag behind the rest of the nation. The U. S. Department of Commerce estimated the average per capita income in this country at $1,639 in 1952. But none of the Southern states reached this level; their averages ranged from $818 in Mississippi to $1,452 in Texas. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for September, 1952, showed that Southern sawmill workers averaged $1.02 an hour while their counterparts in the Western states were getting $2.15. Mississippi manufacturing workers averaged $1.10 an hour in this same period; those in Michigan $2.04. A U. S. Department of Agriculture official stated in January of this year that two-fifths of the farmers in the South earn less than $2,000. All of these disabilities are, directly and indirectly, the heritage of racial discrimination.

The modern South, united with itself and with the rest of the nation as never before, and awakened to the possibilities of industrialization, is seeking a new, appropriate way of life for its people. It is a groping search, handicapped by vestigial taboos and a lack of precedent. A Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment law would afford invaluable guidance and reassurance.

Where the worker in the South fears or despises the Negro worker, that feeling has its historical case in the use of Negro workers as strike-breakers or cheap competitors. In the harsh credo of the past Negro and white could not work side by side. A firm's employees had to be all of one race. If the firm employed both races, the workers were organized into separate units—and often played off, one against the other, to keep wages down.

A Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment law would do much to lessen interracial tension and, correspondingly, would greatly increase the self-confidence and the earnings of Southern workers. It would speed the orderly entry of the Negro into industrial and white-collar fields. It would make clear that "block" hiring—either of whites or Negroes—would not be tolerated by society. It would permit workers to abandon racial anxieties and focus on legitimate concerns.

Where a Southern employer practices racial discrimination in hiring, he often does so with the knowledge that he is sacrificing efficiency and wasting money. The traditional Southern industries—ginning, weaving, mining, lumbering—were divided by rigid custom as to what color the work force should be. These divisions do not allow for the racial makeup of the available labor force. The custom-bound employer is sometimes obliged to hire the less skilled workers because the abler worker is of the wrong color. New industries in the South, concerned chiefly with attaining maximum production as quickly as possible, submit to such ground rules reluctantly. A great many employers would welcome a federal law as a shield against criticism, enabling them to adopt realistic hiring policies.

34 b

But overriding and pervading the specific attitudes and problems of workers and employers are two broad aspects of the Southern scene: (1) Agriculture will offer means of livelihood to fewer Southerners with every succeeding year. (2) Regional prosperity will depend upon diversification of industrial output, especially in finished goods, and an expanded local market that can consume those goods.

If the people of the South were going to remain an agricultural people, the need for legislation against discrimination in employment might be considered moot. But modern mechanized farming is transforming the economy. The field hand and sharecrooper are being replaced by automatic, tractor-powered devices; the small dirt farmers' holdings are being consolidated into giant, corporation enterprises. A study of 1950 census figres reveals that in five Southern states—South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana—1.8 per cent of the farmers owned 16.9 per cent of the farm land. They accounted for 27 per cent of all farm products sold and 37.1 per cent of the livestock products sold. This concentration is forcing rural people to migrate to urban areas in search of employment, and chief among these migrants is the Negro. According to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee publication on "Employment and Economic Status of Negroes" only 19.2 per cent of the country's Negro male population was engaged in agricultural work—including forestry and fishery—in 1952, as opposed to 43.3 per cent in 1940. According to the same report, 60 per cent of the nonwhite population resided in urban areas in 1950, as opposed to 47.9 per cent in 1940. But how can the Negro make a decent living in his new environs if the taboos of the plantation era are allowed to abridge his employment opportunities?

Industrial development in the South has greatly increased in recent years, and the emphasis has been on the production of finished goods rather than on the processing of raw materials to be finished elsewhere. Clothing, hosiery, electrical appliances, automobiles, canned and frozen foods, and furniture are now important Southern products. The best natural market for these consumer goods is in the region itself. But as long as the median income of Negro families stands at about half that of whites, this market will be severely limited. In the economy of the modern South "cheap" labor is no longer an advantage but a positive detriment. Exclusion and exploitation of Negro workers have been the chief means of making labor "cheap." The earnings and prosperity of all Southerners now depend on a reversal of this policy.

The Southern Negro is prepared for admission into skilled fields o femployment. The Labor Committee report previously cited declares: "The percentage of all Negroes aged 5 to 24 enrolled in school increased appreciably between 1940 and 1950 . . . About 15 per cent of all Negroes aged 18 to 24 were enrolled in school in 1950, compared with 9 per cent in 1940. This increase was proportionately much greater than among whites." Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia university found that, in 1947, only 4.4 per cent of the Negro population aged 14-24, were illiterate as opposed to 32.4 per cent of those aged 65 and older. If one considers the sacrifices that the education of a child demands of a lower-income family, the sincere and determined quest for advancement by Negro people cannot be challenged; simple common sense and decency demand, instead, that the barriers blocking their contribution to the progress of the region be removed, expeditiously and completely.

In conclusion, let it be emphasized that the Southern Conference Educational Fund feels that only a law with mandatory provisions such as those incorporated in the bill before this committee will have appreciable beneficial effect on human relations in the South. The Old Order buttressed itself in the South by means of all-inclusive segregation statutes. Fortunately, these statutes are wilting before the scrutiny of the courts. But unfortunately, no clear assertion of public policy has replaced them, and there is some uncertainty and lack of direction. A Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment law would formulate explicitly the course our democracy is taking and would bolster those millions of people who want to make democracy a way of life.

Summary

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, whose directors and supporters are residents of the Southern states, urge the passage of Senate Bill 692. The end of racial restrictions on voting, higher education and transportation indicates that the South is ready to allow all of its people to make contributions to the general welfare on an equal footing. A Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment law would give valuable guidance in this direction. Such a law would banish racial fears and complications that vex Southern workers and employers. More importantly, it would promote the successful transition of the South from an agricultural to an industrial region. It would insure the Negro a place in the new economy and would expand regional purchasing power to provide a market for the new

manufactured products. The Negro, by his educational achievement, has indicated his readiness for full participation in skilled employment. Because of uncertainty and lack of direction in the South only a federal law with mandatory provisions would appreciably benefit human relations.

Nixon Cites Progress Of Federal Anti-Bias Group

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The President's Committee on Government Contracts presented its first annual report to President Eisenhower last week. The report covered the initial phases of the committee's efforts to eliminate discrimination in employment of government contracts. The report was presented at the White House Tuesday by Vice President Nixon, chairman of the committee.

The report showed that the first goals of the committee was to strengthen and revise the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts. The new clause, approved by the President in September, is stronger than the previous one used by government agencies.

RATES OF PAY

Not only does this new clause require posting of a notice by the contractor indicating his agreement to provide employment without discrimination, but it also deals with upgrading, promotion, rates of pay, training and apprenticeship as well as employment.

The committee further reports it has established standards for a compliance program for various agencies. These standards are an educational program for government contractors, surveys of compliance, effective procedures for investigating complaints and a comprehensive reporting system with relation to the compliance program.

Considerable attention also has been paid to the District of Columbia by the committee, according to the report. The District government has adopted the federal program in connection with its contracting activities and now includes a non-discrimination clause in all its contracts.

Progress in the elimination of discrimination in employment policies of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is reported as negotiations are currently being conducted with the Capital Transit Company for elimination of racial bars in employment of motormen and bus operators

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

The committee's educational efforts have included publication and distribution of 500,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Equal Job Opportunity Is Good Business." The booklet was mailed to officers and directors of all principal government contractors, accompanied by a letter from the committee chairman.

The committee has held two national conferences with representatives of national, state, and local anti-discrimination organizations, and is working out methods of cooperation to obtain equal economic opportunity and to eliminate discrimination because of race, religion or national origin.

This committee was appointed by the President in August, 1953, and charged with the responsibility for seeing that all contracting agencies of the government secured compliance with the mandatory non-discrimination provision in government contracts. This clause bars discrimination against employes or applicants for employment because of race, color, religion or national origin.

A Sound Attack on Racial Discrimination

President Eisenhower's strong concern with fair-employment practices is an evidence of his devotion to principle. It also shows again that he is not content to advocate a reform in abstract terms and then fail to follow through.

Discrimination in any form goes against what this country stands for. As every one knows, a vast amount of progress against this evil has been made in recent years. The Eisenhower administration has led aggressively on every front—in the victory against educational segregation, in eliminating the color line in the armed services, in transforming the District of Columbia. By example and by persuasion, a new climate of understanding is being created that is increasingly free of racial prejudice.

By no means the least important weapon in this fight for fairness is the government's determination to eliminate racial discrimination in work done under government contract.

There have long been prohibitions by executive order against bias by any government contractor. Since government is the biggest employer, and since no part of public funds should bolster an indefensible concept, this would appear to be a potent method of progress. But compliance in the past has been hard to get. This was partly because the contract clause was only a generalized statement of principle and partly because not enough people worked hard enough on the job.

President Eisenhower appointed early in his administration the Committee on Government Contracts. He gave it the task of improving and making more effective the non-discrimination provisions in contracts. The idea was to gain faithful compliance at every step and by every encouragement of educational program. Substantial headway has been made; the city of Washington, for instance, now insists on non-discrimination in its contracts. Much more can be expected before long, because the inadequacy of the old clause is at last recognized.

On the committee's recommendation, the President has now reinforced the principle by ordering a new clause which spells out the details and defines non-discrimination in such fields as recruiting, promotion, transfers, lay-offs, compensation and apprenticeship. In short, there is an exactness which all can understand. It is an advance of the most definite sort.

There are no elements of compulsion in this procedure. The emphasis has been consistently placed on education and persuasion, on co-operative relationships with the government contracting agencies and industrial executives. The objective is voluntary progress. The philosophy is to reduce basic causes of discrimination, to get ahead by mediation instead of penalties.

But for those few who may insist on being stubborn, it can be said that certainly no one is compelled to enter into a contract with the government. Surely there is an obligation for government to exert its influence in accordance with constitutional guaranties. The President's course is an example of the authority of the United States being used wisely and within proper limits to advance the national interest.

34b 1954

Major Bills in Congress

Times-Herald
P. 22C Wed. 4-14-54

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1954

Abbreviations.
C—In Committee. F—On Floor. P—Passed. R—Reported.

Bill	House	Senate
Revises (Taft-Hartley) Labor - Management Relations Act of 1947 (S2650)	C	C
Revises Social Security program on tax rates and increased coverage (HR7199 and 7200)	C	—
Authorizes Congressional investigating committees to grant immunity to witnesses under certain conditions (S16)	C	P
Authorizes U. S. participation with Canada in developing St. Lawrence Seaway (S2150)	R	P
Raises legal limit of national debt by $15,000,000,000, to $290,000,000,000 (HR6672)	P	C
Statehood for Alaska (S50 and HR2982)	R	P*
Statehood for Hawaii (S49 and HR3575)	P	P
Constitutional amendment to permit voting at 18 (SJ Res. 53 and HJ Res. 341)	C	R
Asks forfeiture of citizenship by conspirators against United States (S2637 and HR 7325)	C	C
Revises the general tax laws of the United States (HR8300)	P	C
Authorizes new system of grants-in-aid to states for public health work (S2778 and HR 7397)	C	C
Increases postal rates (HR6052)	R	—
Authorizes easier terms for home building and repairing, and elimination and redevelopment of slums (S2938 and HR7839)	P	C
Improves public health by encouraging wider use of voluntary prepayment method in the provision of personal health services (S3114 and HR8356)	C	C
Penalizes transportation facilities in interstate commerce that impose segregation in passenger services (S2672 and HR7324)	C	C
Permits admittance of wiretapped evidence in treason, espionage and related trials in Federal Courts if the Attorney General certifies necessity and Federal judge approves. (HR 8649)	P	—

*Senate passed bill on statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii.

34b

34b 1954

ALASKAN STATEHOOD BILL

aska Statehood
ill Goes to Senate

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The Senate Interior Committee today approved an Alaskan statehood bill, 14 to 1.

The committee previously approved an Hawaiian statehood bill.

Democrats are expected to try to tie the two bills together in the Senate. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) has said the Hawaiian bill will be the Senate's next major business after the Bricker Amendment.

The administration has indorsed statehood for Hawaii, but has not supported statehood for Alaska during this session. In local elections, Hawaii usually votes Republican, Alaska votes Democratic.

Chairman Hugh Butler (R., Neb.) said several committee members reserved the right to vote against the Alaska bill, but felt the Senate should have the opportunity to debate it. It was learned Sen. Russell B. Long, (D., La.) was the lone dissenter today.

34b 1954

BILL TO AMEND HOSPITAL ACT

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

House passes bill to amend hospital act

Afro-American

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service
WASHINGTON

The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill to amend the Hill-Burton hospital Survey and Construction Act, which was originally passed in 1946.

P.5

The purposes of the Hill-Burton Act were:

1. To assist the states to find out their hospital and public-health - facility needs through state-wide surveys and to develop state-wide programs for construction of those facilities.

2. To provide federal aid in the construction of those necessary facilities for public and voluntary non—profit hospitals and public health centers, which state and local resources were unable to build and maintain.

These were in conformity with the approved state construction program and the standards for construction projects required under the act.

Passed

Segregation Sanctioned

In 1949, Congress extended the act and increased the appropriation authorization from $75 million to $150 million. Last year Congress again extended the duration of the program through fiscal year 1957.

One of the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act, which is still in force, gave federal sanction to racial segregation in Federally-aided hospitals.

The new bill does not change this.

Ike's Recommendation

On Jan. 18, President Eisenhower sent to Congress a message recommending that the program be expanded to include additional assistance for the construction of public and other non—profit hospitals for the care of the chronically ill.

This was to include assistance in the construction of public and other non—profit nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities, and diagnostic or treatment centers.

He also recommended grants to the states for surveying their need for such facilities in order to provide a sound basis for federal assistance authorized by the expanded program.

The amendments to the Hill-Burton Act, which the House passed, are designed to carry out Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations.

Pat. 3-20-54

No Colored Witnesses

Hearings were held on the amendments while they were under consideration by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

No colored witnesses appeared and, as far as can be learned, no survey has been made to determine how colored people have fared under the co-operative Federal-State program.

34b 1954

BILL - THAT WOULD BAR DISCRIMINATION IN INTERSTATE TRAVEL
SENATORS IVES AND BUTLER

Ives And Butler Hit Interstate Segregation

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senators Irving M. Ives of New York and John M. Butler of Maryland introduced a bill in the Senate last week that would bar race discrimination and segregation in interstate travel. Ives and Butler are Republicans.

The bill provides that interstate travelers shall be entitled to the "full and equal enjoyment" of the accomodations of a carrier, subject only to conditions applying alike to all persons, without discrimination or segregation.

Under its terms, it would be unlawful for any carrier to segregate or attempt to segregate or discriminate against any interstate passenger.

Any carrier or any of its officers, agents or employes who do so, or any person who aids or assists in segregating or attempting to segregate such passengers or in discriminating against them would be subject to a maximum fine of $1,000 for each offense and would be liable to suit by the injured person for damages or injunctive relief.

The bill provides that such a suit may be brought in Federal district court without regard to the sum or value of the matter in controversy, or in any state or territorial court which has jurisdiction.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, immediately called President Eisenhower's attention to the bill in a statement.

"Although the courts have repeatedly said that segregation in interstate travel is unconstitutional, colored people are still segregated on most all interstate trains and buses in the South," the statement pointed out.

"Colored servicemen and women are some of the chief victims in the South. For example, Lieut. Thomas Williams of the United States Air Force was jailed in Florida in 1953 because he did not sit in the colored section of a bus bound from Elgin Field, Fla., to Craig Air Base, Ala.," the statement continued.

"It should be noted that under Florida law colored passengers, who do not accept segregation, may be fined $50 or given six months in jail. Florida law also provides that passengers may be required to help in the rejection of persons who do not obey Jim Crow laws.

"Passengers who do not help remove Jim Crow law violators are guilty of a misdemeanor in that state," the report said.

The Bricker Amendment

President Eisenhower is at long last discovering the iniquities in states' rights, and he is getting his post course in this experience from prominent members of his own party. Chickens are finally coming home to roost, following that historic meeting held some twenty-odd years ago in Springfield, Ill., and called by reactionary Republicans who were fighting Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "a grass roots convention to discuss constitutionalism."

Beach Dispatch

Up to that time the Republican party, born in pre-civil war days, and inured to the principle of centralization of authority, was stubbornly opposed to states' rights. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments had been forced down the throats of Dixie, along with the Emancipation Proclamation in total disregard to states' rights, and the newly enfranchised black citizen was held in line for a half century because of the general knowledge the party of Lincoln was opposed to the ruthless selfishness of local self government. The truth is, if the boys who wore the blue uniforms at Appomattox and at Shiloh, had not all passed off the scene, the Republican party might have stood by its traditional guns and remained the party of freedom, but with their passing came the urge of another generation to follow a line of political expediency. The Bricker amendment represents the disposition of present day Republicans to indulge in a new idea.

P. 4 Oklahoma City Okla.

But when Franklin Delano Roosevelt rose to power during the thirties, and proceeded to revamp the Democratic party, with his so-called court-packing program, and attempt to develop revolutionary social programs for farmers, industrial workers and Negroes, the Republican high command had no way to offset the program that held the Democrats in power for a quarter of a century, other than to say Roosevelt and later, Truman, were ignoring the plain edicts and principles of the federal constitution. In that evil moment the Republican party adopted the traditional principles of Southerners, while the Roosevelt wing of the party proceeded to consolidate the gains already made among the three hitherto forgotten groups here in America.

Sat. 2-6-54

The South has always insisted that questions of education, health, labor, housing, land ownership and occupancy, and voting were all constitutionally under the administration of state government, and that the federal government had nothing to do with it. Roosevelt changed all of this idea and notion with the institution of NYA, his health program, fair employment practices, federal housing, and a federal court that outlawed disfranchisement and segregation. The South argued them, and still does, that this is an invasion of states' rights, and that the federal government has absolutely no constitutional right to pursue the course it has during the past twenty years. In this point of view it has been joined by many prominent Republicans who were converted to the "Lost Cause" following the advent of the revolutionary and controversial Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

But the South did not know when it went joyously to San Francisco to establish the United Nations that it was putting its foot squarely in its mouth so far as states' rights were concerned. With a religious desire to do something good, along with the rest of the world, Dixiecrat senators, along with all of the representatives of the most civilized nations on earth, attached their signatures to the San Francisco document, which was calculated to bring peace to the world for a thousand years. The South was sincere, because the blood of her sons had been spattered across two hemispheres, and the South wanted peace and tranquility.

But the United Nations pact is a solemn treaty between the nations of the earth, to set up high standards of idealism and brotherhood, and while the Southern statesmen were weeping in the United States because of her fallen sons, they forgot that a treaty signed by the government of the United States supercedes the federal charter and the constitution of the several states. That's the fly in the ointment so far as the Bricker amendment is concerned. Don't let anyone fool you about the intent and purpose of the Ohio senator's proposition. He represents the crowd who too late realizes the articles of the United Nations may later be used by minority groups to defend themselves against domestic tyranny.

It will be recalled Mrs. Roosevelt for several years headed a division of the United Nations devoted to Human Rights, and during her regime strong men and women of dark complexion, and some of them white, appeared before Mrs. Roosevelt to complain of problems relating to human rights in South Africa. Later, American radicals, through an instrument prepared by William L. Patterson, presented another statement regarding treatment of Negroes in the United States, to the United Nations. Still later, the NAACP prepared another instrument of similar nature.

All of this maneuvering on the part of minority groups has been extremely irritating to the South, and to other sections of the United States. For instance, California has statutes prohibiting certain aliens from owning property. The question is, does this statute violate the provisions on human rights of the United Nations, and if it does, should the laws of California be superceded? The same holds true with laws prohibiting the intermarriage of the races. While many states in the Union prohibit intermarriage of whites and blacks, our domestic government could with dilatory tactics and other subterfuges protect itself in divers ways against this ban on U. S. Negroes but it could not if a Chinese, East Indian, Japanese or any national who is denied land ownership and occupancy, along with the right to marry an American citizen, should take his case before the United Nations. Several courts have already held that the United Nations is now the supreme law of the land and must be regarded more sacredly than the federal charter.

Mr. Eisenhower now faces the age-old puzzling proposition of trying to eat his cake and have it, too. Unquestionably the President sees the wisdom and practicality in the provisions of the constitution bestowing upon the President the right to sign treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate, but the South wants to whittle this down down to suggest the President may do this following determination by Congress as to whether the proposed treaty invades the sacred domestic prerogatives of the forty-eight states. President Eisenhower is going to have to end up for or against states' rights. He cannot remain half-baked on this vital question.

At the present time the right to treaty-making is vested under the constitution in the Senate. The Bricker amendment wants to pull treaty making power down to the entire Congress, where it would have to be buffeted around for an interminable period by both houses. In an emergency, such as has developed a number of times in the history of the nation, the impracticality of such a dumb proposal stands out like a sore thumb. Many times Nero would be fiddling while Rome burned.

We have a lot of folk who continually argue they want no foreign "isms" in this country, but we have never been one of those who assumed America alone has a patent on common sense. If the instrument known as the United Nations charter is a more ideal document relating to the question of human rights and brotherhood than the American constitution, we say without reservation, let us permit it to supercede our federal charter. Already we have amended the constitution twenty-two times, and who is it who can say our organized society is now so perfect it will admit of no alterations? The twenty-third amendment given the American constitution via the United Nations charter is not going to materially damage our basic charter.

After all, the real question is whether or not we are going to be forced under the United Nations compact to expand and develop our domestic morality up to the level of our international decency. That's what states' rights are interested in just now and seemingly they forget the recent warning of Vice President Nixon, who returned from Asia and dark people to say that our domestic attitude towards black people in this country has destroyed opportunity to claim the confidence and trust of brown and yellow people.

The Bricker amendment when reduced to an understandable denominator exposes Dixie naked and bare attempting to hold on to its ideas of second class citizenship for 15 million dark people in this country. To do this they would weaken the treaty making power of the President and would reduce this nation to the impotency which well nigh destroyed America during the confused days of the Confederation, prior to the adoption of the constitution.

NCNW against Bricker bill

WASHINGTON

The National Council of Negro Women through its president, Mrs. William H. Mason, has joined the mounting opposition to the Bricker Amendment by notifying President Eisenhower of the resolution the Council made against the proposed legislation last Fall.

While Section 1 of the Bricker Amendment, affecting the treaty making powers of the President, is the most publicized issue of the controversy, NCNW views with deep concern the less talked-about provisions of Section 2.

These provisions will, in effect restore to each of the 48 states the power to nullify within their own jurisdictions treaties made by the Federal Government.

"We are too painfully conscious of the effects upon minority groups in traditional exercise of States rights not to see danger signals in this legislation" Mrs. Mason stated, "this feature alone redoubles our opposition to passage of the Bricker Amendment, to say nothing of its other objectionable features."

Mrs. Mason's letter to the President, also commended his stand that he is unalterably opposed to any amendment which would change our traditional treaty making power or which would hamper the President in his constituent authority to conduct foreign affairs.

N THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Bricker amendment balks human rights

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

Adoption of the controversial Bricker amendment, intended to assert the supremacy of the Constitution over treaties, would retard the advancement of world human rights.

Section 2 of the Bricker amendment would require that after a treaty was negotiated and ratified, both Houses of Congress would have to pass implementing legislation, and then, for the treaty to be effective, each of the 48 state legislatures would have to act favorably.

If the amendment were adopted, the United States would not be able to enter into treaties to promote and encourage human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, which this country is pledged to do under the United Nations Charter.

Recognizes Rights

The rights which the UN covenant on human rights would recognize are the right to life, protection against torture, slavery, forced labor, arbitrary arrest, protection against imprisonment for debt, freedom to leave a country and freedom to return to one's country.

It supports the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, freedom of religion, speech, assembly and association, and equal protection of the law.

These rights are consistent with the United States Constitution.

Constitution Supreme

It already is well established that if a treaty conflicts with the Constitution, the Constitution will have supremacy. The Supreme Court has so held in one decision after another.

But Senator Bricker wants written into the Constitution a provision that a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

Checks U.S. Action

If such a provision is adopted, he argues, "the United States could never become a party to the UN draft covenants on human rights, except, of course, by further amending the Constitution."

Senator Bricker knows that the United Nations cannot tell the United States what to do about human rights. But the United States may agree, through constitutional procedures, with other members of the United Nations to recommend certain human rights standards.

New Civil Rights Bill

Edict Would Outlaw All Segregation

New Jersey Solon's Bill Cracks Down On Mob Violence Also

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(N N P A) — Representative Charles R. Howell, Democrat, of New Jersey, Monday introduced an omnibus civil rights bill to free individuals from race and religious discrimination.

Title 1 of the bill would make lynching a Federal offense. Persons participating in a lynching or inciting mob violence, upon conviction, would be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or a term of twenty years in prison, or both.

* * *

THE BILL ALSO makes it a felony for any state, county or city officer, who has authority to prevent a lynching to refuse or fail to do so, or any officer having custody of a person lynched to fail to make diligent efforts to protect such person from lynching, and any officer to violate his duty by refusing or failing to make diligent efforts to arrest and prosecute members of a lynching mob.

Violation of this section would be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

* * *

THE NEXT OF kin of a person lynched would be entitled to receive from $2,000 to $10,000 from a county which a lynching occurrs unless it proved that it sought to prevent the lynching.

The Howell bill also would strengthen existing civil rights laws, prohibit discrimination or segregation in interstate travel, prohibit discrimination in employment, prohibit discrimination or segregation in the armed services, and deny all forms of federal aid to institutions of higher learning which practice segregation or discrimination.

* * *

THE SECTION designated to eliminate segregation and discrimination in education would make it an unfair educational practice for an educational institution to exclude, limit or otherwise discriminate against any person seeking admission as a student.

Religious or denomination educational institutions, however, would be allowed to select their students exclusively or primarily from members of such religion or denomination.

* * *

COMPLAINTS OF unfair educational practice would be filed with the Commissioner of Education, who would be authorized, if he failed to induce the institution involved to eliminate the alleged unfair educational practice.

If after a hearing the Commissioner determines that the institution has engaged in an unfair educational practice he would be authorized to issue cease and desist orders.

* * *

SUCH ORDERS would be subject to judicial review by the United States Court of Appeals of the judicial circuit in which the alleged unfair educational practice occurred or where the institution is located.

The court would be empowered to enter a decree enforcing, modifyying or setting aside the order of the Commissioner.

THE HOWELL BILL also would forbid the Commissioner of Education from making payments to school districts under the laws providing for federal assistance for construction and operation of schools in localities where federal activities have caused an increase in the school population if the local school board follows a policy of race or religious discrimination or segregation.

The bill also would prohibit federal agencies from insuring or guaranteeing any home mortgage unless the lender certifies under oath that in selecting purchasers or tenants for the mortgaged property he will not practice race or religious discrimination and will not sell the property while the insurance is in effect unless the purchaser make a similar certification.

* * *

IN THE administration of various housing acts, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, the bill would declare it to be the policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no race or religious discrimination or segregation affecting any tenant, owner, borrower, or recipient or beneficiary of a mortgage guaranty.

The bill also would forbid such discrimination or segregation in the provision, operation, and maintenance of community facilities or housing under the provisions of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act.

* * *

THE BILL ALSO would create in the executive branch of the Government a Civil Rights Commission, raise the civil rights section in the Justice Department to a division in charge of an Assistant Attorney General, and create a joint congressional committee on civil rights.

It also would outlaw the poll tax as a condition for voting in federal elections.

Ike Victory Near on Farm Bill

By EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP) — President Eisenhower's long battle for a flexible farm price support program and broad authority to dispose of multibillion - dollar government surpluses was near victory today.

Eight senators and five House members ended four days of closed-door legislative horse trading by agreeing on a compromise omnibus farm bill.

Included was the key administration demand that dairy price supports be retained at the reducedlevel of 75 per cent of parity ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Benson April 1.

Hou[illegible] conferees fought in vain for an increase [illegible] cheese and milk price supports to 80 per cent of parity on Sept. 1, as voted by that body.

When the compromise finally was announced by Sen. Aiken (R-Vt) and Rep. Hope (R-Kan), chairmen of the Senate and House Agriculture committees, Hope was asked if the lower dairy supports resulted from White House pressure.

"No," he replied. "We receded because we couldn't get it."

Asked about the over-all character of the compromise bill, Hope said:

"It could have been better and it could have been worse."

The adjusted measure may be brought before both the House and Senate for final approval tomorrow.

Acceptance in both chambers send the controversial election-year measure to the White House containing most, but not all of the features asked by the President—plus a few he did not want.

One major request was not involved in the long conference because both the House and Senate voted for flexible price supports of 82½ to 90 per cent of parity on cotton, wheat, corn, peanuts and rice.

A sixth basic crop, tobacco, will continue to have 90 per cent support as long as producers approve rigid planting and marketing controls, as they always have done.

Before finally accepting the Senate provision that gives the secretary authority to retain dairy supports at 75 per cent, the House spokesmen won acceptance of a number of related House-approved dairy provisions.

These include use of up to 50 million dollars a year to increase consumption of fluid milk by school children until March 31, 1956; dispsal of surplus butter, cheese and dried milk to the armed services and Veterans Administration; use of 15 million dollars during each of the next two years to speed eradication of Brucellosis in dairy herds; and a study of the whole dairy support program by the secretary with a report back to Congress early next year.

34b 1954

FEPC

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Congress can ignore fair employment law

34b FEPC

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The overt omission from President Eisenhower's recent labor message of recommendation for laws prohibiting discrimination in employee - employer relationship left Congress free to ignore the principle.

Since the omission by the President, Congress has shown no disposition to write into labor legislation any safeguard against racial discrimination.

Even such liberal labor leaders as Walter Reuther, president of the CIO and the United Automobile Workers, have taken the position that anti - discrimination in employment provisions has no place in labor legislation.

Fight Should Not End

But omission from the President's message of a recommendation in that regard should not end the fight to have the Taft-Hartley labor law amended so as to forbid racial discrimination by employers and unions subject to its provisions.

It ought to be made an unfair labor practice for an employer to discriminate or agree to discriminate against any member of a labor union or of a class or craft of employees represented by a labor union in hiring, upgrading, promoting or tenure of employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin.

Likewise it should be made an unfair labor practice for a labor union to discriminate or agree to discriminate against any member of the class or craft which it represents, or to bar any person from membership, or to segregate a worker into a separate union or auxiliary.

Denial Of Bargaining

In addition, labor unions which bar colored workers from membership or segregate them ought to be denied certification as collective bargaining representatives.

Under current policies and practices of the National Labor Relations Board, such unions may represent colored workers of the class or craft, although the colored workers whom they represent have no voice in union affairs.

The Taft-Hartley law only makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to discharge an employee under a union-shop agreement if membership in the union was not open to the employee on equal terms with other workers, or if membership in the union was terminated for reasons other than nonpayment of regular dues and initiation fees.

To make President Eisenhower's other proposals really serve the interests of all the people, anti - discrimination safeguards shoull be written into the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Predicts Senate action on FEPC

Afro American P.1 3-27-54

NEW YORK—In response to a protest against postponement of the scheduled Senate hearings on the FEPC bill, Senator H. Alexander Smith, (R., N. J.) last week expressed his "firm conviction that hearings starting February 23 can be concluded in sufficient time to have legislation on Senate floor for action."

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, had charged that postponement of the hearings from January 12 to February 23 "would almost certainly prevent the measure from reaching the Senate calendar and being voted on in time to prevent a filibuster from killing the bill."

Senator Smith who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee postponed the hearings over the objections of Senator Irving M. Ives, (R., N.Y), chairman of the subcommittee.

They'll Have To Get Along Without Sparkman

A NEW FEPC bill is pending in the Senate and is being sponsored by such zealots as Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, Roosevelt's colt, FDR, Jr., and Senator Lehman of New York. But this year, the FEPC sponsors are going to have to get along without the favorable statements of that 1952 tribune of the Southern people, John Jackson Sparkman. For Senator Sparkman, having failed to be elected vice president, is back home in Alabama explaining to the homefolks that his '52 statements were misunderstood, or something, or anyway, let's talk about something else like TVA or the Berlin conference and the Austrian peace treaty.

This 1954 FEPC bill, which is aimed at labor unions and employers in interstate commerce, is virtually the same as the 1952 one to which Sparkman made favorable reference for the benefit of the citizens of Harlem.

This is the bill which Senator Hill said would accomplish "state socialism" in America. We have previously printed Sparkman's favorable references to this federal cop legislation and will do so again as his denials of the truth are broadcast.

3-4-54

★

THE pending civil rights bill is the "Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act." It creates a commission of seven members to be paid $15,000 a year each.

Their job would be to see that labor unions and employers (as for example, the Montgomery Fair or any other such firm) did not fire or refuse to hire anybody because of "race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

If a Dexter Avenue department store refused to hire a clerk for any of these reasons, it could be summoned to testify anywhere in the United States and then prosecuted in federal court.

★

TO GET such an FEPC bill enacted, the filibuster of Southern senators would have to be broken. In 1952, Sparkman ran on a platform promising to break these Southern filibusters. Sparkman was on the committee that wrote that civil rights plank and he said, "I think I can sell it to the South."

It is the record.

Check it.

★

LATER, in the campaign, he made a favorable statement about the bill.

It is the record.

Check it.

Then in the final days of the campaign, perhaps having seen that Eisenhower was going to win and he would have to come back to Alabama again after all, Sparkman made a statement to *The Mobile Press-Register* in a letter that he always had been against civil rights legislation!

The issue is not the race issue or the dangers of an FEPC bill, as described by Senator Hill with such fire and learning. *It is the unreliability of Sparkman's political character.* Whatever your political viewpoint on any issue, how can you depend on Sparkman?

Strong federal FEPC bill baced by eNw Jerev sCIO

Afro American P.22

34b

NEWARK

Prompt passage of the proposed FEPC bill (S-692) was recommended by the New Jersey State CIO Council last week.

The bill provides for effective sanctions against anyone guilty of discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or nationality.

Testifying in Washington before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee at public hearings on the bill, Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO, said:

"The CIO supports the bill because its provisions would effectuate our federal constitution, American foreign policy and the ethical principles contained in the Bible.

"We support this legislation because we have found that since passage of a similar law in the State of New Jersey, none of the fears expressed by the foes of such legislation have come to pass.

"While at the same time it has played a major role in ensuring equal opportunity in employment to all.

"No one has been jailed or fined as a result of its penalty provisions, but the New Jersey law's 'teeth' have made it possible to secure voluntary compliance on the part of employers who would not have agreed to non-discriminatory hiring otherwise.

Educational Impact

"Similarly, it has had a tremendous educational impact on thousands of other employers who have obeyed the law without question.

"It is inconceivable to me that any individual could question the desirability of breaking down racial and religious barriers in employment—a basic civil right.

"When you consider the moral, religious, political, economic and international consequences of any segregation or discrimination policy."

Covering Washington

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN
FOR ANP

CGC VERSUS FEPC

There is a vast difference in the operation of the President's Committee on Government Contracts and that of a Fair Employment Practices Commission, according to Jacob Seidenberg, executive director.

This observation was made in reply to a statement previously made by Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

Upon completion of a tour covering several states, Henderson reported that he found people at the grass-roots well pleased with the President's gesture in re-establishing a committee aimed at abolishing discrimination in industries working under government contracts. But, added Henderson, they are more interested in knowing when the committee is actually going to get down to work and knock the crow from the hiring policy of these plants. So far people of the states have seen little results of the workings of this committee.

When these findings were brought to the attention of Seidenberg, he specifically stated that this committee is not an FEPC. It has neither the funds, the personnel nor the machinery to set up branches in the states to investigate discriminatory hiring practices, he said.

But, he stated, the committee will look into any specific case of discrimination brought to its attention.

Perhaps the people of the states are not aware of the fact that they are to investigate these matters themselves and bring the problems which they find to the door of the committee, instead of waiting for the committee to come to them.

In this case, he advised, local civic organizations and colored individuals seeking employment had better get on the job and make application for employment. If they are rejected on a racial or religious basis then call in the President's CGC and see what happens.

CAN THE CGC FILL THE BILL?

When Seidenberg's statement was relayed to Henderson, he immediately took the position that if the Government Contracts Committee does not have the machinery to investigate plants in areas where it is most needed, then it should set up such machinery if it expects to be very effective.

He then made public a letter which he had sent to J. Ernest Wilkins, acting chairman, making 10 recommendations for effective operation. Among the things he suggested was the establishment of a locus for receiving complaints of persons who believe they have been discriminated against. This locus should be independent from a plant or from the local office of the procurement agency, and the local citizen must be made to believe that his complaints will get fair and sympathetic consideration. He also advised:

Anti - discrimination posters should be placed in prominent places in the plants particularly in the hiring halls of personnel offices. Periodic inspection should be made to see that hiring practices are in conformance with the open hearings, and the question of contract clauses.

Violations should be aired in re-negotiation or cancellation of contracts should be raised wherever violators are found.

If action is postponed until the contract expires the efforts will be "greatly frustrated," declared Henderson.

Minorities who wish fair employment opportunities had better seek to utilize powers of the President's Committee on Government Contracts as there is no possible hope for the passage of a fair employment practices bill in Congress this session.

Those who sat through the six days of hearings on this measure, spreading out over the past two weeks, felt from the very beginning that the public display was only "window dressing."

CONFERENCE ENDS AT HAMPTON:

Ike aide promises action on FEPC

HAMPTON, Va. — "The time has come for action rather than talk and the committee (President's Committee on Government Contracts) is determined to eliminate discrimination."

That statement by Alvin M. Rucker, consultant to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, U.S. Department of Labor, electrified the two - day conference on fair employment legislation at Hampton Institute here last week.

Mr. Rucker shared leadership of a panel discussion Friday morning with Elwood S. McKenney of Boston, commissioner of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination on FEPC on federal and state levels.

Dr. Mary P. Holleran, acting dean of the Hampton faculty, presided over the Friday morning session. Continuing his discussion of the activities of the President's committee, Mr. Rucker said:

"It (the committee) does not attempt to fit all government contract agencies into an arbitrary pattern, but seeks a unified criteria for them all; it investigates but does not look for them."

Citing cases in which the committee has acted to bring about fair employment, Mr. Rucker said:

"I feel the committee's action reflects its zeal and sincerity. The agencies are alert to the fact that the committee is backed by the prestige of the President and determined to reach its goal, which is making equal opportunity a living, breathing reality for all Americans.

"We have made considerable progress."

"It is time," said Elwood S. McKenney, "for the United States to put her best foot forward and heal the wounds of social intolerance which has marred this democracy," in speaking of FEPC on the state standards of employment.

A second panel discussion featuring Elmer A. Carter, commissioner, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, and George Schermer, executive director, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, closed the two - day conference.

Mrs. Sopholia Parker, assistant professor of business, presided.

Elmer Carter Talks

"The New York law against discrimination was enacted by the State Legislature in 1945," said Mr. Carter. "It was not called FEPC legislation," he continued, "because this term is so often misunderstood. The bill was passed as a bi - partisan measure because discrimination is not political and not partisan."

"Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations is unique," said George Schermer, "in that it is the only one established by vote of the people of the city.

"The Philadelphia commission is unlike many others in that it may investigate discriminatory practices whether they are in violation of the law or not. It has the power of subpoena, public hearing and public release of its findings."

Dr. Paul A. Freund, Fairchild professor of law at Harvard university, launched the conference on April 22 with an address on "Federalism and States Rights."

In view of the fact that students of the college were preparing for an essay contest on the conference, Dr. Freund outlined as he would in a class points under which governments such as Canada and the United States are bound by federal policy.

Among these points he included certain national standards as freedom of movement of individuals from one state to another, freedom of trade and minimum standards for protection of civil rights.

"The government cannot be expected to supervise and police every violation of civil rights," said Dr. Freund.

"It will take the co-operation of the press, churches, labor unions and other groups which influence public opinion and the national government must demonstrate by selecting examples of wrong."

34b 1954 F E P C BILL

Sen. Hill Explains FEPC To Union Labor, Store Clerks

SENATOR LISTER HILL evidently has no envy for Senator Sparkman's predicament and is building an ironclad shield to protect himself against being misunderstood. Senator Hill is yelling for the whole cockeyed world to hear that he never has "deviated" on FEPC, isn't deviating now, and won't deviate in the future.

Hill is a member of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, which handled the pending FEPC bill (692) by Senator Humphrey and 10 other sponsors.

On March 10 the committee recommended the bill's enactment. The vote was a voice vote, but in the daily digest of the March 10 *Congressional Record*, Hill took the precaution of asking that he be recorded as having voted no. He is busily writing a Senate document to further emphasize his "no" vote.

The Advertiser, something of an expert on FEPC bills and Alabama senators, hereby attests that Senator Hill's FEPC record, unlike Sparkman's, is as pure as baby's formula.

Many Alabamians are desirous of knowing just what FEPC is. We therefore reprint these excerpts from a 1952 editorial. It is an imaginary interview, but the words in quotes are those of Hill in writing of substantially the same Humphrey FEPC bill (3368) in 1952. This is the Humphrey FEPC bill to which Sparkman made favorable reference in 1952.

QUESTION—Would the FEPC proposed by the Democrats affect labor unions as well as department stores?

ANSWER—Yes. Labor unions are specifically mentioned in the pending civil rights bill proposed by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Q—But just what is this FEPC bill? Exactly what would it change in Montgomery, Ala., and how?

A—The bill pending before the Senate is S.B. 3368. The aim of the bill is stated in this language:

"To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry." The new name of the FEPC bill is the "Federal Equality of Opportunity In Employment Act."

Q—What is the stated purpose of this Humphrey civil rights bill?

A—Section 2-A says: "The Congress hereby finds that . . . the practice of discrimination in employment against properly qualified persons because of their race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is contrary to the American principles of liberty and . . . forces large segments of our population into substandard conditions of living, foments industrial strife and domestic unrest . . .

★

Q—What does this bill propose to do about that?

A—The bill says: "The right to employment without discrimination because of race, religion, color . . . is hereby recognized as and *declared to be a civil right* of all the people of the United States."

Q—What's an example of the restraints it would place on the hiring of people in Alabama?

A—The bill would make it unlawful for a business house: "To utilize in the hiring . . . of individuals . . . any employment agency, placement service, training school or center, *labor organization*, or any other source which discriminates against such individuals because of their race, religion, color . . .

★

Q—You say the bill would put the federal cops on labor unions the same as a department store?

A—Right. The bill provides: "It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organibation—

"(1) To exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual or any employe because of the race, color, religion . . .

"(2) To cause or attempt to force an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section. . ."

★

Q—Who would administer this law?

A—Seven commissioners to be appointed by the President and to be paid $15,000 each.

Q—Then this would create another large bureau in Washington?

A—Certainly. It would resemble an OPS office. You can imagine how many snoopers, clerks and big wheels such a federal bureaucracy would require just to control the hiring practices along the main business streets of Huntsville, Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile.

★

Q—You mean that ill-famed Bureau of Internal Revenue that gouges my income tax money out of me every week as a business man or as a member of an Alabama labor union could take the money, fork it over to some hack and have him tell me who is to be hired or fired?

A—Yes.

★

Q—Can this commission take you to court?

A—Yes. Section 8 so provides for prosecution.

Q—What is the fine range?

A—$100 to $500.

Q—Could they send you to jail?

A—If you disobeyed a court order, you could be sentenced to jail for contempt of court. That, we take it, is why Senator Russell, Senator Hill and Senator Smathers of Florida speak of a "jail sentence" FEPC.

★

Q—Would this Humphrey bill apply to all labor unions and stores in Montgomery?

A—No. It would apply only to those labor unions and stores with 50 or more members or employes. For example, as we read the law, it would apply to the sales staff of the Montgomery Fair but not a small store like, say, Lerner's. It would apply to a large textile mill union, but not to union members in a small printing shop.

★

Q—Who else besides *The Advertiser* interprets the bill this way and says it is a monstrosity aimed at winning the Negro vote in the North?

A—Senator Hill of Alabama. Hill was on the Senate committee (Labor & Public Welfare) which held hearings on this Humphrey bill. Hill filed a minority report last summer attacking the bill in the harshest of terms, calling it fraud and evil. Hill's minority report is available in printed form and you can obtain it by writing his office. It is one of the most powerful, scholarly attacks on FEPC legislation we have seen.

Q—What does Senator Hill say about the Humphrey bill?

A—Senator Hill says in this document: ". . . Unless the government takes over all industry and trade, by public ownership or by dictatorial control, the government cannot enforce this declared [FEPC] right. The promise to do so is pure pretense . . . When private enterprise in the great essential industries of the nation is ruined, then all little business and agriculture will become entirely dependent on government-controlled big business and state socialism will be an accomplished fact . . ."

★

Q—Does Senator Hill interpret the bill the same as *The Advertiser?*

A—There is no dispute over the meaning on either side. Senator Hill wrote in his Senate committee report:

"If an employer, in a department store, for example, advertised for and hired only white sales people he would certainly be found guilty of violating this law on complaint by a Negro applicant whom he did not hire. He would then be compelled by an order enforceable by a court, to hire this rejected appli-

cant, with, probably, the additional expense of paying 'back pay' for the period during which he 'unlawfully' employed and paid wages to an employe of his own choice (Sec. 7 [j], Sec 8). *Any claim that such a law would not 'force the hiring' of unwanted employes is sim-*

★

Q—What else did Senator Hill say?

A—Senator Hill also wrote: ". . . *The bill not only authorizes federal officials to dictate to an employer whom he shall or shall not hire, but it also authorizes a continuing supervision over his detailed management of his working force.* All 'compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment' must be free from any 'discrimination.' Every promotion, every assignment of duties, every privilege granted an employe, although decided on the basis of merit according to the employer's judgment, may be subject to review by the federal commission . . . It is difficult to imagine a law more certain to insure the eventual destruction of private enterprise, by removing from private management all effective control of a working force."

★

Q—Does Senator Hill also mention labor unions as you do?

A—He does. Senator Hill said of labor unions: "The small business man, already overburdened, would encounter new regulations, investigations, hearings, and litigation far beyond his time, his energy, or his finances. *Labor organizations would be subject to interference and supervision of their internal affairs.* And the law which tells the employer who his workers shall be today, can be reversed and the worker told who his employer shall be tomorrow—and where at what wages."

★

Q—Some states have FEPC laws. How do they work out?

A—Senator Hill says: "If we look at the history of the New York statute we can judge what such a commission would do. Following the precedent in New York it would rule that you cannot mention color or religion in advertising for employes, that you cannot ask for the photograph of an applicant, you cannot ask his birthplace, you cannot ask his original name and you cannot ask what holidays he celebrates. We would see a host of restrictions upon the rights of free speech and free opinion, all under the guise of rule and regulation."

★

Q—Okay, *The Advertiser* and Senator Hill satisfy me this FEPC business is so much fascism. But does *The Advertiser* support job discrimination?

A—No. *The Advertiser's* views on that are probably more liberal and more advanced than those of its subscribers. Evolution is in progress. We are not concerned about what comes naturally, about what is done voluntarily. *What we fear and abhor is the idea of a federal cop telling a Montgomery department store it cannot refuse to hire this person or promote that one.* When that time arrives, we might as well have Mussolini in the White House. That's right, isn't it, Senator Hill?

34b 1954

FEPC BILL, S-692

Women back federal FEPC

Clubs urge support by Jersey senators

SALEM — The New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., last week issued a call to all club presidents to urge the two U.S. Senators from New Jersey to vote for the FEPC bill, S-692, now before the Senate sub-committee.

In a special appeal, Mrs. Omega V. Mason, president of the federation, told the club presidents:

p. 8

Mrs. Mason's Appeal

"The hearings on S No. 692 cited as the "Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act," or better known to us as the FEPC Bill have been concluded.

Newark,

"Our national president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, appeared in support of the bill on March 5 and presented a very strong and splendid argument in its favor.

Dat. 4-24-54

"The Department of Legislation is working with and standing behind our president in support of this legislation.

"Now is the time for each and every club and individual member to show their strength.

Write Your Senator

"Send letters cards and telegrams to your U.S. Senators urging them to support this Bill No. 692, and bring it out of Committee to the floor for a vote. Act Now!!"

(Editor's Note: The two U.S. Senators from New Jersey are H. Alexander Smith and Robert C. Hendrickson. Their offices in Washington, D.C., are in the Senate Office Building).

Among her many activities here in Salem on the human relations front, Mrs. Mason is a leader in the current Cancer Fund campaign of which Dr. Samuel Zackerman is the director.

34b 1954

Battle Joins Hill In Stand Against FEPC

Speech At Anniston Asks Sparkman Show Hand On Civil Rights

Special To The Advertiser

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 18 — Congressman Laurie Battle, of Birmingham, ripped into Sen. John Sparkman in a campaign speech here tonight, accusing Sparkman of "toting water on both shoulders."

Congressman Battle ridiculed Sen. Sparkman for voting both for the Taft-Hartley Act and against the Taft-Hartley Act, and for his civil rights stand in 1952 when he was running for vice president.

Airplane Escort

Congressman Battle's speech, which was broadcast in this northwestern section of Alabama, was delivered before the Anniston Chamber of Commerce.

The lean, 41-year-old Battle probably became the first political candidate in the history of Alabama to be met on the outskirts of town by an airplane escort. Congressman Battle flew to Anniston this afternoon and Mayor E. C. Dloyd piloted his own Cessna plane aloft to escort Battle into the airport. Whereupon, Congressman Battle was greeted by a committee and rocketed into town with a conventional motorcade.

"As we used to say, I double-dog dare Sen. Sparkman," Congressman Battle told the Jaycees and his radio audience, "to tell where he stands today on the Taft-Hartley Act, the most important labor-management legislation of this generation. He voted for it, then he voted against it—Where is he on this issue today?"

'Mind-Readers' Needed

Moving on to the question of Sen. Sparkman's controversial civil rights posture in the presidential campaign of 1952, Battle asserted that "It would take two or three mind-readers to tell how Sparkman stands on segregation today."

Fro mthat point, the young congressman invoked the 1952 statements of Sen. Lister Hill to show that Hill and Sparkman were at loggerheads on civil rights in 1952. Battle said that Sen. Hill's civil rights stand had always been above reproach and that he and Hill had exactly the same viewpoint, and always had.

Congressman Battle said in attacking Sparkman's civil rights record:

"I want to make it plain that Sen. Hill's record on civil rights is absolutely above question. Unlike Sparkman, Lister Hill has never once wavered in representing Alabama on questions of civil rights and segregation. Hill's record on civil rights is as good as mine or any other congressman from Alabama.

"So on Sept. 25, at the height of the presidential campaign, Sen. Hill felt called upon to make it clear that he did not agree with Sparkman on civil rights. In a newspaper interview in Montgomery, Hill said he was against an FEPC and against any change in the Senate debating rules which would gag Southern senators when filibustering against Truman's civil rights measures. Here are the exact words of Sen. Hill:

"I'm making my position known, and Sparkman must make his own position clear.

"Neither now, nor in 1952 does Sen. Hill accept the 1952 civil rights plank of the party. If you doubt that statement, ask Sen. Hill. By contrast, Sparkman not only helped write the 1952 plank in Chicago, but Sparkman stood on it and he ran on it, from here to California."

Quoted AP Story

Congressman Battle went on to say:

"On Aug. 29, 1952, every newspaper in America carried an interview with Sparkman on his civil rights stand. This story was written by the Associated Press under a Chicago dateline. Here is that story about what Sparkman said in Chicago, far from Alabama in 1952:

"'Chicago, Aug. 29—Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama said tonight he is 'completely in accord with the view of his running mate, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, on civil rights.'"

Congressman Battle continued and quoted the 1952 Associated Press story as follows:

"The Alabama senator declined detailed discussion of FEPC . . . but . . . he said the Democratic presidential candidate, Stevenson 'made a very fine statement last night' on civil rights. 'He didn't endorse any particular piece of legislation, but he did speak well of a bill proposed by the Senate Labor Committee.'"

Battle went on to quote the AP story as saying:

"Stevenson said in a New York speech, 'I have been impressed by a recent bill reported by Sen. Humphrey on behalf of the Senate Labor Committee.'"

Battle continued:

"Now that's the story. Well, just what was this civil rights bill of which Sparkman and Stevenson spoke so favorably?

"It was the very same FEPC bill that Sen. Hill denounced as a police-state operation against Alabama. This is Senate Bill 3386, introduced by none other than Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota.

"Here is what Alabama Sen. Lister Hill said about this 1952 FEPC bill of which vice-presidential candidate John Sparkman spoke with favor on Aug. 29, 1952:

'Destroy Freedom'

"'The effect of this bill,' Sen. Hill wrote in his official report, 'is to destroy the freedom of private management in the major business enterprises of the nation. When private enterprise in the great essential industries of the nation is ruined, then all little business and agriculture will become entirely dependent on government-controlled big business and state socialism will be an accomplished.'

"Sen. Hill went on to say the bill would work this way: 'If an employer, in a department store, for example, advertised for and hired only white sales people, he would certainly be found guilty of violating this law on complaint by a Negro applicant. . . .'

"This FEPC bill would apply to labor unions the same as department stores or any other kind of business.

"That's what Sen. Hill said about the FEPC bill to which Sparkman made favorable reference in 1952, far away from Alabama, in Chicago."

FEPC

Postpone FEP Hearing In Congress To Feb. 23

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), chairman of the committee on labor and public welfare, Thursday, ordered that hearings on the bill to "prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry," originally scheduled for the second week in January would be postponed until Feb. 23.

This postponement was strongly objected by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N. Y.) chairman of the subcommittee on civil rights. Sen. Ives had announced from the floor of the senate last May that hearings on this measure, commonly known as an FEPC bill, would be held between Jan. 12 and 21.

This announcement was made according to Sen. Ives, at the direction of the members of the subcommittee on civil rights, and with the knowledge of the chairman and full labor committee.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) claimed that the President's refusal to include any civil rights proposal in his State of the Union Message apparently coupled with Sen. Smith's decision in postponing the contemplated hearings on the Ives-Humphrey equal opportunity in employment act, indicate that the Administration is turning away from the fundamental problem.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) expressed his disappointment at the decision of the committee's Republican majority in postponing these hearngs. He said:

"I have always believed in this measure, and nearly all of us on the Democratic side in the Labor committee were prepared to support it vigorously."

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Use smear tactics in FEPC hearings

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

One of the disturbisg things that has cropped up during hearings on civil rights bills in the current session of Congress is a tendency of supports of compulsory fair employment practice legislation to smear as dishonest and deserters all persons who would accept a voluntary measure.

Consideration is being given to three bills—the Ives-Humphrey bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment and the Dirksen and Humphrey bills to create civil rights commissions.

In addition, there is a proposal that an amendment be written into the Taft-Hartley labor law making it an unfair labor practice for employers or labor unions to practice race or religious discrimination.

The Ives-Humphrey bill would give to a commission of seven members power to issue cease-and-desist orders where a complaint of discrimination is sustained after a hearing.

Like Truman Proposal

The Dirksen and Humphrey bills would set up a civil rights commission along the lines recommended by President Truman in his civil rights message of Feb. 2, 1948.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), has been an ardent advocate of compulsory FEPC legislation.

But Senator Humphrey now says that the bill to create a civil rights commission, sponsored by either him or Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, is the only civil rights legislation that there is any hope for the Congress passing.

Advocates Should Fight

Of course, advocates of compulsory FEPC legislation should do everything possible to push the Ives-Humphrey bill and the proposal of Senator Irving M. Ives, to make race or religious discrimination by an employer or a union an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley law.

If these two proposals fail—and it appears that the hearings on the FEPC bill are being held merely for educational purposes—there is no sound reason why the Dirksen bill or the Ives-Humphrey bill.

But certainly there is no occasion for smearing as dishonest or a deserter of civil rights anyone who advocates such a course.

Smearing Unnecessary

If the Dirksen bill is passed and proves inadequate, the principle of FEPC legislation would be on the statute books and efforts could be made to write in provision contained in the

RANDOLPH RAPS JOB 'IRON CURTAIN'

Cites FEPC need to Senate group

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — A jim-crow "iron curtain" exists in the hiring practices of all federal agencies as well as in private industry, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, charged Wednesday.

Mr. Randolph testified before the civil rights subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in support of the Ives-Humphrey bill to outlaw discrimination in employment.

The only colored employee at the White House, Mr. Randolph said, is employed "in a limited clerical classification."

Slip On White Figures

(Editor's note: Mr. Randolph was in error in this statement. There are quite a few colored employees at the White House, but there is only one secretary. She is Mrs. Lois Lippman. There are no colored staff members or professional workers there).

Mr. Randolph also pointed out that colored employees on staffs of congressional committees or in offices of members of Congress are "very rare indeed."

"This unfair employment practice has long been established," he said. "It has not been confined to any single political administration."

Raps State Department

He charged that it is impossible for a colored person to "crack the lilywhite color barrier" in the better jobs in the State Department here or in the foreign service.

Except for about a half-dozen positions, he asserted, a colored person does not hold an executive or administrative position on a policymaking level in any of the other Federal Government agencies.

The Atomic Energy Commission, which is spending millions of dollars developing plants throughout the nation, he charged, excludes colored persons from many types of jobs or denies them upgrading in their employment.

He referred specifically to the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and the hydrogen bomb plant in South Carolina.

U.S. Steel Job Policy Hit

Mr. Randolph also accused the U.S. Steel Corporation, which holds hundreds of millions of dollars worth of government contracts, of job discrimination.

U.S. Steel, he said, has received unfavorable publicity in recent weeks because of its racially discriminatory hiring practices at the huge plant it is developing in Bucks County, Pa.

The company hires colored workers "in a quantitative sense," Randolph said, "But U.S. Steel limits them to the dirtiest and most menial types of employment, completely excludes them from white-collar, administrative or executive positions.

Urges Bill's Passage

Other industries, some equal in size to U.S. Steel and other smaller, engage in similar practices, Randolph said.

"I believe that democracy has the responsibility to guarantee to all of its citizens equality of economic opportunity," He urged passage of the Ives-Humphrey bill as a 'step in the right direction."'

Labor Secretary Mitchell Endorses An FEPC Bill

Washington, D. C. — Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell Tuesday endorsed an FEPC bill but the administration as a whole appeared neutral on the proposal.

Mitchell wrote the senate labor committee endorsing a measure sponsored by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) and Irving M. Ives (Rep. N. Y.) creating a five-man federal commission to prevent job discrimination because of race, color or religion.

"The bureau of the budget," said Mitchell, "adivses that it has no objection to the submission of this report."

The bureau of the budget is charged with co-ordinating department statements on the president's program.

A spokesman said the words "no objection to" means that the administration is neutral on the subject, and the departments "are free to express their own best judgments" on the FEPC legislation.

STUDY TAFT-HARTLEY CLAUSE:

GOP administration endorses FEPC bill

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is considering writing into the Taft-Hartley labor law an anti - discrimination provision applying to both employers and labor unions.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, committee chairman, announced that such a provision was under consideration as hearings began Tuesday on the bill to prohibit race and religious discrimination in employment.

There are difficulties in the way of such a clause, Senator Smith said, but "we are determined to make as careful a study as we can and try to find steps for a program ahead, with regard to this very serious discrimination issue."

Non-Partisan Measure

The bill on which hearings are being held over a two - week period is the non - partisan measure which has 19 co-sponsors, including Sen. Irving M. Ives, (Rep., N.Y.), and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, (Dem., Minn.).

Several witnesses were asked whether they favored the Ives-Humphrey bill or an amendment to the Taft-Hartley law to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor union to practice racial or religious discrimination in employment, or with respect to union membership.

Most of the witnesses preferred the Ives - Humphrey bill, if its passage could be obtained, but were willing to settle for an anti - discrimination provision in the Taft - Hartley labor law.

Labor Secretary Writes

The highlight of the first day's hearing was a letter from Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell endorsing the Ives - Humphrey bill.

Inasmuch as the Ives-Humphrey bill contains enforcement provisions, support of that measure by Mr. Mitchell raised the question of whether the administration has shifted its views on fair employment practice legislation.

During the 1952 presidential campaign, General Eisenhower said he was opposed to compulsory legislation, but would use presidential powers to end race discrimination and segregation and would also appeal to state governors also to take action in that regard.

Unable To Attend

Mr. Mitchell had been asked to testify Tuesday morning on the Ives - Humphrey bill but was unable to be present because he had to be in Flint, Mich. instead,he sent Senator Smith a letter in which he said:

"Equality of opportunity regardless of race or color or creed is a moral and political right and the denial of such equality is repugnant to our ideals of freedom.

"We know that, despite this, discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry persists in, among other things, employment.

Action Of States

"Many States and municipalities have recognized the existence of discrimination in employment and have adopted laws to deal with it.

"The experience of such states and municipalities demonstrates that legislation of this type can be effective. Action by the Federal Government, however, is also needed if the problem is effectively to be met.

"I am in favor of federal legislation to eliminate discrimination in employment and, accordingly, I favor the provisions of S. 692 (the Ives - Humphrey bill)

"I particularly agree with its emphasis on the use of the processes of education, persuasion, conciliation and mediation and its provisions for the utilization of state and local agencies.

"I am prepared, however, to support any other reasonable proposal to achieve this objective."

Anti-Discrimination Laws

Twelve states now have laws against discrimination in employment. Seven of them — Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington — have compulsory FEPC laws, Senator Ives said.

"Opponents of federal action in this area of civil rights have maintained that a truly effective solution to this particular problem can be found only through the application of the voluntary processes," the senator said, adding:

"Having noted the difference in the results obtained in the seven states I have mentioned as compared to the five other states, whose anti - discrimination laws are without enforcement provisions. I am forced to disagree with those who would resolve this problem solely through voluntary means."

House May Kill Bill Granting Statehood For Alaska, Hawaii

Republican Leader Sees Complications if Senate Committee Action Stands

By J. A. O'Leary

House Majority Leader Halleck of Indiana predicted today that if the Senate leaves Alaska in the Hawaiian statehood bill "that kills it for this session."

"I would say you could not get the votes to put it through," Mr. Halleck said.

He was referring to the action of the Senate Interior Committee in voting yesterday to add the Alaskan statehood bill as a second title to the Hawaiian bill.

He said he resisted similar suggestions when the House was passing the Hawaiian bill last March by a vote of 274 to 138. He said he has seen nothing since to change his mind.

Held Up in Rules.

The separate bill for Alaska has been reported from the House Interior Committee, but has not cleared the important House Rules Committee. If the Senate passes a combined bill, it would have to go back to the House for action on the Alaskan amendment and other Senate changes.

Meanwhile, the hopes of Republican leaders to make Hawaii a State this year appeared to hinge on an effort they will make on the Senate floor to strike out the Alaskan title with a promise to bring out a separate Alaskan bill at an early date.

Before this can happen, however, the Senate Interior Committee must wait, probably a week or more, for a subcommittee to iron out details of the Alaskan title. The Alaskan bill was added to the Hawaiian bill yesterday without any consideration of these details.

Amendment Up Next.

This additional committee work probably will make no difference in the timetable on statehood, because Senate leaders had already decided to make the Bricker constitutional amendment on treaty powers the next order of Senate business.

But there was a decided danger that combining the two territories may weaken the chances for any statehood bill in this Congress. The administration has been pushing the Hawaiian bill only this year.

It was the vote of Senator Dworshak, Republican, of Idaho that tipped the scales in favor of adding Alaska in the closely divided Senate committee yesterday. His action countered an earlier switch by Senator Long, Democrat, of Louisiana, who decided to support the Hawaiian bill this year.

Senator Dworshak said he had no intention of delaying statehood for Hawaii. He said he favors statehood for both, and felt that unless the two were combined there would have been no chance to vote on Alaska this year.

Statehood Bill Passes Senate Unit

WASHINGTON —(UP)— The Senate interior committee, in a surprise move to avert a factional fight, gave its qualified approval Tuesday to a bill to grant statehood to both Hawaii and Alaska.

The committee unexpectedly added an Alaskan statehood provision to a measure it had been considering to make Hawaii the 49th state.

But it decided to "perfect" the new section before sending the bill to the Senate.

Chairman Hugh Butler, Nebraska Republican, said the committee appeared to report the new version immediately but after "a lot of jockeying back and forth" behind closed doors a subcommittee was named to iron out the details. He said this should take only "a few days."

Butler emphasized the committee can reconsider its action but he said "all the members appeared to be anxious" to let the Senate consider statehood for both territories.

Congressional statehood thinking generally has followed party lines. Hawaii, traditionally Republican, has won support from GOP legislators. Democrats in general favor statehood for Alaska which is normally Democratic.

House Kills Vital Part of Health Plan

238-134 Vote Sends Reinsurance Bill Back to Committee

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UP).—The House in a surprise action voted today to kill the heart of President Eisenhower's health program—his $25,000,000 health reinsurance plan.

By a top-heavy majority of 238 to 134, the measure was returned to the House Commerce Committee. House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said the action killed the bill for this session of Congress.

On the roll-call vote, 162 Democrats, 75 Republicans and Independent Frazier Reams, of Ohio, voted to send the bill back to committee. Opposed were 127 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

OFFERED BY PRESIDENT

Under the bill, the Government would have paid up to 75 percent of any "abnormal" losses suffered by private health insurance groups willing to broaden their coverage.

It was offered by the President as a substitute for former President Harry S. Truman's compulsory health insurance program.

The recommittal motion, offered by Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.), won powerful support from House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.), who called the bill a "blundering, stupid way to start" a health program.

APPEAL BY HALLECK

Halleck argued the measure would help bring "adequate prepaid voluntary care within the reach of millions and millions of our people," and pleaded with the House to "give it a chance."

The action was a sharp upset for Mr. Eisenhower, who had listed it as a major part of his health program, and a blow to House GOP leaders who earlier had predicted its passage.

House action came only a day after Mr. Eisenhower signed a bill authorizing a three-year $180,000,000 Federal program to encourage construction of hospitals and other facilities for the aged, chronically ill and disabled—another key feature of the President's health program.

OPPOSED BY AMA

Opposition to the reinsurance plan came chiefly from those who claimed it was a step toward "socialized" medicine—the charge leveled against Mr. Truman's program—and on the other side from those claiming it would do little to promote greater health insurance.

It was opposed by the American Medical Association on grounds it was professionally restrictive, and by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce as a step toward "socialized" medicine.

Labor unions condemned it on grounds it would not make health insurance available to those not now able to afford it.

VOTE DOWN AMENDMENTS:

New housing bill deals blow to minority groups

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —Before passage of the Housing Act of 1954, the House last week rejected two amendments aimed at ending racial discrimination and segregation in the Federal housing program.

The first amendment, offered by Representative Adam C. Powell, (Demo., N.Y.), provided merely that the aids and powers made available under the several titles of the housing bill were not to be conditioned or limited in any way on account of race, religion, or national origin of the builders, lenders, renters, buyers or families to be benefited

An amendment, offered by Representative Jacob K. Javits, (Rep., N.Y.), as a substitute for the Powell amendment, would have given the Federal Housing Commissioner authority to make regulations to cause issuance of commitments for mortgage insurance, under the titles of the bill, to meet housing needs of minority groups.

But the Javits amendment specifically prohibited race or religious discrimination or segregation in FHA-insured housing projects.

As the Javits amendment was a substitute for the Powell proposal, the first vote occurred on it. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Powell announced "pride of authorship' meant "nothing in a vital issue like this and that he would support the Javits amendment.

On a standing vote the Javits substitute was rejected, 87 to 110. The Powell amendment was then rejected also on a standing vote, 74 to 113.

In offering his amendment, Mr. Javits told the House that "minority groups are not being adequately housed and the fault is lack of mortgage money."

He said National Association of Home Builders had found that lack of mortgage money was responsible for 40 per cent of the lack of activity in the field of housing minority groups.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency is trying to encourage projects to include minorities, Mr. Javits said, "but that is not the way the job can be done, laudable as it is.

Supporting the Javits amend- M. Pelly, (Rep. Wash.), declared:

"In the past few years, we have had men in high places giving lip-service to the program of anti-segregation. Now we have a man in the White House whose actions speak louder than words."

In wiping out slums, Mr. Pelly said, there must be housing to which slum dwellers can move. "If minority groups cannot find decent housing, they are forced to create more and worse slums."

Mr. Pelly added that the Javits amendment was in line with President Eisenhower's "wish to banish racial prejudice."

Reject 140,000 Units

The House also dealt President Eisenhower a sharp blow when it rejected, by a vote of 211-176, his proposal for 140,000 low-rent public housing units during the next four years.

As the law now stand, the low-rent public housing program, enacted in 1949, will die June 30, 1955. There is a chance that the Senate may insert a provision for low-rent public housing. But indications in the House are that opponents of such housing are dead - set to end the program.

The House first rejected, by a standing vote of 64 to 180, the amendment offered by Representative Brent Spence, (Demo., Ky.), to carry out Mr. Eisenhower's recommendation that the low - rent public housing program be continued for the new units to be built each year.

Then it rejected, on a teller vote of 72 to 164, the amendment offered by Representative William B. Widnall, (Rep. N.J.), to provide 35,000 low - rent public housing units during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

New Move Fails

The motion of Rep. Richard Bolling, (Dem., Mo.), to recommit the bill with instructions to the House Banking and Currency Committee to report it back forthwith with a provision calling for 35,000 units of low-rent public housing in each of the next four years failed on a roll-call vote of 176 to 211.

On this roll-call 156 Republicans and 61 Democrats voted against the President's low rent-public housing program. Voting for the program were 51 Republicans, 124 Democrats and Rep. Frazier Reams, (Ind., Ohio).

The House then passed, by a vote of 352 to 36, the complex Administration Housing Bill.

The bill's key provision would authorize lower down payments higher ceilings on Government-insured FHA mortgages.

But the amendment killing the President's authority to establish home loan interest rates also killed the section granting the new mortgage terms. The mortgage terms will probably be restored in the Senate.

The bill also would put existing homes on the same footing as new houses for Government insurance.

It also would authorize "open-end" mortgages to allow the outstanding balance to be increased to make available additional loan funds for improvement, alteration, or repair of the mortgaged home.

It also contains an experimental new program of no-down-payment, 40-year mortgages for cheap homes in urban areas for families displaced by slum-clearance programs.

The slum clearance - section is designed primary to broaden and redirect the present slum program by assisting communities in taking effective action to meet their overall problems of slums.

U.S. SPURNS HENDERSON AMENDMENT:

Says fair housing possible under bill

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, has rejected as unworkable a proposed amendment to the 1954 Housing Act that mortgage commitments for Federal Housing Administration insurance be issued "to all segments of the population" on the basis of their housing needs.

The proposal was made by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, during hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the housing bill.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.), committee chairman, sent the proposed amendment to the HHFA for study.

Mr. Cole, in his reply to Senator Capehart, who made the answer public, said new housing legislation, if passed, would be administered in such a way as to remove "shameful" disadvantages which colored people have faced in getting housing.

If, after a "reasonable period, satisfactory progress has not been made, "Mr. Cole said, he would recommend to the President that the Federal National Mortgage Association, the existing federal secondary market facility for home mortgages, give "direct, special assistance to housing for minority families."

Pending legislation would provide special assistance — when and to the extent that the President has determined that it is in the public interest — for the financing of selected types of home mortgages under special housing programs.

Problem Recognized

These would be designed to provide housing of acceptable standards at full economic costs for segments of the national population which are unable to obtain adequate housing under established home - financing programs.

FHA has recognized that one of the main problems in privately financed housing for colored people is the shortage of credit available to them for the purchase and construction of homes.

Mr. Cole, in his letter to Senator Capehard, said he and Guy T. O. Hollyday, federal housing commissioner, have repeatedly urged that the housing market for colored people be given "priority consideration."

He added that both the National Association of Home Builders and the Mortgage Bankers Association have recently established "working committee to push the production and financing of good housing" for colored people.

Javits Blames Segregation

To encourage the flow of mortgage money into housing for colored people, Mr. Hollyday recently told the House Banking and Currency Committee, FHA has encouraged investors to acquaint themselves with the opportunities for sound investment which is offered by the field of housing for colored people.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits, (Rep., N.Y.), believes that the root of the problem is racial segregation in projects made possible by FHA - insured mortgages.

But the House voted down his amendment which would have required the federal housing commissioner to issue regulations banning discrimination or segregation in projects made possible by FHA - inspired or Veterans' Administration - guaranteed mortgages.

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP legislative representative, proposed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that it amend the housing bill to provide that projects made possible by FHA-insurance programs must be made available to all qualified persons without distinction as to race.

Cole explains how new housing bill will aid minority groups

WASHINGTON

Here is how the pending bill would provide an adequate amount of housing for minority groups, according to Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Agency administrator

1. By administering the program so that these citizens, like all others, have equal opportunity to buy or rent good housing.

2. By insuring mortgages on both new and existing housing on terms better adjusted to the paying ability of all families, of moderate income, many of whom are now effectively priced out of the market.

3. The FHA now requires that no distinction whatever be made as to race, creed or color on applications for mortgage insurance.

4. Other policy statements and instructions emphasize that each case is to be treated on its merits as an insurance transaction.

5. The federal housing commissioner and I have repeatedly stressed in public statements and conferences with industry representatives that the minority housing market needed and must receive priority attention.

6. Both the National Association of Home Builders and the Mortgage Bankers Association have recently established working committees to push production and financing of good housing for colored people.

7. The racial relations service of the HHFA is working closely with these new organizations.

8. If after a reasonable period of time I am not satisfied with the progress being

made, I would have no hesitancy in recommending to the President that he use his authority under Title 3 of S-2938 to give direct, special assistance to housing for minority families.

34b 1954

Public Housing Fight Shifts to the Senate

AFL News-Reporter 4-3

The fight for public housing shifted this week to the Senate as Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, convened his group to write its version of the omnibus housing bill.

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) said that he and others, dedicated to restoring a program that would go beyond the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1, had agreed to concentrate on one big effort to get a strong public housing section into the Administration omnibus housing bill.

This group sees President Eisenhower's proposal for the construction of 140,000 units in four years as a minimum, and 810,000 units,

House vote on page 4.

as proposed in the Housing Act of 1949, as the actual goal. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.), Senate Republican whip, took part in the talks.

The Maybank conferees decided against making the effort in connection with the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, where the initial fight was made in the House.

Maybank, senior Democrat on the Banking and Currency Committee, and others in both parties in the Senate, believe that without an adequate public housing program, Administration plans for large-scale urban redevelopment and renewal can fail of realization. Low income families so displaced, he maintains, must have adequate housing accommodations provided at a rental they can afford.

Corrected Vote on Public Housing

Last week the AFL News-Reporter inadvertently printed the wrong roll call vote of members of the House of Representatives on public housing. Through this error, a number of Representatives who favor the public housing program were erroneously listed as having voted to kill it.

We deeply regret the mistake and any embarrassment caused any member of the House whose position on this important measure was misrepresented. The list below is the correct roll call vote on the key motion by Rep. Bolling (D., Mo.) to continue the public housing program by authorizing the government to help build 140,000 public housing units in the next four years. (F means voted for public housing; PF means paired for; A means voted against public housing; PA means paired against; NS means no vote and no announced stand.)

This list includes those who did not vote but announced their stand.

ALABAMA—Andrews, F; Battle, PF; Boykin, NS; Elliott, F; Grant, F; Jones, F; Rains, F; Roberts, NS; Selden, A.

ARIZONA—Patten, PF; Rhodes, A.

ARKANSAS—Gathings, A; Harris, A; Hays, PF; Mills, PA; Norrell, A; Trimble, F.

CALIFORNIA—Allen A; Bramblett, PA; Condon, F; Doyle, F; Engle, F; Gubser, A; Hagen, NS; Hiestand, A; Hillings, A; Hinshaw, A; Holifield, F; Holt, A; Hosmer, A; Hunter, A; Jackson, A; Johnson, A; King, F; Lipscomb, A; Mailliard, F; McDonough, A; Miller, PF; Moss, F; Phillips, A; Scudder, A; Shelley, F; Sheppard, PF; Utt, A; Wilson, F; Yorty, NS; Younger, F.

COLORADO—Aspinall, F; Chenoweth, A; Hill, A; Rogers, F.

CONNECTICUT—Cretella, F; Dodd, F; Morano, F; Patterson, F; Sadlak, F; Seely-Brown, PF.

DELAWARE—Warburton, A.

FLORIDA—Bennett, F; Campbell, F; Haley, F; Herlong, A; Lantaff, F; Matthews, A; Rogers, A; Sikes, F.

GEORGIA—Brown, F; Camp, F; Davis, A; Forrester, F; Landrum, F; Lanham, F; Pilcher, F; Preston, PF; Vinson, F; Wheeler, A.

IDAHO—Budge, A; Pfost, F.

ILLINOIS—Allen, A; Arends, A; Bishop, A; Bowler, F; Busbey, A; Chiperfield, NS; Church, A; Dawson, F; Gordon, F; Hoffman, A; Jonas, A; Kluczynski, NS; Mack, F; Mason, A; McVey, A; O'Brien, F; O'Hara, F; Price, F; Reed, A; Sheehan, A; Simpson, A; Springer, F; Velde, A; Vursell, NS; Yates, F.

INDIANA—Adair, A; Beamer, A; Bray, F; Brownson, F; Crumpacker, A; Halleck, F; Harden, F; Harvey, NS; Madden, F; Merrill, A; Wilson, F.

IOWA—Cunningham, A; Dolliver, A; Gross, A; Hoeven, A; Jensen, NS; LeCompte, A; Martin, A; Talle, A.

KANSAS—George, A; Hope, A; Miller, F; Rees, A; Scrivner, A; Smith, A.

KENTUCKY—Chelf, F; Golden, A; Gregory, F; Natcher, F; Perkins, F; Robsion, PF; Spence, F; Watts, F.

LOUISIANA—Boggs, F; Brooks, A; Hebert, A; Long, F; Morrison, F; Passman, A; Thompson, A; Willis, A.

MAINE—Hale, PA; McIntire, PA; Nelson, PA.

MARYLAND—Devereux, A; Fallon, A; Friedel, F; Garmatz, F; Hyde, A; Miller, A; Small, A.

MASSACHUSETTS—Bates, A; Boland, F; Curtis, F; Donohue, F; Goodwin, F; Heselton, F; Lane, F; Martin, NS; McCormack, F; Nicholson, A; O'Neill, F; Philbin, F; Rogers, F; Wigglesworth, F.

MICHIGAN—Bennett, A; Bentley, PA; Cederberg, A; Clardy, PA; Dingell, NS; Dondero, A; Ford, A; Hoffman, A; Knox, A; Lesinski, F; Machrowicz, F; Meader, A; Oakman, A; O'Brien, F; Rabaut, F; Shafer, A; Thompson, A; Wolcott, A.

MINNESOTA—Andersen, A; Andresen, A; Blatnik, F; Hagen, A; Judd, F; Marshall, F; McCarthy, F; O'Hara, A; Wier, NS.

MISSISSIPPI—Abernethy, A; Colmer, A; Smith, A; Whitten, A; Williams A; Winstead, A.

MISSOURI—Bolling, F; Cannon, F; Carnahan, F; Cole, A; Curtis, A; Hillelson, A; Jones, A; Karsten, F; Moulder, PF; Short, A; Sullivan, F.

MONTANA—D'Ewart, A; Metcalf, F.

NEBRASKA—Curtis, A; Harrison, A; Hruska, A; Miller, A.

NEVADA—Young, A.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Cotton, A; Merrow, F.

NEW JERSEY—Addonizio, F; Auchincloss, F; Canfield, F; Frelinghuysen, F; Hand, F; Hart, F; Howell, F; Kean, F; Osmers, A; Rodino, F; Sieminski, F; Widnall, F; Williams, F; Wolverton, F.

NEW MEXICO—Dempsey, A; Fernandez, A.

NEW YORK—Becker, PA; Bosch, A; Buckley, F; Celler, F; Cole, A; Coudert, F; Delaney, F; Derounian, A; Dollinger, F; Donovan, F; Dorn, F; Fine, F; Fino, PF; Gamble, A; Gwinn, A; Heller, F; Holtzman, F; Javits, F; Kearney, A; Keating, A; Kelly, F; Keogh, F; Kilburn, A; Klein, F; Latham, A; Miller, A; Multer, F; O'Brien, F; Ostertag, A; Pillion, A; Powell, F; Radwan, F; Ray, A; Reed, A; Riehlman, A; Rooney, F; Roosevelt, F; St. George, A; Taber, A; Taylor, F; Wainwright, PF; Wharton, A; Williams, A.

NORTH CAROLINA—Alexander, A; Barden, A; Bonner, A; Carlyle, NS; Chatham, A; Cooley, A; Deane, F; Durham, A; Fountain, NS; Jonas, A; Jones, A; Shuford, A.

NORTH DAKOTA—Burdick, F; Krueger, PA.

OHIO—Ayres, F; Bender, PF; Betts, A; F. P. Bolton, F; O. P. Bolton, A; Bow, A; Brown, A; Clevenger, A; Crosser, F; Feighan, F; Hays, F; Hess, A; Jenkins, A; Kirwan, F; McCulloch, A; McGregor, A; Polk, F; Reams, F; Schenck, A; Scherer, A; Secrest, F; Vorys, A; Weichel, PA.

OKLAHOMA—Albert, F; Belcher, A; Edmondson, F; Jarman, A; Steed, A; Wickersham, A.

OREGON—Angell, F; Coon, A; Ellsworth, A; Norblad, A.

PENNSYLVANIA—Barrett, F; Bonin, A; Buchanan, F; Bush, A; Byrne, F; Carigg, A; Chudoff, F; Corbett, F; Dague, A; Eberharter, F; Fenton, A; Fulton, F; Gavin, A; Graham, A; Granahan, F; Green, F; James, NS; Kearns, A; Kelley, PF; King, A; McConnell, A; Morgan, PF; Mumma, A; Rhodes, F; Saylor, F; Scott, F; Simpson, NS; Stauffer, A; Van Zandt, A; Walter, F.

RHODE ISLAND—Fogarty, F; Forand, F.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Ashmore, A; Dorn, PF; McMillan, NS; Richards, NS; Riley, A; Rivers, A.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Berry, A; Lovre, A.

TENNESSEE—Baker, F; Cooper, F; Davis, NS; Evins, A; Frazier, F; Murray, A; Priest, F; Reece, A; Sutton, NS.

TEXAS—Bentsen, A; Brooks, F; Burleson, A; Dies, A; Dowdy, A; Fisher, A; Gentry, A; Ikard, A; Kilday, A; Lucas, A; Lyle, PA; Mahon, A; Patman, F; Poage, A; Rayburn, F; Regan, PA; Rogers, A; Teague, A; Thomas, A; Thompson, F; Thornberry, F; Wilson, PA.

UTAH—Dawson, A; Stringfellow, A.

VERMONT—Prouty, A.

VIRGINIA—Abbitt, A; Broyhill, A; Gary, A; Hardy, A; Harrison, A; Poff, A; Robeson, A; Smith, A; Tuck, A; Wampler, F.

WASHINGTON—Holmes, F; Horan, A; Mack, A; Magnuson, F; Pelly, F; Tollefson, F; Westland, A.

WEST VIRGINIA—Bailey, F; Byrd, F; Kee, F; Mollohan, F; Neal, A; Staggers, F.

WISCONSIN—Byrnes, A; Davis, A; Johnson, F; Kersten, F; Laird, A; O'Konski, F; Smith, A; Van Pelt, A; Withrow, F; Zablocki, F.

WYOMING—Harrison, A.

House Kills Ike Low Rent Housing Plan

Washington, April 2 (AP)—The house today voted down President Eisenhower's request for a new program of low rent public housing.

Acting on the administration's general housing bill, it also rebuffed the President by denying him the power he had asked to raise interest rates on GI home loans.

A standing vote of 164 to 72 turned down a plan, backed by Republican leaders, to authorize 35,000 additional public housing units.

Asked for 140,000 Units

These units would have been built in the fiscal year starting July 1, 1955. Republican leaders contend they already have authority to build 35,000 units. But the vote today leaves no authority for further construction after the units already under contract are built.

Mr. Eisenhower had asked for authority to build 35,000 units in each of the next four years—a total of 140,000. Republican leaders said he would have been satisfied, however, with authority for 35,000 in each of the next two years—with a promise of later consideration as to the remaining two years.

Bat. 4-3-54

Interest Plan Defeated

An amendment to authorize 35,000 new units after the next fiscal year was sponsored by Rep. Windall [R., N. J.]

Earlier, the house beat down, 180 to 64, a proposal by Rep.

Spence [D., Ky.] which would have authorized the full 140,000 units, originally asked by Mr. Eisenhower.

The provision the President had asked as to interest rates on GI loans was in the bill as it came to the house floor.

A standing vote of 141 to 68 knocked out this Presidential authority. Democrats solidly supported taking it out of the bill and many Republicans broke ranks on the issue.

Permitted 5¼ Pct. Rate

The provision stricken out would have permitted the President to fix interest rates on loans insured by the veterans administration and the federal housing administration up to a point 2½ per cent above the average on long-term government bonds.

Under the present market, this would be a maximum of 5¼ per cent interest. The law now limits GI loans to no more than 4½ per cent interest. The current rate for FHA loans also is 4½ per cent, plus a ½ per cent insurance charge, but the law already permits considerably higher FHA rates.

Public Housing Plans Killed by 211-176 Vote

President Eisenhower's public housing program was scuttled by the House of Representatives by 211 to 176. It then passed a modified version of the omnibus housing bill, 352 to 36, and sent it to the Senate.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D., Mo.) introduced the motion to approve the authorization of President Eisenhower's request for 140,000 public housing units in the next four years. Support came from 124 Democrats, but only 51 Republicans and Independent Frazier Reams of Ohio.

Against were 150 Republicans and 61 Democrats.

The House also rejected, 164 to 72, a move to give the Administration authority to build 70,000 units in two years.

AFL Reporter

Senate Action Awaited

GOP leaders believe the Administration can go ahead with 33,000 to 35,000 public housing units authorized under previous Democratic programs, but beyond the next fiscal year the House has killed public housing. The Senate, generally more favorable to such measures, may take different action.

Under the public housing program, instituted in 1937, the Federal government cooperates with local housing authorities created for the purpose in planning and building dwellings for low-income families. The local authorities float bonds to obtain funds for construction after the government agrees to share rental costs with tenants over a 40-year period.

About 187,000 units have been constructed, largely in the large cities, under the Public Housing Act of 1949 that called for 810,000 units to be built in six years. Unless there is new legislation, no more new contracts may be entered into beyond the 33,000 to 35,000.

Last week, AFL President George Meany urged that 600,000 units be started in the next three years. In a wire to House Speaker Joe Martin (R., Mass.), Meany said that the 140,000 units proposed by the President were the "absolute minimum" needed to help meet the nation's housing requirements.

Setback for Ike

The President suffered another setback when the Representatives refused, 141 to 68, to give him power to raise interest rates on GI home loans and other government-insured mortgages. Leading the fight against the President's request was Wright Patman (D., Tex.) who pointed out that the use of such power would raise the cost of veterans' homes by thousands of dollars.

The bill gives Eisenhower power to reduce sharply down payments on loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration and authorize longer payments of mortgages. There is no assurance, of course, that lenders would make the money available on more liberal terms than now exist.

More liberal terms also were authorized for home improvements. New slum-clearance measures were provided in the bill. Builders of homes carrying government-insured mortgages would be required to give buyers warranties that construction was in accord with plans and specifications.

Another provision would require the occupant or buyer of any housing aided by the government in the future to swear that he does not belong to any organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General. False statements would carry penalties of up to five years in jail and a fine of $10,000.

The legislation gives ex-servicemen and old-age pension recipients first call on public housing occupancy.

Here's How House Voted on Public Housing Program

Here is how members of the House stood, including those who did not vote but announced their stand, on the move to provide for continuing the public housing program by authorizing the government to build 140,000 public housing units in the next four years. (F means voted for public housing; PF means paired for; A means voted against public housing; PA means paired against; NS means no vote and no announced stand.)

AFL Reporter

ALABAMA—Andrews, A; Battle, F; Boykin, NS; Elliott, F; Grant, F; Jones, F; Rains, F; Roberts, NS; Selden, F.

ARIZONA—Patten, PF; Rhodes, A.

ARKANSAS—Gathings, A; Harris, A; Hays, N; Mills, F; Norrell, A; Trimble, F.

CALIFORNIA—Allen, A; Bramblett, PA; Condon, F; Doyle, F; Engle, F; Gubser, A; Hagen, F; Hiestand, A; Hillings, A; Hinshaw, A; Holifield, F; Holt, A; Hosmer, A; Hunter, A; Jackson, A; Johnson, A; King, F; Lipscomb, A; Mailliard, A; McDonough, A; Miller, PF; Moss, F; Phillips, A; Scudder, A; Shelley, F; Sheppard, F; Utt, A; Wilson, A; Yorty, F; Younger, A.

COLORADO—Aspinall, F; Chenoweth, A; Hill, A; Rogers, A.

CONNECTICUT—Cretella, A; Dodd, F; Morano, A; Patterson, A; Sadlak, A; Seely-Brown, NS.

DELAWARE—Warburton, A.

FLORIDA—Bennett, F; Campbell, A; Haley, A; Herlong, A; Lantaff, F; Matthews, F; Rogers, A; Sikes, F.

GEORGIA—Brown, F; Camp, F; Davis, F; Forrester, F; Landrum, F; Lanham, F; Pilcher, F; Preston, F; Vinson, NS; Wheeler, F.

IDAHO—Budge, A; Pfost, F.

ILLINOIS—Allen, A; Arends, A; Bishop, A; Bowler, F; Busbey, A; Chiperfield, PA; Church, A; Dawson, F; Gordon, F; Hoffman, A; Jonas, A; Kluczynski, F; Mack, F; Mason, A; McVey, A; O'Brien, F; O'Hara, F; Price, F; Reed, A; Sheehan, A; Simpson, A; Springer, A; Velde, PA; Vursell, A; Yates, F.

INDIANA—Adair, A; Beamer, A; Bray, A; Brownson, A; Crumpacker, A; Halleck, A; Harden, A; Harvey, A; Madden, F; Merrill, A; Wilson, A.

IOWA—Cunningham, A; Dolliver, A; Gross, A; Hoeven, A; Jensen, NS; LeCompte, A; Martin, A; Talle, A.

KANSAS—George, A; Hope, A; Miller, F; Rees, A; Scrivner, A; Smith, A.

KENTUCKY—Chelf, F; Golden, A; Gregory, F; Natcher, F; Perkins, F; Robsion, A; Spence, F; Watts, A.

LOUISIANA—Boggs, F; Brooks, F; Hebert, F; Long, F; Morrison, A; Passman, F; Thompson, A; Willis, F.

MAINE—Hale, PA; McIntire, PA; Nelson, NS.

MARYLAND—Devereux, A; Fallon, F; Friedel, F; Garmatz, F; Hyde, A; Miller, A; Small, A.

MASSACHUSETTS—Bates, A; Boland, F; Curtis, A; Donohue, F; Goodwin, A; Heselton, A; Lane, F; Martin, NS; McCormack, F; Nicholson, A; O'Neill, F; Philbin, F; Rogers, A; Wigglesworth, A.

MICHIGAN—Bennett, A; Bentley, PA; Cederberg, A; Clardy, NS; Dingell, PF; Dondero, A; Ford, A; Hoffman, NS; Knox, A; Lesinski, F; Machrowicz, F; Meader, A; Oakman, A; O'Brien, F; Rabaut, F; Shafer, A; Thompson, A; Wolcott, A.

MINNESOTA—Anderson, A; Andresen, A; Blatnik, F; Hagen, F; Judd, A; Marshall, F; McCarthy, F; O'Hara, A; Wier, F.

MISSISSIPPI—Abernethy, F; Colmer, A; Smith, F; Whitten, F; Williams, F; Winstead, F.

MISSOURI—Bolling, F; Cannon, F; Carnahan, F; Cole, A; Curtis, A; Hillelson, A; Jones, NS; Karsten, F; Moulder, F; Short, PA; Sullivan, F.

MONTANA—D'Ewart, A; Metcalf, F.

NEBRASKA—Curtis, A; Harrison, A; Hruska, A; Miller, A.

NEVADA—Young, A.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Cotton, A; Merrow, A.

NEW JERSEY—Addonizio, F; Auchincloss, A; Canfield, A; Frelinghuysen, A; Hard, A; Hart, F; Howell, F; Kean, A; Osmers, A; Rodino, F; Sieminski, PF; Wigmall, A; Williams, F; Wolverton, A.

NEW MEXICO—Dempsey, F; Fernandez, F.

NEW YORK—Becker, A; Bosch, A; Buckley, F; Celler, F; Cole, A; Coudert, A; Delaney, F; Derounian, A; Dollinger, F; Donovan, F; Dorn, A; Fine, F; Fino, A; Gamble, A; Gwinn, A; Heller, F; Holtzman, F; Javits, A; Kearney, A; Keating, A; Kelly, F; Keogh, F; Kilburn, A; Klein, F; Latham, A; Miller, A; Multer, F; O'Brien, F; Ostertag, A; Pillion, NS; Powell, F; Radwan, A; Ray, A; Reed, A; Riehlman, A; Rooney, F; Roosevelt, F; St. George, A; Taber, A; Taylor, A; Wainwright, A; Wharton, A; Williams, A.

NORTH CAROLINA—Alexander, F; Barden, F; Bonner, F; Carlyle, NS; Chatham, PF; Cooley, F; Deane, F; Durham, F; Fountain, F; Jonas, A; Jones, F; Shuford, F.

NORTH DAKOTA—Burdick, F; Krueger, A.

OHIO—Ayres, A; Bender, NS; Betts, A; F. P. Bolton, A; O. P. Bolton, A; Bow, A; Brown, A; Clevenger, A; Crosser, F; Feighan, F; Hays, F; Hess, A; Jenkins, A; Kirwan, F; McCulloch, A; McGregor, PA; Polk, F; Reams, F; Schenck, A; Scherer, A; Secrest, F; Vorys, A; Weichel, PA.

OKLAHOMA—Albert, F; Belcher, A; Edmondson, F; Jarman, A; Steed, F; Wickersham, F.

OREGON—Angell, A; Coon, A; Ellsworth, A; Norblad, A.

PENNSYLVANIA—Barrett, F; Bonin, A; Buchanan, F; Bush, A; Byrne, F; Carrigg, A; Chudoff, F; Corbett, A; Dague, A; Eberharter, F; Fenton, A; Fulton, A; Gavin, A; Graham, A; Granahan, F; Green, PF; James, A; Kearns, A; Kelley, PF; King, A; McConnell, A; Morgan, F; Mumma, A; Rhodes, F; Saylor, A; Scott, A; Simpson, A; Stauffer, A; Van Zandt, A; Walter, F.

RHODE ISLAND—Fogarty, F; Forand, F.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Ashmore, F; Dorn, F; McMillan, F; Richards, PF; Riley, F; Rivers, NS.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Berry, A; Lovre, A.

TENNESSEE—Baker, A; Cooper, F; Davis, NS; Evins, F; Frazier, F; Murray, F; Priest, F; Reece, A; Sutton, F.

TEXAS—Bentsen, F; Brooks, F; Burleson, A; Dies, F; Dowdy, F; Fisher, F; Gentry, A; Ikard, F; Kilday, F; Lucas, NS; Lyle, NS; Mahon, F; Patman, F; Poage, F; Rayburn, PF; Regan, NS; Rogers, F; Teague, F; Thomas, A; Thompson, F; Thornberry, F; Wilson, NS.

UTAH—Dawson, A; Stringfellow, A.

VERMONT—Prouty, A.

VIRGINIA—Abbitt, F; Broyhill, A; Gary, F; Hardy, F; Harrison, F; Poff, A; Robeson, F; Smith, F; Tuck, NS; Wampler, A.

WASHINGTON—Holmes, A; Horan, A; Mack, PA; Magnuson, F; Pelly, A; Tollefson, A; Westland, A.

WEST VIRGINIA—Bailey, F; Byrd, F; Kee, PF; Mollohan, F; Neal, A; Staggers, F.

WISCONSIN—Byrnes, A; Davis, A; Johnson, F; Kersten, NS; Laird, A; O'Konski, F; Smith, A; Van Pelt, A; Withrow, F; Zablocki, F.

WYOMING—Harrison, A.

34b 1954

IMMIGRATION BILL

New Bill Seeks End To Immigration Bias

Defender p. 21 Cleveland

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A joint immigration bill, aimed to eliminate the discrimination against Negro, Asiatic and non-self-governing people, was introduced in Congress last week to replace the discriminatory McCarran Act.

Pit. 4-24-54

The new measure, sponsored by six members of the house and three members of the senate, calls for the elimination of discrimination against naturalized citizens and tightens up the loophole which could permit totalitarians of the right to enter the United States while barring communists. The new proposal revises and makes more just the standards for suspending deportation in deserving cases and eliminates the future mortgaging of immigration quotas which took place under displaced persons act.

The bill aims to modernize the quota system by establishing the 1950 instead of the 1920 census as the basis for determining nationality quotas. This will materially increase quota numbers available to nationalities from south and southeast Europe which now have such heavily oversubscribed quotas as to make immigration practically impossible.

In introducing the bill in the house, Rep. Javits said:

"We feel that the provision of the McCarran Immigration law with its discrimination between naturalized and natural citizens, its unusal hazards of deportation denaturalization without adequate statues of limitations, its injustices and discriminations against Negroes, Asiatic and other non-self-governing peoples and combersome procedures apparently designed to prevent rather than facilitate reasonable immigration make a rewriting job vital."

Javits quoted President Eisenhower as saying: "A better law must be written that will strike an intelligent, unbigoted balance between the immigration welfare of America and the prayerful hopes of the unhappy and oppressed."

The sponsors of the bill are Representatives Cretella (Conn.), Fino (N. Y.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Morano (Conn.), Scott (Pa.), and Javits (N. Y.); and Senators Henderickson (N. J.), Ives (N. Y.), and Saltonstall (Mass.), all Republicans.

34b 1954

KENTUCKY DAY LAW

House Passes Amendment To Day Law

Votes 52 to 32 To Let Negroes In Private School

By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., March 16.—The House today passed a bill to amend Kentucky's Day Law to permit private and church schools to admit Negroes as well as whites to any and all grades. The vote was 52 to 32.

The measure, House Bill 391, now goes to the Senate. It is sponsored by the Rev. Felix S. Anderson, the only Negro member of the General Assembly, and Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall. Both are Louisville Democrats.

Bill Failed In 1952

Passage of the bill was a personal triumph for Mr. Anderson, a native of North Carolina. He now is pastor of Broadway Temple in Louisville and treasurer of the Kentucky Annual Conference of Zion Church.

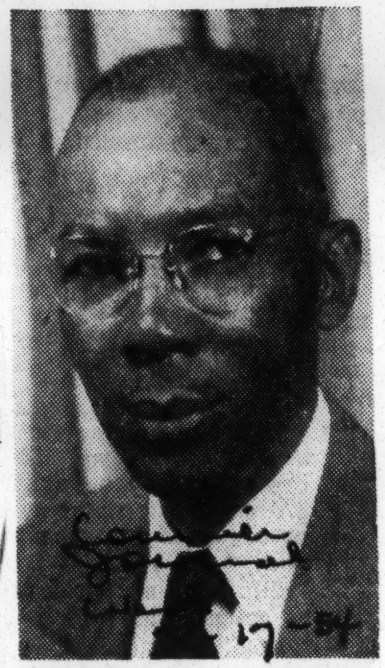
A similar bill, introduced in the 1952 session, failed to pass. The Day Law, enacted in 1904, prohibited Negroes and whites from attending the same schools. It was amended in 1948 to let Negro physicians and nurses take postgraduate courses in Louisville public hospitals.

House Is Quiet

The 1950 Legislature further amended the law to let Negroes attend institutions of higher learning, provided an institution's governing body approved and provided comparable courses were not available at Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort.

The House of Representatives and its galleries were tense and quiet as today's 20-minute drama unfolded.

Although 32 members voted against the bill and 10 others did not vote on it, no one spoke against it on the floor.



THE REV. F. S. ANDERSON

Wins passage of bill

House Applauds

Majority Leader Harry King Lowman, Ashland, called the bill to the floor and yielded to Mr. Anderson for the explanation. As the 62-year-old preacher walked down the aisle the House broke into applause.

Mr. Anderson thanked the Rules Committee for bringing out his bill, told a humorous story explaining that he was wearing his black suit and tie just in case he had to "funeralize" his bill, then asserted:

"This is truly a simple little bill. It means so much not only to the colored people, it means so much to the white people, it means so much to the United States, it means so much to Christian people, and it means so much to men who believe in human relationships."

Anderson stressed that H. B. 391 would not require any private school to admit Negroes. It would merely permit their governing authorities to "elect" to admit Negroes to any grades, courses, or classes.

"This is a bill which breathes freedom," he declared. "It simply moves toward the true democratic ideals we are supposed to believe in.

Cites Christ's Preaching

"I wonder why I have to point out to Christians—and nearly all in this House are Christians—that Young Man who so long ago preached the value of human relations.

"I wonder why it is necessary for me to stand up here waiting for the United States Supreme Court to do something. I don't like to have somebody with a big stick telling me what to do."

River Makes Difference

Mr. Anderson said that on his visits to neighboring Indiana and Ohio he saw white and Negro children playing together, and added: "What a difference a little river can make. . . ."

"I wonder how it will be when I cross that other river, how it will be when you cross that other river? When you get there, will there be restrictions? Will someone say, 'You go there, where it is hotter,' or 'You go there, where it's cooler'? Will St. Peter say to me, 'You go there,' and say to you, 'You go here'?

Solving Own Problems

"All I'm asking is a little co-operation. This nation cannot exist without a little co-operation. Unite today and say that we, in Kentucky, are not so concerned about the decision of the Supreme Court. We are solving our own problems. . . ."

After the applause subsided, Representative Morris Weintraub took the floor to say he would be remiss if he did not tell the House what was in his heart:

"I, too, am a member of a minority group—a religious minority if you please. Unlike my friend from Jefferson (Mr. Anderson) I have been accorded every advantage. But I have had things said to me which were cruel and cut so deeply that I shall never forget. . . .

"I hope to live to see the day when we can wipe away this fear and prejudice which still exists throughout our land."

'Test Your Conscience'

Weintraub said that while the bill was being debated in the Rules Committee certain members said they feared political repercussions from back home if they supported the bill.

"Test your heart," he said, "and test your conscience. When you are ready to meet your Maker face to face are you going to ask Him, 'Are there any black men here? If there are, I don't want to enter the portals of Heaven.' Let's put God first."

Here is the roll call on the bill to permit non-tax-supported schools to admit whites and Negroes to all grades:

For the Bill (52):

Democrats — Anderson, Bailey, Baumgardner, Billington, Bleemel, Breathitt, Brown, Caudill, Clay, Cobb, Day, Dressman, Edmonds, Francis, Harris, Hill, Hilton, Holsclaw, Lacy, Lovelace, Martin, Melton, Murphy, Newsome, Ockerman, Ratcliffe, Jack Raybourne, L. M. Reed, Robert Reid, Reynolds, Rogers, Routh, Mrs. Stovall, Stumbo, Weintraub, William Wells, Mrs. Wilson, Winstead, and Young (39).

Republicans—Bartley, Craig, Dempsey, Duncan, Heyburn, Lambert, McFadden, Mann, Marcum, Qualls, Taylor, Treadway, and Wooton (13).

Against the Bill (32):

Republicans — Buchanan, Helm, Holt, Mitchell, Saylor, and Wirsch (6).

Democrats—Banton, Bridgers, Conley, Cosby, Cottengim, Davis, Fern, Fitzpatrick, Hadden, Harralson, Horn, McClannahan, Maglinger, Majors, Montgomery, Moorman, Morris, Peniston, Pollitte, Sanders, Smith, Walsh, Wathen, Webster, Hicks Wels, and Wiseman (26).

Present, but not voting — Democrats Blue, Bradley, Dowell, Everett, Jones, Lowman, Mobley, and Morgan, and Republicans Heskamp and Hobart Rayburn (10).

Absent — Democrats Barnum, Kearby, McCallum, Rouse, and Williams (5).

Adopt Powell Amendment

WASHINGTON, [illegible] (AP) — The House Committee on Education and Labor voted twenty five to two in executive session Thursday, to adopt the Powell amendment to the Taft-Hartley law.

Right-to-Work Measure Passes Louisiana Senate by 22-14 Vote

Seven Proposed Amendments Are Beaten Down

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., June 9—The Louisiana Senate after beating down seven proposed amendments during a day-long debate here Wednesday passed 22 to 14 a "right-to-work" bill banning compulsory unionism.

BATON ROUGE, June 9 (AP)—The Louisiana Senate after defeating six attempted amendments in over four hours of controversy, Wednesday began final consideration of the right to work bill.

Debate began on the measure banning compulsory union membership with speakers limited to 30 minutes. Proponents were to be heard first.

Amendments were offered which would:

1. Limit the bill to agriculture. Offered by Sen. Guy Sockrider of Lake Charles. Beaten 24-12.

2. Require secret strike votes and financial statements from unions. Offered by Sockrider. Beaten 24-12.

3. Remove the words "threatened violation" from a provision allowing workers or employes to obtain damages caused by violations of the act. Offered by Sen. B. B. Rayburn of Bogalusa. Beaten 20-15.

4. Preserve closed and union shop contracts now in effect. Offered by Rayburn. Beaten 21-15.

5. Submit the bill to the people as a referendum law. Offered by Sen. Harry Howard of New Orleans. Beaten 23-13.

6. In effect, replace the bill with a Louisiana version of the Taft-Hartley act. Offered by Sen. David MacHauer of New Orleans. Beaten 24-12.

The Senate chamber was hushed, despite a capacity crowd, as Sen. W. M. Rainach of Summerfield, one of the bill's sponsors, called the bill from the calendar.

Sockrider immediately tried to amend the bill, but Rainach refused to yield until he completed his opening remarks.

Rainach called the legislative act from the calendar first. It requires only 20 votes—a majority of the elected members—for passage. The right to work legislation was also introduced in the form of a constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds vote or 26 votes.

Rainach charged the unions with "laying down a smoke screen to confuse the Legislature.

"There is one and only one issue," he said, "and that is to preserve the rights of the workers."

Sen. Charles Duchein of Baton Rouge opposed Sockrider's amendments because "these amendments would put more restrictions on them (the unions) than in any other state in the union.

"Why should we require public statements and secret votes of unions," he asked, "when we don't require it of corporations and companies. This is a step toward dictatorship and regulation of unions."

Duchein told reporters earlier in the week a recall petition was being circulated by union men around Baton Rouge because he supported the bill when the industrial relations committee approved it 5-4.

Sockrider contended the bill would prevent him, as a contractor, from entering into a contract with a union, adding that if his amendments were defeated "this bill will never become law. So you better get on the band wagon if you want to face your farmers.'

He referred to the backing the right to work legislation has from the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation.

Sen. Horace Wilkinson III of Port Allen, another of the seven sponsors of the bill, contended it would not destroy unions "but might break up a few people's parties in the top bracket. I'm willing to stake my reputation on this bill."

He said the proponents had only a few speakers for the bill because "we felt we had a good case and saw no need to impose on the committee by stringing it out.

"But I can understand why the opponents had so many speakers . . . a lot of those fellows on the union payrolls had to get their names on the record."

The Senate convened at 10:30 a. m., debated the bill until 1 p. m., recessed for lunch and went back to work at 1:45.

Among those present in the chamber as debate opened was former Gov. Earl Long.

The rollcall showed 36 senators present. Absent were Sen. Gilbert Hennigan of Fields, Edward Boagni of Opelousas and John Hunter of Alexandria. All are on sick leave.

Hunter, absent several days for an operation, led the opposition to the bill in the 26 hours of hearings before the industrial relations committee. He handled most of the cross examination for his side.

'Right to Work' Legislation Action Expected This Week

Storm of Debate in Senate Over Issue Forecast

By CHARLES D. PIERCE

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., June 5—Louisiana's Senate is expected to tangle this week with the most explosive issue of the legislative session, the "Right-To-Work" legislation.

A similiarly worded legislative act and a constitutional amendment banning compulsory unionism were favorably reported last week five to four by the Senate industrial relations committee.

Sen. W. M. Rainach, Summerfield, who introduced the two measures, said Saturday that "it is planned to bring the bills up for final passage this week."

The measures will be on the Senate calendar by Monday ready for action any time Sen. Rainach wants to call them up.

The legislation is certain to touch off a storm of debate in the Senate. Bitterly opposed to the bills are three members of the Senate industrial relations committee—Sens. Guy W. Sockrider, Lake Charles, committee chairman; Sen. B. B. Rayburn, Bogalusa; and Sen. John R. Hunter Jr., Alexandria.

A large crowd is expected to pack the Senate chamber to observe the fireworks when the two measures come up for action.

Another issue that has stirred up clouds of angry verbiage in past years also is slated for Senate action as the Legislature enters its fifth week—stock law legislation.

A bill by Sen. M. Eloi Girard, Lafayette, to ban livestock from 3400 miles of state highways was favorably reported last week 11 to one by the Senate transportation and public works committee.

The only committee member to oppose the bill was Sen. Sylvan Friedman, Natchez, who said that when he campaigned for office he had promised never to vote for a stock law.

Committee members voting for the compromise stock law bill were Sens. R. S. Copeland, Leesville, committee chairman; Sen. C. C. Burleigh, Franklin; Sen. Elmore F. Bonin, St. Martinville; Sen. Laurance Eustis Jr., New Orleans; Sen. Guy G. Gardiner Crowley; Sen. Girard, Sen. W. E. Person, Ferriday; Sen. B. H. Rogers, Grand Cane; Sen. Marion G. Seeber, New Orleans; Sen. James D. Sparks, Monroe; and Sen. Alvin T. Stumpf, Gretna.

Gov. Robert F. Kennon won a major victory last week when the Senate and House gave final approval to the second administration bond issue which provides approximately $42 million for state institutions and colleges.

Gov. Kennon signed the $50 million highway bond issue bill which had been passed previously by the Legislature.

Proposed amendments by Sen. Dayton C. McCann, Effie, tireless critic of the Kennon administration, to delete bond issue funds earmarked for the state penitentiary and to convert the legislative act into a constitutional amendment were both beaten down.

As Sen. McCann rallied support with the battle cry of "come on, you dirty dozen," the amendment to convert the institutions bond issue bill into a constitutional amendment was defeated 26 to 10 and the penitentiary cut was buried 34 to 2.

The "dirty dozen" presumably referred to the 12 senators who voted against the administration's $50 million highway bond issue.

Seven of the eight senators from New Orleans scored a victory when they succeeded in having passed, despite the activity of certain lobbyists, legislation to transfer three mills of the Orleans levee board's taxing power to the Orleans school board.

Not voting on this legislation was the eighth senator from New Orleans, Charles E. Deichmann.

Solution

ONE-THIRD of the states of the union have laws designed to bust unions, and the legislatures of four more are set to receive bills with the identical aim.

States with such laws on their books are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Similar legislation is expected to be introduced in Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan and Oklahoma. And five other states—Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts and Wyoming—regulate or restrict union security agreements.

These measures are given the counterfeit name of "right to work" laws. In reality, they are laws designed to kill or weaken labor unions, cut wages, and allow "free riders" to profit from benefits won by trade unionists. They are, in fact, almost identical with Article 118 of the constitution of Soviet Russia which leads off with the phrase, "Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work."

The fate of such measures lies with union members. If the 1954 elections result in a victory for reactionaries, no union-busting law will be repealed and more will be passed. If on the other hand, working men and women unite to support their friends and defeat their enemies, the trend can be reversed.

Every AFL member can do his or her part by voluntarily contributing $1 to Labor's League for Political Education, and then by registering and voting on Election Day.

See your local union LLPE collector today.

34b 1954

RIGHT TO WORK BILL
MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Votes 'Right To Work'

Hiring Can't Hinge On Union Card

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. (AP)—The Mississippi House of Representatives passed the controversial "right to work" bill late today.

The vote was 92-42.

The measure now goes to the governor for his signature.

The bill prohibits denial of work because of membership or non-membership in a labor union. It outlaws the union shop and allows employers to refuse to check off union members' union dues.

The Senate passed the bill two weeks ago. Gov. Hugh White has indicated he will sign the measure.

Passage came after two hours' debate on the bill and another 40 minutes debate on four amendments that were defeated.

The first amendment would have penalized any employer who used the bill to break down racial segregation in work.

Sponsors of the bill said the amendment was introduced to kill the bill by slowing down the legislative process on irrelevant matters.

The amendment was defeated by an 85-46 vote. Similar votes turned down the other three amendments.

Miss. House OKs Anti-Labor Bill

JACKSON, Miss. The Mississippi house last week passed a so-called "right to work" bill, but defeated a proposed amendment to it which would have penalized any employers using the bill to break down the state's racial segregation policy.

The house passed the bill by a vote of 92-42, but defeated the proposed amendment, 85-46.

34b 1954

SHARKEY BILL

To Aid Intergroup Amity

Restrictions on City Commission Under Revised Sharkey Bill Opposed

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are gravely concerned about the Sharkey bill, now pending in the New York City Council, designed to replace the largely ineffectual Mayor's Committee on Unity with a statutory New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

There has long been a need for a permanent, official, well-staffed intergroup relations agency in New York City that could deal with racial, religious and ethnic prejudice and tensions. It is precisely because the present Mayor's Committee on Unity, a voluntary organization, lacks adequate powers and staff that the Sharkey bill, originally providing for ample powers of investigation, public hearing and report, was introduced two years ago and enthusiastically supported by the major civic, religious and human relations organizations in New York City.

Recently, however, as a result of suggestions from the Mayor's office, drastic revisions have been made in the Sharkey bill. Their purpose and effect would be to transform the proposed commission from an autonomous and independent agency with power to investigate discrimination and bigotry wherever it is found into a body that could function effectively only with the Mayor's permission. This transformation has been brought about by the following three provisions:

Investigating Complaints

Section B1-5.0(4) (G) would forbid the proposed commission from investigating any complaint of discrimination against a city agency or official unless the Mayor gave his consent to such an investigation. The revised bill would actually forbid the commission even to receive such a complaint without the Mayor's permission.

Section B1-5.0(5) would forbid the commission to hold any public hearing in connection with any investigation (even an investigation of private groups) without the Mayor's consent.

The same section, which eliminates a previous reference in the earlier version of the bill to public reports to the Mayor of investigations made by the commission, indicates the intent of the administration that such reports are not to be considered public documents.

These new provisions reflect a deep distrust of a commission whose members would be appointed by the Mayor himself, and are unprecedented in the field of intergroup relations. In not one of the more than twenty-five cities having municipal intergroup relations agencies has the Mayor been given so tight a rein over such an agency.

Independence Pledged

It must have been in recognition of the dangers of executive control that Mayor Wagner, in urging such a municipal commission on group relations, pledged during his campaign for the mayoralty:

"It will have the right to hold hearings, investigate complaints, straighten out prejudices. It would be a functioning commission not dependent on the Mayor."

We are opposed to these new restrictions upon the commission, not because of any apprehension that Mayor Wagner would exercise these powers arbitrarily. But this local law, after all, is intended to govern the conduct of future administrations as well.

If we are to remain a government of laws and not men, we must insist that decisions involving the basic operations of a municipal group relations commission that can do so much to alleviate the tensions among the various racial, religious and ethnic groups of this city should rest upon sound principles and not upon the unlimited discretion of public officers, no matter how well intentioned.

It would indeed be ironic if this administration were to create mistrust it does not deserve because it insists on protections it does not need.

SHAD POLIER,
American Jewish Congress.

WALTER WHITE,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

GEORGE RUNDQUIST,
New York Civil Liberties Union.

New York, June 1, 1954.

Racial Amendment To T-H Is Favored

WASHINGTON, March 31 (U.P.)—The House Labor Committee voted 25 to 2 today to amend the Taft-Hartley law to prohibit unions from denying membership to anyone because of race, religion or national origin.

The amendment was sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.). It would make such discrimination an "unfair labor practice" under the labor-management law.

Powell called it "a Magna Charta for Negro labor" that will end "segregated locals" by forcing them to give full and equal status to all qualified workers.

34b 1954

TAFT-HARTLEY LABOR LAW

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Senate body dodges discrimination issue

Afro American p. 5

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, in reporting amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law of 1947, failed to include any proposal which would make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a union to practice racial discrimination.

During hearings on the Ives-Humphrey fair employment practice bill there was much discussion about inclusion of such a provision in the amendments to the Taft - Hartley law.

But Sen. H. Alexander Smith, Rep., N.J., chairman of the committee, ruled out of order consideration of any proposal not submitted to the Congress by President Eisenhower on Jan. 11.

The amendments approved by the committee and reported to the Senate are substantially along the lines indicated by Mr. Eisenhower. During the January - February hearings, Senator Smith limited most of the testimony to the issues raised by the President's recommendations.

The major changes which the bill reported by the committee would make in the Taft-Hartley Act are:

1. Relieve the parties to a collective bargaining agreement of the duty to bargain about any changes in the terms and conditions of employment if such changes are to become effective during the life of the existing contract. 5-1-54

2. Permit employers and unions in the construction, entertainment, and other industries in which the NLRB finds employment to be intermittent, temporary or casual to enter into pre-hire agreements requiring membership in the union within seven instead of 30 days after employment begins or the contract becomes effective, whichever is late.

This provision is regarded as dangerous to colored construction workers and musicians. It would permit a white local to make a pre - hire agreement and then recruit for the contractor workmen who are members of the lily-white union only.

Kill T-H Anti-Bias Amendment

Defeated

p. 4

Chicago Def

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Efforts to write into the Taft-Hartley labor law an anti-discrimination provision were scuttled Friday when the Senate voted, 50 to 42, to kill the bill to amend that law. 5/22-54

The Senate's 48 Democrats lined up solidly for the motion of Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, to recommit the bill to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Two of them announced that they had pairs with absent Republicans. The other 46 voted for the motion.

Republican ranks were torn when three of them cast their votes for the recommital motion. They were Sen. William Langer, North Dakota; George W. Malone, Nevada, and Milton R. Young, North Dakota.

In the vote to recommit anti-labor Democrats from the South were joined by pro-labor Democrats from the North.

The vote turned not on the merits of the proposed amendments, but on the question of whether Sen. H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, had prevented Democrats from offering amendments in committee.

Senator Smith had ruled out of order any proposal that had not been recommended by President Eisenhower.

Weigh Travel Bias Bill

WASHINGTON — The hearings on bills to ban segregation in interstate travel got under way last week before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign travel with a battery of star witnesses to bolster support for the legislation.

Testimony was heard from Reps. William L. Dawson, III, and Adam Clayton Powell, N. Y. Speaking for the NAACP were Clarence Mitchell of the Washington Bureau and Robert L. Carter, New York of the Legal Defense Fund.

Dr. Herman L. Long of the department of sociology of Fisk university presented scientific data in support of the bills.

The chief witness was Lt. Thomas Williams of the Air Force who became a cause celebre last year when he was arrested and jailed when he refused to obey a Jim Crow order while travelling on an interstate bus between Florida and Alabama.

The handsome young officer who was given disciplinary action by his commanding officer for his refusal is now a medical student at Rutgers university and joined the national guard last week. Williams came from Philadelphia to testify in the hearings.

DAWSON MAKES PLEA

Congressman Dawson made an impassioned plea for passage of one of the six bills before the House, but he rejected a proposed amendment by Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas to give the states the right first to prosecute violations of the law.

Representative Powell told the committee that while the executive and the judicial branches had issued rulings on segregation in interstate travel, the Congress was lagging behind in the 19th Century and that the time had come for a uniform Federal law.

He said it was high time that the legislative arm of government got on board and passed some legislation.

Lt. Williams gave a review of the incident leading up to his arrest. He told the committee that the charge of reckless driving which was made a permanent part of his service record in connection with the case is now up before the Supreme Court of Florida.

The hearings were thrown into an uproar on the first day when Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi who admitted that 60 per cent of the people of his district were Negro, accused the committee of playing football with professional agitators by holding the hearings.

The next day, however, a somewhat abject Williams told the crowded hearing room that he wanted it to be known that he was not one who agreed that second class citizenship could continue in this country and that back in Mississippi race relations were improving.

He said to Congressman Dawson. "You are welcome in Mississippi anytime!"

AT HEARINGS on Interstate travel were left to right, Lt. Thomas A. Williams, Clarence Mitchell, director of Washington Bureau, NAACP: Robert L. Carter, legal defense fund of the NAACP, and Dr. Herman Long, race relations department, Fisk university.

RARE PHOTO catches Congressmen William L. Dawson of Illinois and A. Clayton Powell of New York together just before testifying at hearings on Interstate Travel.

In Travel Now In Hands of House Rules Committee

Washington—"The fate of the anti-Jim Crow travel bill is in the hands of Congressman Leo E. Allen, chairman of the House Rules Committee," Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared here this week.

The NAACP sponsored bill to ban racial segregation in interstate travel has been favorably acted upon by the House Commerce Committee, Mr. Mitchell pointed out. The Republican-controlled 83rd Congress will not have another opportunity to pass any civil rights legislation, he stated.

"Even though the 83rd Congress is nearing its end, the anti-Jim Crow travel bill can be passed by the House provided the Rules Committee reports it out," the NAACP spokesman asserted. "Success in the House would enhance the bill's chance in the Senate where it has strong support. Southern opposition to the bill is expected to be less adamant than in the past."

Representative Allen, Illinois Republican, is reported to be considering calling a meeting of the Rules Committee to pass upon the measure. However, there has been no indication as to when such a meeting would be called.

34c(1) 1954

ALASKA

Alaska Governor Appoints Negro Delegate To Labor Conference

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 11 —George C. Anderson, publisher of The Alaska Spotlight, the territory's only Negro newspaper has been appointed a delegate to represent the Territory of Alaska at the 20th Annual Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington, D. C., next month.

The appointment was made by B. Frank Heintzleman, Governor of Alaska.

Mr. Anderson has noted that so far as he knows, he is the first Negro to receive "an appointment of this kind in the history of the Territory." He is a member of the executive committee of the NAACP's Anchorage Branch.

The labor conference will be held by the U. S. Secretary of Labor, February 24 to 26.

34c(1) 1954

ARKANSAS

Negro Named To Commission In Arkansas

Courier 34c (1)

CAMDEN, ARK. — (ANP) — A funeral director last week was appointed to the Camden City Planning Commission.

He is Ben F. Williams, appointed by the city council from a list of seven persons nominated by the commission to fill a vacancy. Williams reportedly is the first Negro to hold a position on the commission.

34c(1) 1954

AFGHANISTAN

Dr. Howard Gregg To Head U.S. Educational Mission

Wed. 2-17-54

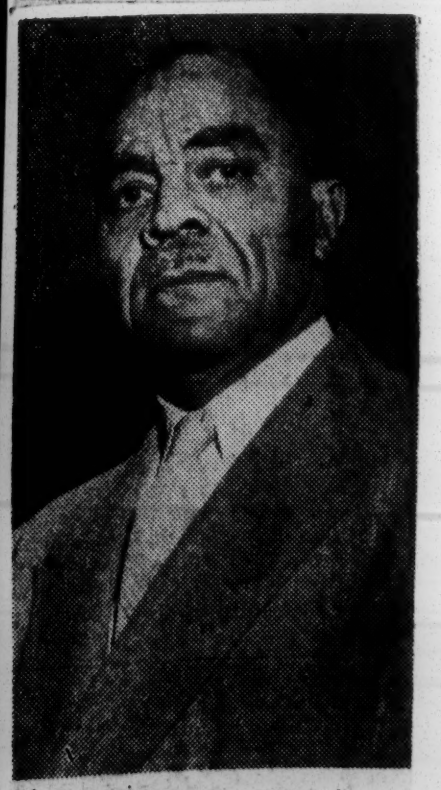
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Howard D. Gregg, former president of Delaware State College and present Dean of Arts and Sciences, Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina, has been accepted by the Government of Afghanistan to head the United States Educational Mission, it was learned in a cablegram to Washington from that country last week.

This designation of Dr. Gregg to this position is singular in that it carries the present Administration's program of complete integration of all races to international proportions. More than ninety per cent of the members in Dr. Gregg's Mission are of other races. He is expected also to correlate the efforts of French, German, Turkish, English and all other nations who have representatives in this country.

AME REVIEW

Dr. Gregg has had wide experience as an educator, having served as Professor of Education at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dean, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; President of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida; and Editor of the AME Review. He also was president of Delaware State College.

At Delaware State, Dr. Gregg reorganized the entire college curricula and received accreditation for the college in 1945, from the Middle States Association of College and Secondary Schools. The Department of Agriculture was also accredited by the Federal Government and permission to establish an ROTC unit from the Federal Government was also received. Funds for the construction of several buildings were secured from both the State and Federal Government.



DR. HOWARD GREGG

FARMING, OTHER PROGRAMS

The student body was more than doubled and all appropriations were greatly increased. The institution also was amitted into the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association. There were no doctors on the faculty when Dr. Gregg became president of the college, and only a few masters. During his term the numer of Ph. D.'s rose to eight and practically all teachers in the Liberal Arts College Department had the A. M.degree. Not only was the faculty strengthened, by the influence of the college was extended through a Community College program on health, home improvement, farming and other programs which were composed of institutes carried on through the entire state.

Dr. Gregg was appointed a member of the State Board of Education in Delaware, being the first Negro to serve as a member of a state board of education. He was a member of the Governor's postwar planning committee and chairman of the state's colored planning board. He is a contributing editor to the Journal of Negro Education as well as a charter member in its organization.

HIGH AVERAGE

Dr. Gregg is a graduate of Allen, Lincoln, Yale and Columbia Universities (Teachers College) and the University of Pennsylvania. In the last named institution, he received the Ph. D. degree with a very high average and passed a brilliant Oral Doctor's examination.

One of the Duponts of the well-known Dupont family commended Dr. Gregg to the State Department as well as the Dean of the University of Pennsylivania.

Dr. E. D. Grizzell, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania, in communicating with the State Department, referred to Dr. Gregg as a very superior graduate student while at Pennsylvania and as a successful college administrator.

Dr. Gregg is married to the former Mable Hart of Atlanta, who is expected to accompany him to his foreign post of duty.

Dr. Howard Gregg Heads Mission To Afghanistan

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The Republican National Committee said more than 90 per cent of the members in Dr. Gregg's mission are of other races. He is expected also to correlate the efforts of French, German, Turkish, English and all other nations who have representatives in this country.

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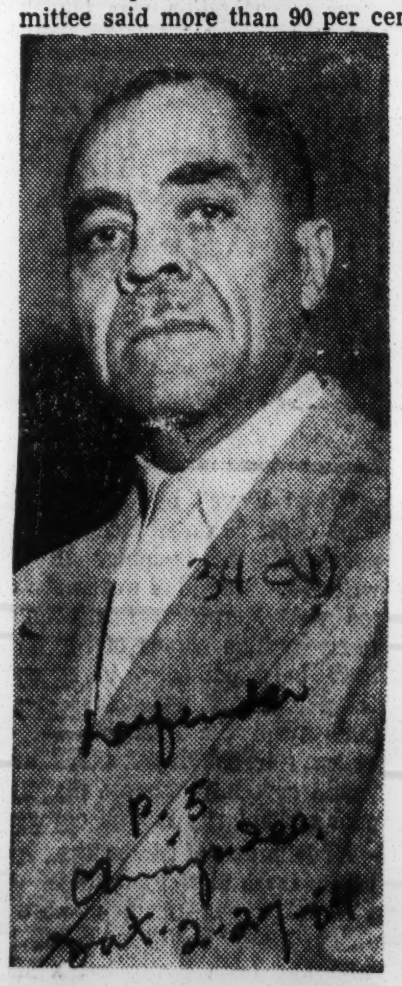


DR. HOWARD GREGG

34c(1) 1954

BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

FIRST PREMIER—Grantley, H. Adams, a West Indian of African descent, last week, became the first Prime Minister of Barbados, British West Indies. Mr. Adams is leader of the local labor party.

34c(1) 1954

BRITISH GUIANA

Howard H. Mackey To British Guiana As Housing Specialist

WASHINGTON — Howard H. Mackey Sr., Head of the Department of Architecture, at Howard University has been assigned to British Guiana and Dutch Guiana as a Housing Specialist under the auspices of the University of Maryland.

Mr. Mackey received his degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1924 from the University of Pennsylvania and his Masters degree from that same University in 1937. He has been a member of the faculty and Head of the Department of Architecture at Howard University since 1924. Mr. Mackey was recommended to the University of Maryland by the Foreign Operations Administration.

Dean S. S. Steinberg of the College of Engineering at the University of Maryland announced Mr. Mackey's appointment as a part of the contract that the University has with the Foreign Operations Administration program.

MAP SERVICE

Mr. Mackey is married, has a son Howard H. Mackey, Jr., who is a graduate in Architecture and employed by the Army Map Service.

Mr. Mackey is a member of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the District of Columbia Commissioner's Advisory Zoning Committee. He is licensed in the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

DESEGREGATION

This appointment is in line with the new policy of Governor McKeldin and the University of Maryland to carry out desegregation as advocated by the Eisenhower Administration.

Discussing the housing program in British Guiana, Dean Steinberg said that housing is the colony's most urgent social problem and that home construction, especially for the lower income groups, is to be accelerated to the maximum. The local government has appropriated $5,000,000 in British West Indies currency (equivalent to about $3,000,000 in U. S. currency) for public housing, self-help housing projects, and government loans to builders and home buyers. Houses will also be built as a part of a land settlement program.

34c(1) 1954

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs Named to U. S Post But He Will Stay at Lincoln U.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university at Jefferson City, Mo., has been appointed a member of the Board of Foreign scholarships.

The board administers the Fulbright scholarships. The federal position will not take Dr. Scruggs

DR. SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS

away from his post at Lincoln university for more than a few days at a time.

Dr. Scruggs, a native of Nashville, Tenn., received his A.B. degree from Washburn college in Topeka, Kas., and his M.A. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Kansas

He was an instructor at Tougaloo college in Mississippi and later served as a public school teacher and principal in the Kansas public schools. From 1924 to 1938, he served as superintendent of instruction of the Kansas City, Kansas public schools. He was named president of Lincoln U. in 1938.

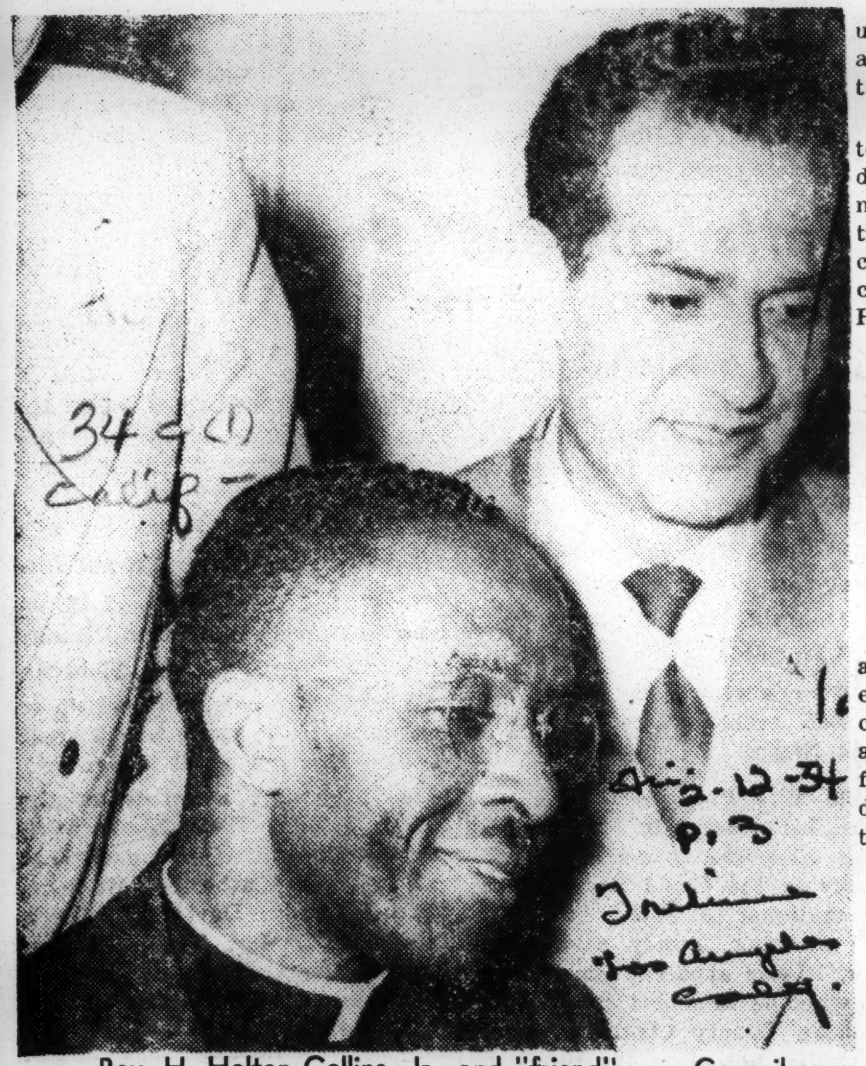
Dr. Scruggs is a consultant on the American Council of Education, a member of the board of directors of the Missouri League for Reduction of Delinquency and Crime, the Sentinel Loan and Investment company of Kansas City and of the board of directors of the Douglass State Bank.

He has served as vice president of the Missouri Council for U.N.E.S.C.O. and the Missouri Association for Adult Education.

He has been a member of the Missouri State Advisory committee of the NYA and the Committee on Institutions of Higher Education.

P. 24

The college president also is a member of the North Central Association for Universities and Colleges; the executive committee of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges; the Missouri State Advisory committee on Family Life Education; the Missouri State Teachers association; the American Association of School Administrators and the American Teachers association.



Rev. H. Holton Collins, Jr., and "friend" . . . Councilman, lieutenant-governor candidate Ed Roybal.

Negro councilman tells how Bakersfield jim crow beaten

The Rev. H. Holton Collins, Jr., of Bakersfield, first Negro councilman in California history, listed five major goals in the fight aganist Negro discrimination during his lecture on that subject before Women For Legislative Action meeting Wednesday afternoon in Westwood.

Point 1 of the militant minister was: An all out struggle to rid the country of bigotry;

(2) A push for Fair Employment legislation;

(3) Constant remembrance that man is a social being;

(4) The abolishment of nasty cracks and racial jokes about all races;

(5) The practice of democracy, which means, the minister boldly told his all-white audience, social equality.

Councilman Collins opened his talk with personal reminiscences and accounts of Negro discrimination which he experienced directly and indirectly as a youth living in the South. Out of these unhappy experiences came a burning desire, he said, to fight the evil of bigotry.

Locating in Bakersfield some five years ago, he found a rare opportunity to carry on the fight since the city was known as "Mississippi moved to the North." Bakersfield's Board of Education was without a single Negro employee, and city school busses carried white students and forced Negro kids to walk to school.

The bus situation is now cleared up, reported the speaker; and, in addition, the city has 7 Negro teachers as well as Negro janitors.

Bakersfield restaurants and hotels now serve Negroes. Failure to do so carries a $50 fine. The climax of the struggle came when the Rev. Collins was elected councilman from the First Ward of the city, which is predominantly white. He ran on a non-partisan ticket.

The Rev. Collins spoke with definite hope and modest certainty. He reiterated over and over again that the struggle must be carried on without hatred towards whites, who have erred in the past. He added that the Negro people must also guard against discrimination towards other minority groups.

Women For Legislative Action is a non-partisan organiation, interested in effecting legislation for civil liberties; better education; the aid of labor, small business, the farmer and consumer; and for understanding in international relations.

SAN FRANCISCO DEPUTY ATTORNEY—For the first time in the history of San Francisco, a Negro is appointed Deputy City Attorney. He is R. J. Reynolds, (right) whose appointment was based on his outstanding record and ability. Atty Reynolds is being sworn in by City Attorney Dion R. Holm.

Coast Commissioner Makes 2 Appointm...

Los Angeles (ANP).—Grasping the opportunity to place two members of the race in positions where they could be of aid to minority groups, Herbert A. Greenwood, only Negro member of the Los Angeles Police Commission, last week appointed George Bryant, insurance broker, and Erskine England, able young attorney, as housing examiners. They will serve to December 1955, after which they may be reappointed.

p Los Angeles

Top Recreation Post To Whitfield

LOS ANGELES—Mal Whitfield last week was appointed by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn as a member of the Los Angeles County parks and recreation commission, becoming the first Negro in America to hold such a post.

"I believe that we are extremely fortunate to obtain the services of Mal Whitfield—one of the world's greatest athletes—on this commission," Supervisor Hahn, chairman of the board of supervisors committee on parks and recreation, declared.

"Although Mal Whitfield has received world-wide recognition as a greaat athlete, I have admired him for many years because of his fine character and good sportsmanship," Supervisor Hahn said.

Whitfield has won three Olympic gold medals—twice in the 800 meters, in 1948 and in 1952, and as a member of the 1600-meter relay team in 1948.

Whitfield saw active military service in Korea during World War II. And successfully completed twenty-seven bombing missions.

Last December he was presented the Paul H. Helms Award as one of America's greatest athletes.

Mal Whitfield Appointed To Recreation Commission

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 31—Malvin G. Whitfield this week was appointed by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn as a member of the Los Angeles County parks and recreation commission, becoming the first Negro in America to hold such a post.

"I believe that we are extremely fortunate to obtain the services of Mal Whitfield—one of the world's greatest athletes—on this commission." Supervisor Hahn, chairman of the board of supervisors committee on parks and recreation, declared.

"Although Mal Whitfield has received world-wide recognition as a great athlete, I have admired him for many years because of his fine character and good sportsmanship," Supervisor Hahn said.

Whitfield has won three Olympic gold medals—twice in the 800 meters, in 1948 and 1952, and as a member of the 1600 meter relay team in 1948.

A native of Los Angeles, Whitfield resides at 2205 S. Hobart boulevard.

He say active military service in Korea during Forld Far II, and successfully completed 27 bombing misions.

Last December he was presented the Paul H. Helms award as one of America's greatest atheletes.

Appointment Seen in Calif.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Atty. Everett Porter will soon be appointed by Governor Knight to one of the important California State Commissions, the Courier learned from an unofficial "inside source" Saturday.

Attorney Porter served as a member of the Legal Redress Committee of the Los Angeles NAACP and has been active in civic and religious circles for many years.

He is a board member of the Mount Sinai Baptist Church.

* * *

THE APPOINTMENT by Governor Knight will be in keeping with his promise months ago that he would integrate capable Negroes into important state commissions.

It will be the Governor's second appointment in this category. His first move was to name Lamar Hill as a member of the California State Mortuary Commission.

COMMISSIONER MAL—County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn (right) is shown congratulating Malvin G. (Mal) Whitfield on his appointment to the Los Angeles County Parks and recreation Commission. With his appointment by Supervisor Hahn, Whitfield became the first Negro parks and recreation commissioner in America.

34c(1) 1954

Committee for the White House Conference

Talmadge slapped in Milton appointment

34c(1)

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—President Eisenhower Thursday slapped directly at Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia by appointing Lorimer D. Milton of Atlanta to the Committee for the White House Conference on Education.

Mr. Milton is president of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta and a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

The question of the participation of colored persons in the White House Conference on Education was raised when Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed the Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents in October.

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, president of Atlanta University, and other college presidents reminded Mr. Brownell that Talmadge in 1951 had refused to name any colored persons as delegates from Georgia to a White House conference on youth and President Truman had to intervene to have colored persons from Georgia attend the conference.

Dr. Brownell assured the land-grant college presidents that colored educators and laymen would participate in the White House Conference on Education, to be held in 1955.

Apparently the first move toward that end was made with the appointment of Mr. Milton as one of the thirty-three persons who comprise the full committee.

The conference will "consider and report to the President on significant and pressing problems in the field of education."

SEEK AIR HOSTESSES

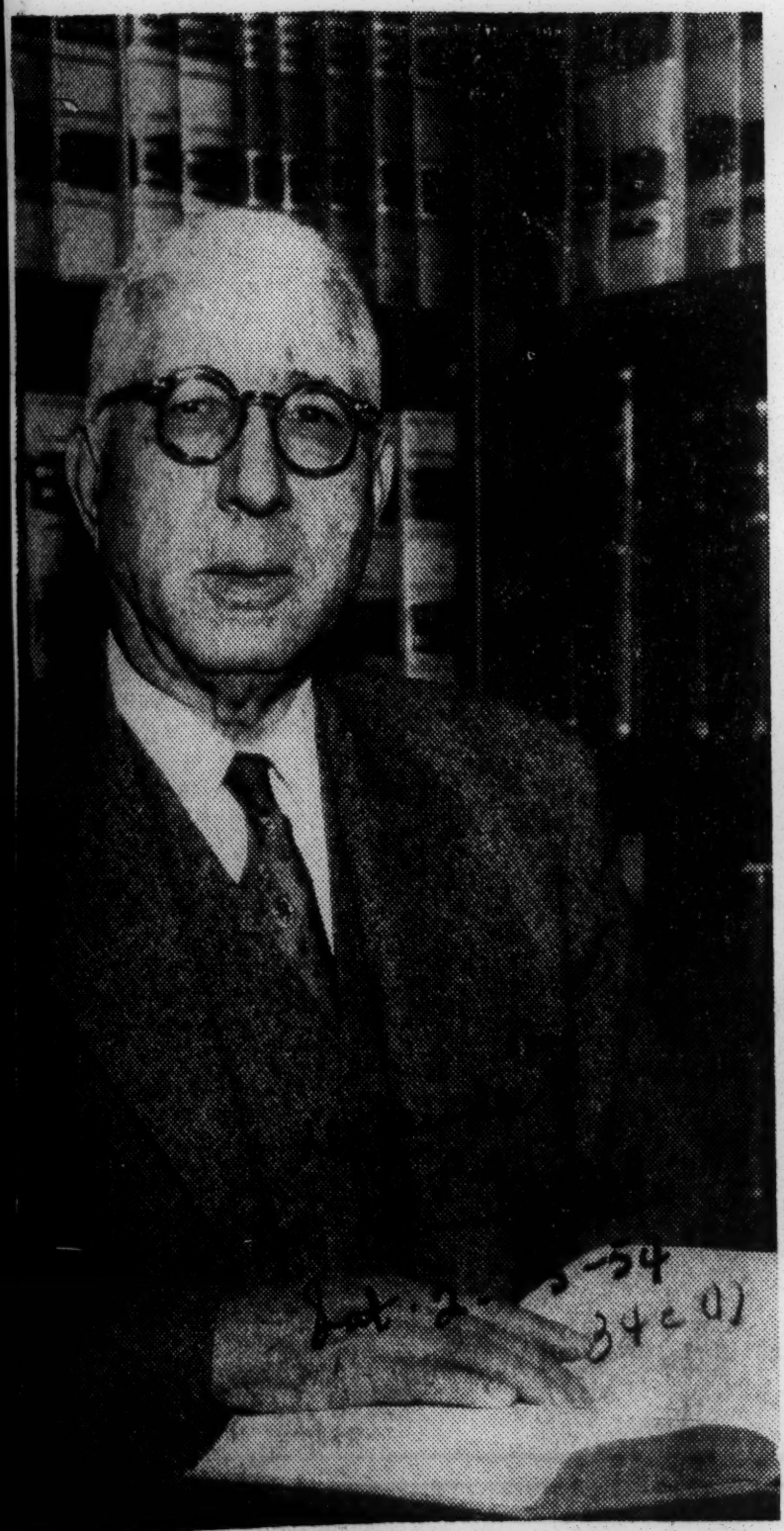
NEW YORK—Two of the nation's top airlines, Eastern and Capital, began quietly interviewing colored girls for jobs as airline hostesses last week.

34c(1) 1954

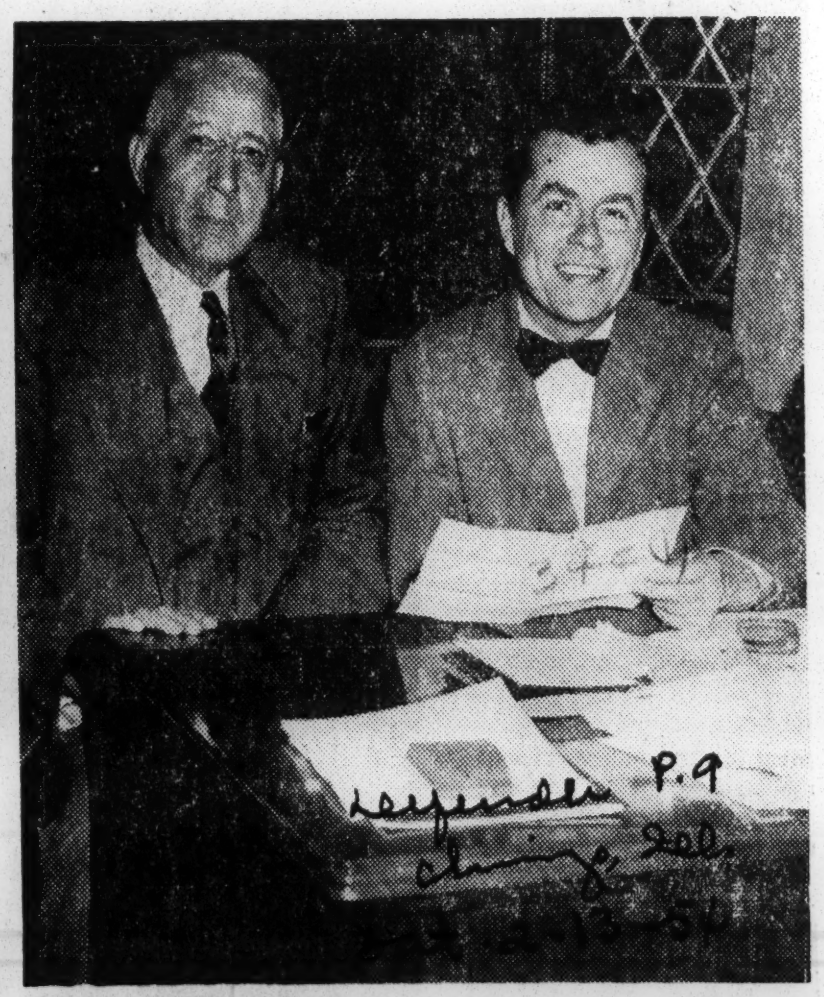
CONNECTICUT

Lawyer For A City

George Crawford Has Formula For Success



ATTY. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD in his study.



ATTY. CRAWFORD confers with Mayor Richard C. Lee.

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — "No amount of brilliance can take the place of hard work."

That is the advice to young men and women who might be giving some thought to law as a profession by George W. Crawford, the man, on Feb. 1, became corporation counsel for New Haven, state capitol of Connecticut.

Crawford was appointed to the office of corporation counsel of New Haven, by the newly elected Democratic mayor, Richard C. Lee, who took office Jan. 1.

"No one should choose law as a career unless he thinks he has more than ordinary talent," Crawford emphasized in his advice to young people who might be taking law for a livelihood. "You have got to match the talent against the difficulties you must encounter. Law is the hardest profession in the world in which to succeed."

LAWYER 51 YEARS

Taking over the office of the Corporation is new to Crawford, but looking into the city's business is by no means anything new. For he has been practicing in New Haven longer than most men care to remember, since he graduated from Yale Law School 51 years ago and has worked closely with the city and state administrations for a good many of those years in courts and on committees. The city has called him in on a number of important cases involving it.

Crawford's reputation as a corporation attorney is national. He has participated in several now famous cases involving corporation and trust laws.

The most famous was the Waterbury conspiracy case in 1938 which took several months to try and involved the lieutenant governor of Connecticut, the mayor and comptroller of Waterbury many others high in the Democratic and Republican parties who were indicated. Crawford was one of 19 lawyers participating and his clients were of the few exonerated.

FEW COMPETITORS

Another important case in which he was involved was one in which there was a determined effort to prevent the erection of a junior high school in New Haven.

Also, he led the big legal fight in New Haven and other Connecticut cities to prevent the introduction of the one-man trolley cars. He was counsel for the commission which investigated and broke up an ice trust in Southern New England when the ice business was flourishing in large municipalities.

The law firm of George W. Crawford is well-known through New England and has few if any competitors. A list of its clients looks like a page torn out of a Wall Street directory.

When he accepted the post as New Haven's Corporation Counsel, Mayor Lee said, "In Mr. Crawford the city will have a man whose background in the law of municipal corporation is the best anywhere in the State of Connecticut."

He pointed out that Crawford despite Crawford's tight schedule and many special assignments and committments, he finds time for active participation in many organizations devoted to the welfare of the race.

PRAISED BY PRESS

The New York Times, in a recent article on New Haven's new administration, reported that the Mayor had named for Corporation Counsel a man "who is considered a national authority on municipal corporation law."

Early in the century he was chairman of the Civil Rights Division of the Niagria Movement which was the militant organization that preceded the present National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But as a member of a particular race, but as a man of outstanding ability and character."

him not politically has always been an independent.

"The appointment was made on merit an integrity and not politics," the Mayor added.

In announcing the appointment to the office, radio station WAVZ reported:

"George Crawford is a distinguished citizen of New Haven. The many fellow citizens who have worked with him think of

vancement of Colored People. He is a charter member of the first Board of Directors of the NAACP and served on the board for nearly 20 years.

Crawford is also a graduate of Tuskegee and Talladega, and for 25 years was a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard university. He is now an honorary member of the board.

LEGAL EDUCATOR

Early in the administration of President Johnson at Howard, Crawford was chairman of the trustee committee on law school at the time when the school was being reorganized. As a result of the reorganization, Howard became the first and only Negro institution to be admitted to the American Association of Law Schools.

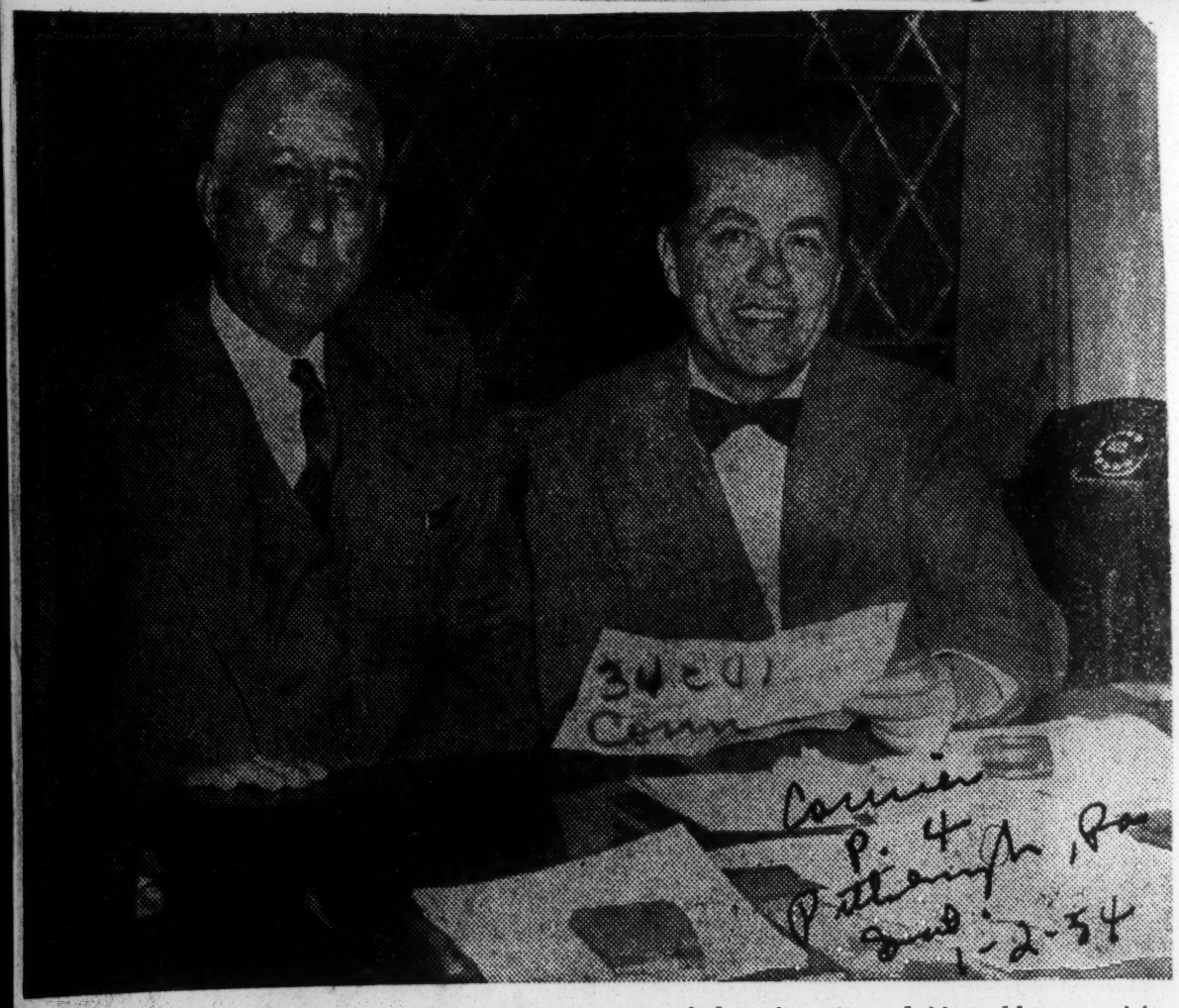
Throughout the years, the new corporation counsel of New Haven has continued his interest in legal education. He is invited frequently to Yale university.

For the past 16 years Crawford has been vice chairman of the New Haven Housing Authority, which gave him a testimonial banquet last Friday night at the Faculty Club of Yale upon his resignation from the group. He had to resign from the post to accept the new assignment.

In all of the national publicity given him and his new post, little was given of his affiliation with the Masons. He is chief officer of the 33rd Degree Masons. In other words, he is the Honorable George W. Crawford, Sovereign Grand Consellor, the United Supreme Court, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Prince Hall Affiliation.

Under his leadership the organization built its $400,000 Jurisdiction Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa

Name Atty. Crawford New Haven Corp. Counsel



Named to Office—Mayor-elect Richard C. Lee (right) is shown as he confers in his office with Atty. George W. Crawford, newly appointed corporation counsel for the city of New Haven. Mr. Crawford, who will take office next Feb. 1, was described by Mr. Lee as "a man whose background in municipal corporation law is unparalleled anywhere in this state."

Mayor Calls Him One of Top Men In Law in State

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Atty. George W. Crawford, nationally recognized authority on municipal law, will be Corporation Counsel for the city of New Haven for the two-year term beginning next Feb. 1.

Appointment of Mr. Crawford, a Negro and for fifty-two years an independent voter of New Haven, was announced last week by Mayor-Elect Richard C. Lee.

MR. LEE, IN the announcement, stated that the Crawford appointment was based on "merit and integrity and not politics."

"In George Crawford, the city will have as its chief legal adviser a man whose background in municipal corporation law is unparalled anywhere in the state.

"He has had a tremendous personal interest for many years in better government and has served on each of the three Charter Study Commissions which have studied the whole question of New Haven municipal law in the last quarter of a century."

* * *

MR. CRAWFORD is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College, both in Alabama, where he was born, and of the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar, Jan. 26, 1904, and has since engaged in the general practice of law in New Haven.

He served, for example, on the building Lines Commission which, in the period between 1910 and 1920, laid down the first comprehensive system of building lines in the city.

He also was a member of Mayor David E. Fitzgerald's 1920 Zoning Commission which did the spadework for the New Haven zoning ordinance, the first to be adopted in Connecticut.

* * *

HE HAS BEEN a member of the New Haven Housing Authority from its inception in 1938 and for some years has been vice chairman.

He condemned for the city the ill parcels of land which now constitute the West River Memorial Park, and he also condemned the parcels of land which are now Lighthouse Park, the city's largest beach facility.

He began his career in law as clerk of the Probate Court for the District of New Haven under the late Judge Livingston W. Cleaveland and has held many public offices.

* * *

HE HAS GIVEN many years of service to the cause of Negro education. He was for twenty-five years a member of the board of trustees of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and is now an honorary trustee of the university.

He also has been a member of the board of trustees of Talladega College for more than forty years and is now chairman of the board, having succeeded the late Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven in the office.

Mr. Crawford is married and has one daughter. Mrs. Crawford also is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and also holds a defree from Teachers College at Columbia University.

* * *

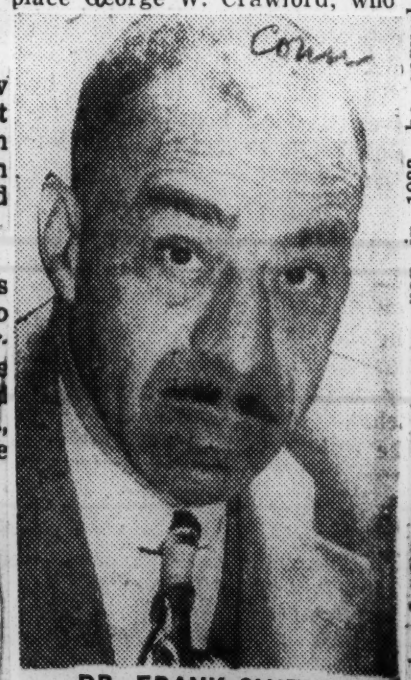
HIS DAUGHTER, Mrs. Charlotte Crawford Watkins, is a graduate of Wellesley College and holds a Ph. D. degree from Yale.

Smith given housing post

New Haven mayor makes appointment

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Dr. Frederick F. Smith, assistant clinical professor of the Yale School of Medicine, last week was appointed to the New Haven Housing authority by Mayor Richard C. Lee.

Dr. Smith was named to replace George W. Crawford, who resigned after 16 years of service to become corporation counsel for the city. The terms of the members of the NHHA board end on Aug. 1, 1956.



DR. FRANK SMITH

Dr. Smith, a native of Jersey City, N.J., received his bachelor of arts degree from Columbia University, and his medical degree from Howard University. He served an internship in the Harlem Hospital of New York.

Captain in World War II

Soon after coming to New Haven in 1933, he served in the medical clinic of New Haven hospital. He continued in this capacity until 1942 when he became clinical instructor in the Yale School of Medicine.

In 1943 he entered the U.S. Army and served as a captain in the European and North African theaters of operations. In 1947 he attended the Cornell Medical School for graduate study and then resumed his practice here.

He is a director of the Community House and is a member of the Elks and Masons. He is married to the former Miss Minnie Webber. They have two children, Linda and Fred.

He also was chairman of the Health Council of the Dixwell Community Council and of the Health Committee of the New Haven branch of the NAACP.

Appoint Atty. George Crawford New Haven Corporation Counsel

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Atty. George W. Crawford, nationally recognized authority on municipal law, will be corporation counsel for the City of New Haven for the two year term beginning Feb. 1.

Appointment of Crawford was announced this week by Mayor-elect Richard C. Lee.

Lee, in the announcement, stated that the Crawford appointment was one based on "merit and integrity, and not politics. "The Corporation Counsel for New Haven is, in effect, the Director of Law for New Haven, and chief legal adviser to a $17,000,000 corporation," Lee stated.

"In George Crawford the city will have as its chief legal adviser a man whose background in municipal corporation law is unparalled anywhere in this state," Lee continued.

PASSES BAR IN 1904

Crawford is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Talladega college, both in Alabama, where he was born, and of the Yale Law school. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1904, and has since engaged in the general practice of law in New Haven.

His influence on the progress of New Haven and on its physical looks probably is as great as any man's in the last half-century.

He served, for example, on the Building Lines Commission which, in the period between 1910 and 1920, laid down the first comprehensive system of building lines in the city.

He was also a member of Mayor David E. Fitzgerald's 1920's Zoning Commission which did the

ATTY. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD (left) newly-appointed corporation counsel for the City of New Haven, Conn., confers with Mayor-elect Richard C. Lee. Crawford, who will take office Feb. 1, was described by Lee as "a man whose background in municipal corporation law is unparalled anywhere in the state."

versity; Ph.D., Iowa State college Dr. Cason is an organic chemist whose training and experience have included emphasis in the area of medicinal chemistry. His present research is concerned chiefly with organosilicon compounds and with the synthesis of compounds of pharmacological interest.

GERALD A. EDWARDS, research associate, assistant professor of chemistry; B. S. North Carolina college at Durham; Ph.D., University of Buffalo.

His major field is physical chemistry and he has had experience as an industrial chemist. Dr. Edwards special interest is the physical chemistry of polymeric substances and his current research projects include the study of compounds of this type.

LEWIS A. GIST JR., research assistant; B. S., Virginia Union university; M. S., Howard university. During the past three years Mr. Gist has devoted full time to fundamental research dealing with the preparation and reactions of halogenated ethers, under the direction of Dr. Clarence T. Mason.

CLARENCE T. MASON director of research, professor of chemistry; B. S. Northwestern university; M. Sc., Ph.D., McGill university.

As director of research, Dr. Mason consults with all members of the research staff and consequently has developed a relatively wide range of research activity.

Although his primary interest is organic chemistry, he has directed research projects in sever-

Crawford named New Haven counsel

Appointment based on "merit and integrity"

(Other Story Page 5)

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — George W. Crawford, attorney and nationally recognized authority on municipal law, will be corporation counsel for the city of New Haven for two years beginning Feb. 1.

Appointment of Mr. Crawford, an independent voter of New Haven for 50 years, was announced this week by Mayor-elect Richard C. Lee.

Mr. Lee said that the Crawford appointment was one based on "merit and integrity, and not politics." He added, "I feel privileged that he will be a part of my administration after Feb. 1."

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
New Haven Counsel

Background Unequaled

"The corporation counsel for New Haven is, in effect, the director of law for New Haven, and as such is the chief legal advisor to a $17,000,000 corporation," Mr. Lee stated.

"In George Crawford the city will have as its chief legal adviser a man whose background in municipal corporation law is unparalleled anywhere in this state.

"He has had a tremendous personal interest for many years in better government" the announcement said, "and has served on each of the three charter study commissions which have studied the whole question of New Haven municipal law in the last quarter of a century."

Crawford has long record of service

NEW HAVEN, Conn. —The recent appointment of George W. Crawford as top legal adviser to the $17,000,000 corporate city of New Haven, is just one more highlight in the life of Mr. Crawford, who has steadily influenced progress in this area for the past 50 years.

Mr. Crawford is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Talladega college in his native Alabama, and of Yale law school. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar on January 26, 1904, and has since practiced law in New Haven.

One of his first local assignments was on the building Lines commission, which laid down the first comprehensive system of building lines in the city during 1910-1920.

Helped Zone City

He also was a member of Mayor David E. Fitzgerald's 1920's Zoning Commission which did the spadework for the New Haven zoning ordinance, the first to be adopted in Connecticut.

He has been a member of the New Haven housing authority since its inception n 1938 and for some years has been vice-chairman.

Mr. Crawford's special interest in city government has been expressed in many other ways, and he has been frequently consulted by successive city administrations to help solve troublesome problems.

Condemmed Land

He condemned for the city the ill parcels of land which constitute the West River memorial park, and he also condemned the parcels of land which are now Lighthouse Park, the city's largest beach facility.

In the field of charter study, Mr. Crawford was not only a member of three city charter commissions, but he also served as counsel for the commission headed by the late Harry C. Knight.

The commission drew up the charter draft which Mr. Knight's group submitted to the city in March, 1947. This was the same commission on which Mayor-elect Lee also served.

Fought For Education

New Haven's new legal adviser began his career in law as clerk of the probate court for the district of New Haven, under the late Judge Livingston W. Cleveland. He has held many other public offices.

Mr. Crawford has given many years of service to the cause of colored education. He was for 25 years a member of the board of trustees of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and is now an honorary trustee of the university.

He has been a member of the board of trustees of Talladega College for more than 40 years and is now chairman of the board, succeeding the late Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven in the office.

Wealth Of Human Details

Mr. Crawford is a member and holds office in numerous other philanthropic and civic organizations, and during his half century in New Haven has picked up a wealth of human details and anecdotes.

He recalls, for example, that the busiest intersection in New Haven back in the 1920's was not Church and Chapel streets but the intersection of State and George streets.

He speaks with the affectation of the man who takes a broad view of human affairs of his numerous court battles of the last four or five decades.

Law 'First Love'

One of his more outstanding fights was the one in which he led the civic forces against interests which attempted to stop construcition of what is now Wilbur Cross high school.

Of his career he says, "The practice of law has been and is my real love. I'll never retire from it."

Mr. Crawford is married and has one daugher, Mrs. Charlotte Crawford Watkins, who is a graduate of Wellesley College and holds a Ph. D. degree from Yale. His wife is also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and holds a degree from Teachers College at Columbia University.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

Succeeds Wilkins On Body

Kansas City, Mo.

Howard Professor, NAACP Lawyer Is Appointd By Ike

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The White House Tuesday announced the appointment of James M. Nabrit, Jr., to be a member of the Government Contracts committee. He succeeds J. Ernest Wilkins, who resigned upon being appointed an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told reporters that the reason Mr. Nabrit was appointed to succeed Mr. Wilkins is that the Labor Department is presently represented on the committee by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

When Mr. Wilkins was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor, he tendered his resignation as a member of the committee.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman of the committee. President Eisnhower Tuesday desiganated Secretary Mitchell as the committee vice chairman.

Mr. Nabrit was born in Atlanta, Ga., December 4, 1900. He has been secretary of Howard University since 1939. He has been a teacher in the Howard Law School since 1936. He is now a full professor of law and one of his subjects is civils rights law, a course which he initiated.

Mr. Nabrit also is a member of the legal staff of the NAACP. Along with George E. C. Hayes, a Washington lawyer, he participated in the argument of the District of Columbia school segregation case before the Supreme Court.

Before coming to Howard, Mr. Nabrit practiced law in Houston, Texas, and he maintains his legal residence there.

Mr. Nabrit is a graduate of Morehouse College where he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1923. He received the degree of doctor of jurisprudence from Northwestern University in 1927. At both Morehouse and Northwestern he was graduated with highest honors.

He was elected a member of the Order of the Coif and served as a member of the editorial board of the Illinois Law Review.

He taught two years at Leland College, Baker, Louisiana and for two years was dean of Arkansas State College.

Agricultural Economist Named To USDA Position

Daily World

34c(1) D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —The appointment of Leo R. Gray of the University of Massachusetts Extension Service as an agricultural economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture here was announced last week.

Atlanta, Ga.

The 30-year-old agricultural economist has been assigned to the poultry section of the Marketing Research Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Among other things, he will assist in a study being conducted by his section to determine the costs and efficiencies in the disposal of waste from poultry processing plants.

A native of Boston, Mr. Gray is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, and holds an M. A. degree from the University of Nebraska. At the latter institution, he earned membership in Gamma Sigma Delta, the national agricultural honor society.

Since shortly after graduation from Nebraska, Mr. Gray has served on the Extension Service staff of the University of Massachusetts as a technical assistant in agricultural economics.

Mr. Gray was a fighter pilot during World War II. He flew 15 missions over Europe and rose to the rank of captain. He is married and has three children.

Louis Paige appointed to Justice Dept. post

Afro-American

34c(1) D.C.

WASHINGTON

Louis Stanley Paige of 2229 First St., NW., has ben appointed to an attorney position with the civil division of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Paige, 26, a native of NYC, earned his AB degree at Howard University in 1950. He was graduated from the Howard law school, first in his class, in 1953.

Baltimore

Since then he has been studying for a master of laws degree at the Georgetown Law Center. Simultaneously for the past three years he worked as a statistical clerk for the Air Force at the Pentagon.

Star 12-18-54

WHILE AT Howard the young lawyer was active in drama with the Howard Players, and in debating with the Kappa Sigma Debating Society.

He was listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

He was on the law review staff and the National Meet court competition team.

Recently, Mr. Paige was an attorney in the legal battle waged before the Public Utilities Commission to demonstrate the unconstitutionality of Capital Transit's refusal to hire colored operators.

He also served as Dr. James Nabrit's research assistant in the D.C. school segregation case.

Mr. Paige was admitted to the District bar this fall. He is a member of the law firm of Cobb, Howard, and Hayes

Two GOP Women Lose High Ranking Posts

Informer P.1

Houston Tex.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Two high ranking government women were dismissed last week from their jobs here.

They are Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Charleston, W. Va., and Mrs. Ruth Mueller of New York. Mrs. Spaulding was fired from her $10,000 a year job with the War Claims commission and Mrs. Mueller was dismissed as assistant to Mrs. Bertha Adkins, head of the Republican National Committee Women's division.

Star 12-18-54

The dismissal of Mrs. Spaulding marks the second government job change she has experienced since the Eisenhower administration took over. She formerly was an assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She supposedly split with Mrs. Hobby over the latter's stand on the race issue.

Mrs. Mueller was not as well known as Mrs. Spaulding and her appointment to the GOP committee surprised some republican stalwarts. Although active in New York republican politics, she was a relative newcomer in national and party worker she soon proved politics. However, as a speaker her worth.

The Republican National committee has been inclined to use Negro club women as liaison officers between the party and Negroes. Another wel known woman whom it has used in this capacity include Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president, National Association of Colored Women, who was an important factor in the last campaign.

temporary and there have been many reduction in force notices given out, but I haven't received one yet," she said.

A report that Mrs. Ruth Mueller, assistant to Mrs. Bertha Adkins, head of the Republican National Committee's women's division, had been also fired, was termed inaccurate.

Val Washington, head of the minority division of the Republican National Committee, said that Mrs. Mueller "emphatically was not fired, she was dropped from the payroll in the usual post-election cutback."

"However, she is in line for a government job. To say that she was fired is not fair to her," Mr. Washington insisted.

Mrs. Spaulding still working

Afro-American P.1

Story of firing denied by GOP

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

Mrs Jane Morrow Spaulding, Thursday, denied a purportedly exclusive story published this week in a national weekly that she had been fired from her $10,000-a-year job as a consultant to the U.S. War Claims Commission.

Post 12-18-54

"That report is certainly not true," Mrs. Spaulding told the AFRO, "because I haven't received a dismissal notice.

"I know that this money is

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

JANE MORROW SPAULDING of West Virginia, has been dismissed from her $10,800 position with the War Claims Commission, marking her second government job change since the Eisenhower Administration took over. Mrs. Spaulding's differences with Oveta Culp Hobby resulted in her being shifted from her position as assistant to the Health, Education and Welfare secretary. Reportedly Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hobby disagreed on racial issues.

California doctor on health council

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. William McKinley Thomas, a physician - surgeon of San Francisco has been appointed to the National Advisory Mental Health Council in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and welfare.

Appointed to the council by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon - general, U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. Thomas, received his A.B. degree from Wiley College in 1926; his M.D. from Meharry Medical College, 1930; and took his internship at Kansas City General Hospital.

His post - graduate medical training was received at Harvard School of Public Health, Army Medical Field Service School and Stanford Medical School.

The new appointee is a member of the American Medical and National Medical Associations, as well as the California Medical Association and San Francisco Medical Society. Dr. Thomas is a 32nd Degree Mason

Hunter Graduate Gets Labor Post

WASHINGTON — Republican National headquarters last week announced the appointment of Miss Ruth Washington, 29-year-old New York probation officer, to the staff of Stuart Rothman, solicitor of the Labor department.

Miss Washington is a graduate of Hunter college and the New York university law school and has written articles for several law review publications. Her appointment is the second with Labor. The other was Atty. Donald Bocrgeois of Chicago.

NEGRO GROUP HEAD SCORES MRS. HOBBY

N.A.A.C.P. Director Charges Secretary Forced Her Aide Out Because of Racial Issues

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The Eisenhower Administration was accused today of having promoted a Negro woman leader last January with the idea of dropping her later.

The charge was made by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Mitchell said that the job of Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding as assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, had been abolished nearly a year ago in a departmental reorganization because of differences on racial matters between Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hobby.

On Jan. 22, the department issued a press release giving the text of Mrs. Spaulding's resignation in which she accepted a higher-paying job with the War Claims Commission; and the reply of Nelson A. Rockefeller, who was then Acting Secretary, accepting her resignation. Her salary was increased by this move from $9,600 a year to $10,800.

Backed Eisenhower Campaign

Mr. Mitchell said that Mrs. Spaulding had accepted the promotion under Administration urging. She recently has been notified that she is being dropped from this position, effective Dec. 31, because of a reduction in force.

Mrs. Hobby, Mr. Rockefeller and Mrs. Spaulding could not be reached for statements today. Mr. Mitchell made public his correspondence in the matter.

Mrs. Spaulding was appointed as Mrs. Hobby's assistant on April 14, 1953. One of the first women Negro leaders to declare for General Eisenhower, Mrs. Spaulding, a West Virginia welfare worker, had been a key member of the women's division in the national headquarters of Citizens for Eisenhower during the 1952 campaign.

The had charge of organizing Negro voters throughout the United States for the Eisenhower ticket and also was special assistant to Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, co-chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower.

Mr. Mitchell said it was his understanding that her appointment had been pressed by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. on recommendation of Mrs. Cheever Cowdin, New York Negro woman leader.

Mr. Mitchell asserted that in a memorandum to Negro leaders last Jan. 18 he had charged that Mrs. Spaulding's job had been reduced to "relatively simple matters" and "noncontroversial" speeches.

Charge Made Over Letter

The memorandum said the departmental reorganization had been designed to force Mrs. Spaulding's resignation for the following reasons:

"1. At the time when the N. A. A. C. P. and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York City, exposed Mrs. Hobby's effort to delay integration in schools on military posts, Mrs. Spaulding was asked to send out a letter which would have had the effect of repudiating the charges made by the association and Mr. Powell. Mrs. Spaulding declined to sign the letter.

"2. Mrs. Spaulding has made several forthright speeches attacking discrimination.

"3. Mrs. Spaulding supports the N. A. A. C. P.'s position that a grant of $1,500,000 should not be made to a municipal hospital in Houston, Tex., unless that hospital agrees to permit colored doctors to have full use of its facilities. Mrs. Hobby favors the hospital."

On the first point, Mr. Mitchell said that the schools on fifteen of twenty-one military posts still were not integrated, including that of Fort Hood in Mrs. Hobby's home state of Texas.

On the last point, he said it was his understanding that Mrs. Spaulding's remarks on the proposed hospital, which chanced to concern Mrs. Hobby's home city, were made within the department and not in public speeches.

The press release issued by the department at the time of Mrs. Spaulding's appointment listed many honors that she had received. Later in 1953 she received the Woman of the Year award of the Philadelphia branch of the National Council of Negro Women.

Associated Press

FACES LOSS OF JOB: Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, former aide to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Spaulding moved to a higher-salary job in another agency, from which she is to be dropped.

NAACP Hits Ouster Of Negro Woman as Aide to Mrs. Hobby

By the Associated Press

An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday the Eisenhower administration had shown "a complete lack of sincerity" in its treatment of Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Negro woman leader.

Clarence M. Mitchell, jr., director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, said there was no doubt Mrs. Spaulding was dropped as an assistant to Secretary Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Department because of differences on racial matters.

Named Aide in 1953.

Mrs. Spaulding, a resident of Charleston, W. Va., and an Eisenhower supporter and worker in 1952, was named an assistant to Mrs. Hobby, a Texan, in April, 1953. Last January 22 the department announced Mrs. Spaulding's resignation and her acceptance of a $10,800 job with the War Claims Commission. Recently Mrs. Spaulding was notified she is being dropped December 31 because of a reduction in force.

Mr. Mitchell told a reporter today that the administration appointed Mrs. Spaulding to the War Claims Commission last January with the idea of dropping her later. He said she was offered a 90-day contract, which she refused. Then, he said, she was given a position.

"The fact that she was offered this position on a 90-day contract is an indication of a complete lack of sincerity," Mr. Mitchell said.

Notes "Great Fanfare."

When Mrs. Spaulding first went to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Mitchell said, "there was a great fanfare which was to show that the administration had made a significant appointment to a Negro."

But, he said, within a short time Mrs. Spaulding opposed Mrs. Hobby's views on racial matters and "immediately the whole atmosphere changed."

Mrs. Spaulding in 1953 received the woman-of-the-year award of the Philadelphia branch of the National Council of Negro Women.

34c(1) 1954

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins Says:

Justice Not Integration Of Races Negro's Desire

ATLANTA, Ga. — "It has been the role of Negroes to keep the problem of obtaining a more perfect justice and a larger and larger measure of equality a live issue in American political life," Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins told an Atlanta University audience Sunday, Oct. 17. The assistant secretary of labor delivered the convocation address at the Eleventh Annual Charter Day celebration of the University. He was introduced by President Rufus E. Clement.

"It may not be a role that Negroes would have chosen had they been given a free range of choice, but the fact remains that because of the existence of a substantial number of Negroes in American society, America has never been able to sweep the problem of social justice under the rug," the speaker continued. "In the long look of history I suspect that this fact may emerge as one of the factors of greatest significance in shaping America's destiny in the world."

Wilkins cited the record of the Eisenhower administration in eliminating racial barriers in employment. He said that the position of the administration was that we should avoid becoming involved in endless debate over this or any other aspects of the race problem and should concentrate on the full utilization of the manpower of the nation because of the urgent necessity to build strength on which the freedom of the world depends.

The Supreme Court decision on school segregation, written by Chief Justice Warren and concurred in by all the other justices, wiped out a blemish which had crippled our country for nearly 60 years, the speaker said. "I could not have lived in Washington of five or three years ago, but the nation's capitol of 1954 is rapidly becoming a capitol of which we may all be proud.

Dr. Wilkins said that although the present age is an age of crisis, it was not a time for fear. He noted that the ancient Chinese Symbol for crisis was a combination of the characters for danger and opportunity, and said, "it is important to all of use that we not only be alert to danger, but that we be ready to seize upon the opportunity with which history presents us."

Negroes have a unique role to play in the struggle for justice, Wilkins concluded. "It is not the role of Negroes in America to achieve inter-racial justice, but to achieve justice. It is not the role of Negroes to achieve only racial integration, but to achieve the association of free men devoted to justice."

In introducing the speaker, President Clement spoke of the dreams and hopes of the small inter-racial group which obtained a charter for Atlanta University in 1867. He said that their dreams were beyond the mere reading of the Bible, extending to the enrichment of every aspect of life. Those who came after them had continued to nourish the dream and see it grow.

Dr. John L. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College, offered the prayer. Music was furnished by the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus under the direction of Kemper Harreld.

D.C.

Administration Mid-Term Report

Herald Tribune

Wilkins Hails Drive To End Race Barriers

New York City

Mon. 10-25-54

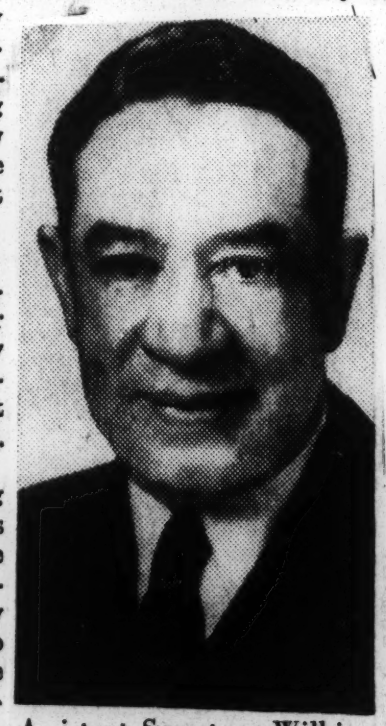
This is the twelfth in a series of fourteen mid-term reports prepared by members of the Administration at the request of the New York Herald Tribune.

By J. Ernest Wilkins

Assistant Secretary of Labor

The problems of race discrimination have been dealt with more effectively and sympathetically by the Eisenhower administration than any Administration since the time of Abraham Lincoln.

When I took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of Labor—the first member of my race to be appointed to a sub-Cabinet position in forty years—I was asked why I was willing to take such a post when a few years earlier Dr. Ralph Bunche had turned down appointment to a similar office.



Assistant Secretary Wilkins

Major Change in Washington

My answer was that Washington has undergone a major change in the last twenty months since President Eisenhower has been in office. It isn't the same place it was when Dr. Bunche refused to serve here.

The District of Columbia, long a stronghold of segregation, has felt the pressure of the White House. Theaters and restaurants, which up until a very short while ago were barred to Negroes, are now open to the public—and that means everybody. It was done peacefully and quietly and with dignity.

For the first-time every District contract contains a non-discrimination clause. And the day after the Supreme Court decision in the school case was handed down, President Eisenhower told the D. C. school system that he expected the ending of segregation in Washington schools to set a model for the nation, and it has. No city now says it can't be done, because Washington, D. C., whose school population is nearly half Negro, did it. And remember Washington is south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Principles of Eisenhower ..

Leadership

The principles of President Eisenhower's leadership are clear and simple:

1. Don't debate the race issue. The time for talk is long since past. Find out where we can do something to solve it and then do it.

2. Where there is Federal authority and responsibility there must be no discrimination. The government must be a model in fair, non-discriminatory policy and practice. Take it step by step, but take it.

3. Keep the issue out of narrow political controversy. Make gains steadily and quietly.

4. Appoint leaders to key posts who will give steady and intelligent leadership in this matter.

5. Be patient but persistent and vigilant in all steps to end discrimination.

Mon. 10-25-54

The ending of discrimination is not a special political sop to minorities. It is essential to our economy, to our unity as a nation and to our defense against tyranny in the world. We cannot afford the waste of man power which it involves.

Action Against Discrimination

A good example of the way President Eisenhower has gone into action against discrimination is the record of his Committee on Government Contracts, of which I am vice-chairman. When the President took office he was determined to make the government a shining example in the field of race relations. He felt that before the government could tell other people what they should do, the government itself should show what can be done by doing it.

This policy was in sharp contrast to earlier efforts which sought to clean up everybody else's back yard first. Ours is not the first President's Committee on Government Contracts, but it is the first one that has been effective. We have been successful because we have concentrated first on limiting discrimination in those areas where the Federal government has authority and responsibility. Instead of seeking more legislative authority now, we are using effectively the power we already have. With the best intentions, others have attempted to do the right thing the wrong way. We have demonstrated that it is not legislation, but determination that will end discrimination.

Some examples of the first, among many significant accomplishments of this committee are:

The President signed an order which requires a strict non-discrimination clause to be placed in every Federal contract. This came as a result of study by his committee.

Within a few weeks you will see thousands of posters with large lettering on it—"Equal Economic Opportunity"—which every business with a government contract will have to post.

Recently his committee distributed 500,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Equal Job Opportunity Is Good Business." This pamphlet describes the functions of the Government Contract Committee, explains the non-discrimination clause in government contracts, and points out what benefits non-discrimination brings to workers, to employers, and to our nation.

Gains Already Made

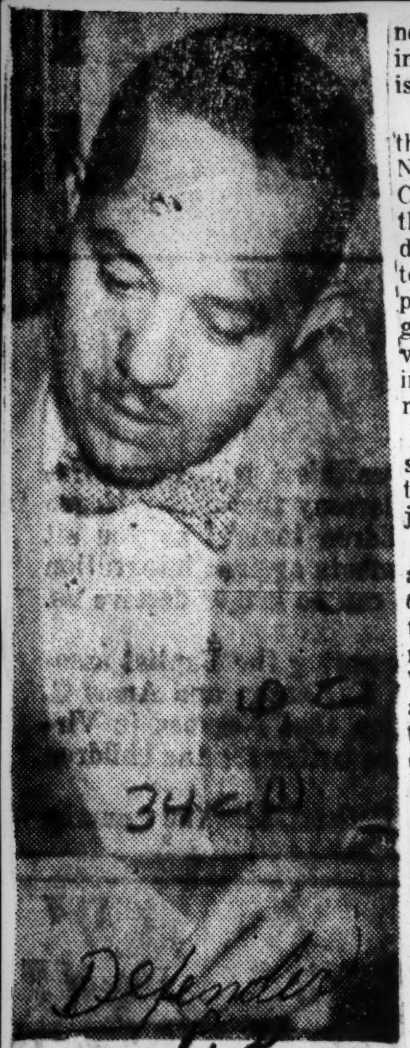
There have been significant gains made with respect to the integrating of employees in the offices of the telephone companies in the District, and the committee is presently working for the integration of workers in the transit company.

The committee has helped break down discrimination at atomic energy plants at Paducah, Ky., and the hydrogen plant at Savannah River, Ga., where for the first time Negroes are employed.

In Cleveland an aircraft supplier agreed to give Negro women production jobs as a result of the committee's work. In Chicago, in a dozen cases, discriminatory questions were taken out of job application forms.

The moves to end segregation in the armed forces and in all military establishments have been equally unequivocal and direct. It is nearly complete. There has been no backtracking, ducking or slowdown in this effort. The importance of this is enormous. The experience of millions of young men in the armed forces rubbing elbows, matching skills and working together without regard to race or religion is providing basic training in a new and more democratic kind of citizenship that will have a profound effect on the racial attitudes of the coming generations of our nation's leadership.

Although the President has a great and profound concern for the problems of Negroes and all other minorities in American life, he is fighting discrimination because he sees it as a threat to our freedom, our security and our national strength and unity. He is no special pleader. Minority groups do not want special pleading. They want only an equal chance. This he is determined to use every effort to assure. President Eisenhower believes that this country cannot take its place as the first nation of the world unless all of its citizens enjoy the same rights, privileges and opportunities.



LEO R. GRAY of the University of Massachusetts extension service has been appointed an agricultural economist with the United States Department of Agriculture. The 30-year-old Gray has been assigned to the poultry division of the Marketing Research division. He is a native of Boston.

'Spaulding, Mueller Not Fired'

Says One Still In; Other Was Only Temporary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Robert A. Kennedy, executive director of the War Claims Commission, Friday denied that Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, adviser and consultant to the commission, had been fired.

Speaking cautiously, Mr. Kennedy told the NNPA that the only information he had was that "she is still with us."

Val J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, said Mrs. R. C. Mueller, assistant to Miss Bertha Adkins, head of the women's division at Republican headquarters, had been employed on a temporary basis and was among a group of twenty-four employees whose services were being terminated in an after-the-campaign reduction in force.

The committee, Mr. Washington said, is seeking to place all of these employees in government jobs.

A newspaper last week carried a story that both women had been dismissed from their jobs, and that their dismissals had "stunned" a great many people in Washington since Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Mueller had played active parts in the 1952 Eisenhower campaign and their jobs had been considered secure.

The War Claims Commission is due to go out of existence next March 31. It already has begun a reduction of its personnel.

Denying that she had been fired, Mrs. Spaulding said she knew the agency is temporary and that many employees have received notices of separation, but that she has not.

Mrs. Spaulding came into Government in 1953 as an assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, succeeding Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgman, who served as an assistant to the Federal Security Administrator from 1949.

Friction arose within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and in a reorganization of the agency Mrs. Spaulding was slated to lose her job by abolition of the position. When this

Deny Ouster--

became known, a transfer to the War Claims Commission was arranged for her.

Mrs. Mueller was not available Friday for comment on the termination of her services.

The dismissal of Mrs. Spaulding marks the second government job change she has experienced since the Eisenhower administration took over. She formerly was an assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She supposedly split with Mrs. Hobby over the latter's stand on the race issue.

Mrs. Mueller was not as well-known as Mrs. Spaulding and her appointment to the GOP committee surprised some Republican stalwarts. Although active in New York Republican politics, she was a relative newcomer in national politics. However, as a speaker and party worker she soon proved her worth.

The Republican National committee has been inclined to use Negro club women as liaison officers between the party and Negroes. Another well-known woman whom it has used in this capacity include Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president, National Association of Colored Women, who was an important factor in the last campaign.

Mrs. Gaines' predecessor, Mrs. Ella Steward of Toledo was also a vigorous campaigner and currently is on an overseas tour under the auspices of the State department.

The dismissal of both Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Mueller has caused many Negroes to wonder if the Republican National committee is so dissatisfied with colored support during the last election that it intends to make changes in its Negro personnel.

GETS IMPORTANT USDA POST — Leo R. Gray, right, who was appointed recently as an agricultural economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is shown conferring with Dr. Norris T. Pritchard, head of the poultry section, in the Marketing Research Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, where he has been assigned. Mr. Gray is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts and holds an M. A. degree from the University of Nebraska. — (USDA Photo by Hunton)

Agricultural Economist Named To USDA Position

WASHINGTON, D. C. —The appointment of Leo R. Gray of the University of Massachusetts Extension Service as an agricultural economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture here was announced last week.

The 30-year-old agricultural economist has been assigned to the poultry section of the Marketing Research Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Among other things, he will assist in a study being conducted by his section to determine the costs and efficiencies in the disposal of waste from poultry processing plants.

A native of Boston, Mr. Gray is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, and holds an M. A. degree from the University of Nebraska. At the latter institution, he earned membership in Gamma Sigma Delta, the national agricultural honor society.

Since shortly after graduation from Nebraska, Mr. Gray has served on the Extension Service staff of the University of Massachusetts as a technical assistant in agricultural economics.

Mr. Gray was a fighter pilot during World War II. He flew 15 missions over Europe and rose to the rank of captain. He is married and has three children.

34c(1) 1954 D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

JAMES NABRIT NAMED TO GOV. CONTRACTS COMMITTEE JOB

World P. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The White House Tuesday announced the appointment of James N. Nabrit, Jr., to be a member of the Government Contracts Committee. He succeeds J. Ernest Wilkins, who resigned upon being appointed an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Birmingham, Ala.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told reporters that the reason Mr. Nabrit was appointed to succeed Mr. Wilkins is that the Labor Department is presently represented on the committee by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Tues. Feb-34

When Mr. Wilkins was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor, he tendered his resignation as a member of the committee.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman of the committee. President Eisenhower Tuesday designated Secretary Mitchell as the committee vice chairman.

Mr. Nabrit was born in Atlanta, Georgia, December 4, 1900. He has been secretary of Howard University since 1939. He has been a teacher in the Howard Law School since 1936. He is now a full professor of law and one of his subjects is civil rights law, a course which he initiated.

Mr. Nabrit also is a member of the legal staff of the NAACP. Along with George E. C. Hayes, a Washington lawyer, he participated in the argument of the District of Columbia school segregation case before the Supreme Court.

Before coming to Howard, Mr. Nabrit practiced law in Houston, Texas, and he maintains his legal residence there.

Mr. Nabrit is a graduate of Morehouse College where he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1923. He received the degree of doctor of jurisprudence from Northwestern University in 1927. At both Morehouse and Northwestern he was graduated with highest honors.

He was elected a member of the Order of the Coif and served as a member of the editorial board of the Illinois Law Review.

He taught two years at Leland College, Baker, Louisiana and for two years was dean of Arkansas State College.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

The American P. 8
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 9-4-54

Smith appointed economic adviser

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

WASHINGTON

A few weeks ago, colored Democrats were bemoaning the fact that, up to then, Governor Robert B. Meyner had not begun to fulfill his campaign pledge that he would appoint qualified members of the race to important state jobs.

From what I learned here last Friday on a visit to the State House, the Democratic State Committee's headquarters across the street, and the headquarters of Congressman Howell, the Senatorial candidate in the Hildebrecht Hotel, the Republicans have cause to worry.

The Governor is coming through with some good appointments between now and Labor Day—but not as good as they will be when colored Democrats in Essex and Hudson counties, the major November Congressional battlegrounds, stop cutting each other's throats and work as a party team.

ECONOMIC ADVISER — The Democratic administration of Governor Robert B. Meyner made its second important job appointment last week when James H. Smith, 43, a Trenton teacher for 18 years and World War II veteran, was appointed as a confidential assistant in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development by Commissioner Joseph E. McLean. Smith holds the M.A. degree from Rutgers University and is a 1931 graduate of Howard University. He is a native Trentonian. His salary was not announced.

THE RECENT appointment of Roger M. Yancey of Newark to a $9,000 post as a deputy attorney general, was followed up last week with another appointment that sets a precedent.

James H. Smith, 43, a native Trentonian, and a teacher here for 18 years, was named a confidential assistant to Commissioner Joseph E. McLean of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Mr. McLean told the AFRO on Friday that Smith was not and will not be assigned to any "special duties."

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HE POINTED OUT that his department is one of the most important in the government and deals with a variety of problems, such as parks, beaches, forestry aviation, fish and game, veterans' affairs, housing etc.

"Mr. Smith and my other confidential assistants are men of wide experiences and training in many fields. I shall utilize their services wherever they can improve the efficiency of the department," the commissioner said.

Smith's salary was not stated.

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AFTER ATTENDING the local public schools, Smith graduated from Howard University in 1931. He received his M.A. degree at Rutgers Uniersity in 1953, and has taken education courses at New York University.

Prior to joining the local public school system, he served as an investigator for the Department of Public Affairs here.

Smith served with Division Headquarters of the 93rd Infantry Division in World War II in the South Pacific.

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LATER, HE SERVED as an occupational counselor at Fort Devins Separation Center.

Active in civic affairs, he served as vice-chairman of the local chapter of the American Veterans Committee.

He was a member of the initial Human Relations Workshop at Rutgers University, and was active in the Citizens' Housing Committee which implemented construction of the first federal housing projects here.

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SMITH LIVES on Franklin Rd. in Lawrence Township with his wife, Mrs. Mary Smith. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He played an important role in the "Meyner for Governor" campaign last year.

When I arrived at the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, I observed Smith and a white confidential assistant engrossed in studying a stack of reports and correspondence.

BOTH MEN were so pre-occupied at their desks side by side that neither glanced in the direction of the commissioner and myself until our interview was over.

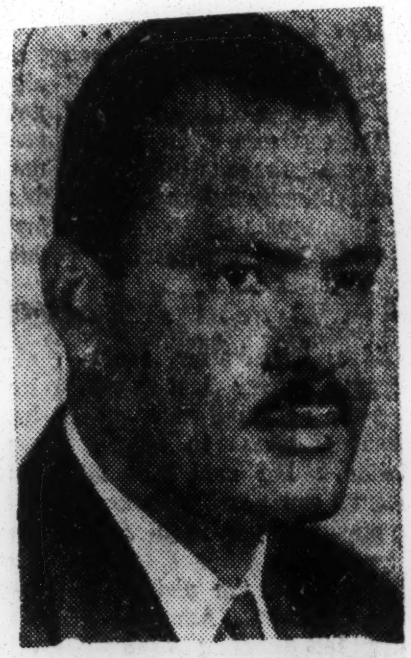
I went over to the State House Annex to see how Roger Yancey was doing in the Attorney General's office.

After greeting me and introducing me to another deputy who had been in the department more than 25 years, Roger pointed to a pile of legal documents before him and said:

"THIS IS PROOF to you and other taxpayers that when you are being paid $9,000 a year to work for the state you must give value for value received.

"This is no place for loafers. Our department is being run efficiently, and each deputy is giving of his best to fill his assignments with credit to the department and the people of New Jersey."

Yancey commutes daily to Trenton from his home in Newark.



JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS

Douglass, Roxborough In New Jobs

A former Howard university professor and a young Detroit attorney last week were appointed to important government posts.

Joseph H. Douglass, of Washington, D. C., and Highland Beach, Md., was named assistant to Roswell B. Perkins, assistant secretary for program analysis in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He has been a special consultant on Intergroup Education in the U. S. Office of Evanston.

John W. Roxborough, II, of Detroit, has been appointed consultant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Roxborough is a member of the distinguished Roxborough family of Michigan

Douglass was an assistant professor of sociology at Howard university in 1947. He has also served as executive secretary of the Washington, D. C. Urban League.

Washington born, Douglass attended public schools in the District of Columbia and received the AB and MA degrees at Fisk university. He holds a Ph.D. degree from Harvard university.

In his new assignment, Douglass will assist in the analysis of Department programs and the review of progress reports.

The 32-year-old Roxborough was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan, where he was an outstanding athlete. He received the Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Detroit in 1949, magna cum laude, first in his class.

Young Roxborough is the son of Charles A. Roxborough, practicing attorney and former Republican State Senator from 1930-32, grandson of Charles A. Roxborough, sr., practicing attorney, and nephew and namesake of the former manager of Joe Louis.

He was married in September of 1944 to June Baldwin and is the father of two sons, Claude II — 6 years old and John, III — five years old.

Roxborough will serve on a per-diem basis as a general consultant to the Secretary of State and his division heads.

Douglass appointed Perkins assistant

WASHINGTON

Appointment of Joseph H. Douglass of this city, and Highland Beach, Maryland, as Assistant to Roswell B. Perkins, Assistant Secretary for Program Analysis, has been announced by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Douglass has been a Special Consultant on Intergroup Education in the U.S. Office of Education.

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IN HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT, Mr. Douglass will assist in the analysis of Department programs, and the review of progress reports. In addition, he will represent the Secretary's office on various Departmental committees, particularly those concerned with children and youths.

Mr. Douglass was Assistant Professor of Sociology at Howard University in 1947. Other posts held by Mr. Douglass include:

Principal, Shelby Colored High School, Shelby, Mississippi, (1938); Instructor, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina, (1940);

Director of the Ruggles Street U.S.O., of Greater Boston, Mass. (1945-1946); executive secretary of the Washington Urban League here in Washington, (1946-1947); consultant on group relations, Metropolitan School Survey, Washington, (1947); and dean, Fayetteville State Teachers College (on leave) (1947-1954).

BORN HERE IN Washington, June 26, 1917, Mr. Douglass attended public schools in the District of Columbia; received his A.B. and M.A. Degrees at Fisk University (1937-1941) and his Ph.D. at Harvard University in 1946.

Mr. Douglass married Katherine E. Washington of Englewood, New Jersey in 1938. He has two daughters, Betty, 13 and Jo Ann, 12. The family residence is at Highland Beach, Maryland.

JOE DOUGLASS

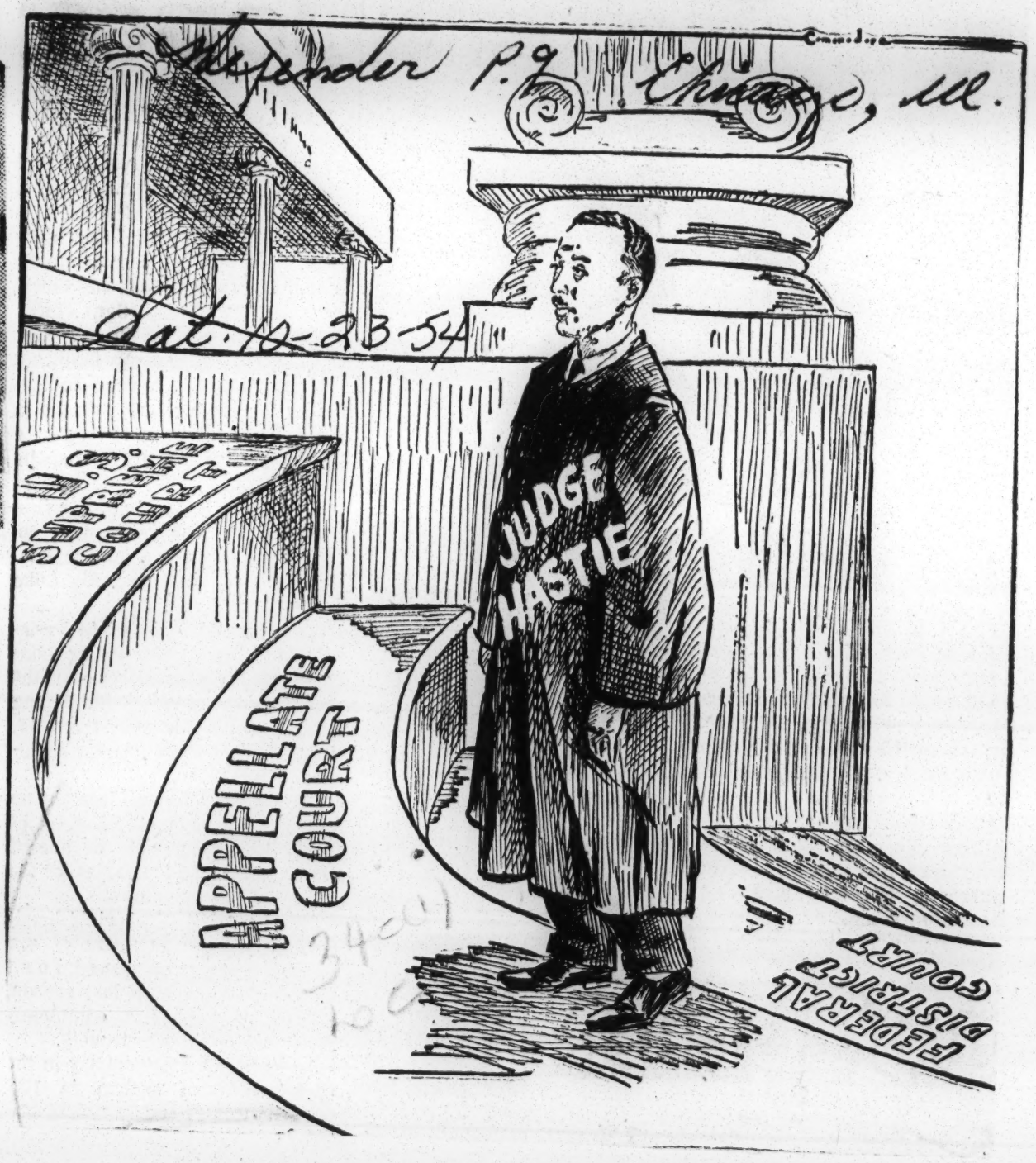
Toomer to stay

SAVANNAH, Ga. (ANP) — Louis B. Toomer, register of the U.S. Treasury, denied reports that he would resign soon, but admitted he might quit in the spring.

Toomer, a business, banker and real estate man, said he was at home on three months leave without pay to look after business affairs.

He added that he was prompted to take leave also because the Treasury's appropriation was slashed by Congress.

Will He Take The Next Step?



34c(1) 1954 D.C. HISTORIC

Mrs. Sophia Holmes was the first Negro woman ever officially appointed to the services of the **United States Government.** She received an official commendation from the President and an executive appointment as janitress at $660 a year back in 1862 after she prevented a $200,000 theft from the **Bureau of Engraving and Printing.**

A thief had hidden the money in a wooden box with a hinged lid and had planned to return and pick up the box during the night. But he had not reckoned with Mrs. Holmes, at that time a $15-a-month charwoman. The inquisitive Mrs. Holmes reported to work early that evening and when she found the money-packed box, she sat on top of the box and waited far into the night until Treasurer Francis E. Spinner made his rounds.

Mrs. Sophie Holmes, mother of two children and widow of a Union soldier, died Oct. 10, 1900 [illegible] eight years to the day of her mer[illegible]
U. S. Government.

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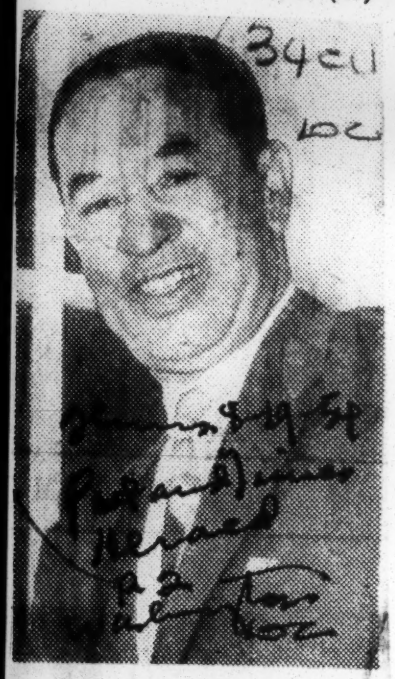


Associated Press
J. ERNEST WILKINS
. . . meets with Cabinet

First Negro Meets With Ike's Cabinet

By Norman Walker
Associated Press

Six months ago J. Ernest Wilkins was a Negro lawyer quietly practicing law in Chicago. Yesterday—capping a meteoric Government career—he was summoned to the weekly Cabinet meeting with President Eisenhower.

It's the first time within knowledge of present White House aides that a Negro was called to take part officially in a session of the Cabinet, the Nation's top policy group.

Wilkins as Assistant Secretary of Labor, substituted for Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, who was away on a speaking engagement in New Jersey.

Wilkins later described the occasion as a "challenging experience," and praised President Eisenhower's handling of the meeting.

He told newsmen as he faced a battery of movie and television cameras after the Cabinet meeting:

"Obviously he (the President) had the matter well in hand and understood all of the items on the agenda."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon and several Cabinet members stepped outside after the meeting to pose for pictures with Wilkins.

When Mr. Eisenhower selected Wilkins last March for the Labor Department job, the 60-year-old attorney had only the average citizen's familiarity with Government, labor affairs and diplomacy. He's gotten a quick, liberal education in all three.

Shortly after taking the oath of office, Wilkins was selected to head a score of American Government, business and labor union experts as this Nation's delegation to the International Labor Organization meeting at Geneva. This caused quite a stir in international circles, particularly because of repeated Red propaganda accusing this country of mistreating Negroes.

Wilkins, born at Farmington, Mo., attended both the Chicago and Illinois universities and served as an infantry supply sergeant in France in 1918. Active in civic affairs in Chicago, he was president of the Cook County Bar Association in 1941-42.

He has three sons, one a nuclear physicist and the other two lawyers, one here with the Justice Department and one with his father's law office in Chicago.

Harold Flowers Named Assistant To Murphy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—A colored lawyer, who campaigned for the renomination of Senator John L. McClellan in the Arkansas Democratic primary has been named executive assistant to James L. Murphy, chairman of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee.

He is Harold Flowers, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a formal president of the National Bar Association, who will have charge of directing the campaign for a Republican Congress among colored voters.

Flowers has been engaged in the practice of law in Pine Bluff since 1935. He has served as president of the Arkansas Conefrence of NAACP Branches and also as president of the Pine Bluff NAACP Branch which reached an all-time membership peak of more than 4,000 under his leadership.

A member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Flowers was named "Man of the Year" in 1952 at a five-state district meeting at Wichita, Kansas. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is one of two colored persons serving on its Board of Pensions.

"A Congress pledged to support President Eisenhower is a vital need for minority groups in the United States" Flowers declared Tuesday before leaving Washington on a nationwide speaking tour.

"The Republican Administration has paved the way for the establishment of a strong two-party system in the South," he said.

The Arkansas civil rights lawyer added that colored people must not forget that more than 10,000,000 colored people live in the South, that they constitute 70 per cent of the total colored population and have the opportuniy to paricipate in democracy only through a one-party system.

"In our Eisenhower group are citizens who share the mutual and burning conviction to support President Eisenhower," he said. "The local groups scattered over America are moving swiftly in integrating Negroes in political organization.

"We are out to win support for the President. In so doing, we must realize that effective political action comes from complete participation from all segments of the population.

"A new era in politics is approaching. With opportunities for better jobs increasing, colored workers should have the time to help determine the policy of our government."

The National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee is completely independent of the Republican party but its goal is the election of Republican congressional candidates who request its assistance and pledge support to the Eisenhower Administration.

SCOVEL RICHARDSON
. . . gets higher post.

Richardson To Head U. S. Parole Board

Associated Press

Attorney General Brownell yesterday designated 52-year-old Scovel Richardson, first Negro member of the Federal Board of Parole, as board chairman for the coming year.

Richardson, who resigned as dean of the School of Law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, Mo., last year to become a board member, succeeds as chairman Dr. Paul Tappan, a native of Danbury, Conn. Tappan resigned from the board early this month to become professor of sociology at Washington Square College of New York University and a lecturer in the university's law school.

Richardson formerly in private law practice in Chicago, is a native of Nashville, Tenn.

Brownell, at ceremonies installing Lewis J. Grout of Kansas City, Mo., and John E. Henry, a native of Waverly, Ill., as new board members, announced a new policy of rotating the chairmanship annually.

Grout, formerly chief probation officer for the Federal District Court at Kansas City, and Henry, former Montana Public Service Commissioner and former warden of the Montana State Prison, were confirmed by the Senate last month.

The Attorney General also announced that George Reed, board member from St. Paul, Minn., will continue as chairman of the board's youth corrections division.

Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee, former Republican mayor of Portland, Oreg., and the only woman member of the board, will continue to serve on both the youth and adult divisions.

The two members sworn in yesterday fill the vacancies created by Dr. Tappan's resignation and the death a month ago of James A. Johnson, former warden at Alcatraz.

The seven-member board will have another vacancy at the end of this week, due to the resignation of Richard A. Chappell, one-time chief of the United States Federal Court probation system. Chappell is leaving the Government September 30 to enter private law practice at Macon, Ga., and teach at Mercer College in that city.

Negro Named Chief Of U.S. Parole Board

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Attorney General Herbert Brownell today designated Scovel Richardson, 52, first Negro member of the Federal Board of Parole, as board chairman for the coming year.

Mr. Richardson, who resigned as dean of the school of law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, last year to become a board member, succeeds as chairman Dr. Paul Tappan, a native of Danbury, Conn., who resigned.

Mr. Richardson, formerly in private law practice in Chicago, is a native of Nashville, Tenn.

Assistant Labor Secretary James E. Wilkins today became the first Negro to sit in on a presidential cabinet . He is shown arriving at the White House for the Secretary of Labor Mitchell was away on a speaking engagement.

United Press Telephoto

United Press

The Supreme Court's First Negro Page Boy

Charles B. Bush, 14 (right), the first Negro to be a Supreme Court page and the first to attend the Capitol Page School, is shown the sights outside the Court Building by Stuart Polly, 14 (left), and Vance Morrison, 16, also Supreme Court pages.

Mrs. Hobby Makes New Appointment

Daily World Fri. 10-8-54 P. 3 Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of John L. Harvey to be Deputy Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration under Commissioner George P. Larrick was announced today by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Simultaneously, Mrs. Hobby announced that Robert S. Roe, formerly FDA's Director of Program Research, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Harvey as an Associate Commissioner.

Both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Roe are members of the career Civil Service. Mr. Harvey started 29 years ago as a food and drug inspector at Seattle, Washington. Mr. Roe began as a chemist at Chicago, in the same year as Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Harvey was born at Evergreen, a., on October 19 ,1899. He attended William and Mary College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (chemistry and bacteriology), and Tulane University College of Medicine. He is a veteran of World War I. After five years as a food and drug inspector at Seattle, Mr. Harvey was assigned to do administrative work at San Francisco. In 1934 he became chief of the Seattle Station, and in 1937 he was made chief of the western district with headquarters at San Francisco. In 1948, when control of the FDA field activities was centralized in Washington, Mr. Harvey was appointed as Director of Regulatory Management. He became Associate Commissioner in 1951.

Mr. Harvey studied law at the Jefferson College of Law in San Francisco, and is licensed to practice in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. He is a resident of Arlington, Va.

Robert S. Roe was born in Denver, Colorado, in 1902. He graduated from the University of Denver (chemistry) and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. After a short term as a plant control chemist, Mr. Roe entered FDA service as a chemist at Chicago in 1925. He was transferred to Washington in 1930 to assist in directing the import inspection program and went to San Francisco in 1934 as assistant chief of station. He was promoted to be chief of the Seattle station in 1937, and was transferred as chief of the Los Angeles station in 1943. He came to Washington in 1952 as Director of Program Research. Mr. Roe is a resident of Arlington, Va.

Judge Scott Returns to Bench To Warn All Drunks About Jail

Municipal Court Judge Armond W. Scott was back on his old beat yesterday—Drunk court. He told the man kho stood before him at the bar to spread the word around.

For the next sixty days, Judge Scott warned he will send habitual offenders to Occoquan in short order if they appear before him more than once. "Bring your bags with you," he advised.

The Judge, 19 years on the bench, was brusque with a few men who said they didn't need help. But he told others he wanted to do everything he could for them. "I hate to send a man to jail for being drunk," he observed.

And he is still following his rule of taking a first offender's personal bond not to do it again and turning him loose. Thus, he was able to tell one citizen with no record: "I'm glad to meet you. It's a pleasure to be able to give your first chance."

This referred to a man who said he was from Wilmington, N. C. Judge Scott put the man to the test. "What's the main street there?" he asked. "Market Street," the man replied.

"You may go," said the Judge, whose home town is Wilmington, N. C.

But another man, who offered a cheerful "Good morning" as he asked the Judge to release him on his personal bond got a quick turndown. The jurist cited his long record and told him he could put him in jail for a year. "I might start doing that," the Judge mused reflectively, spearing the man with his eyes.

"Don't start on me, "quavered the man.

"Thirty days," said the Judge, "and tell all the other fellows when you get there."

"Good night," said the drunk as he stumbled out.

"Good night, sir," replied the Judge.

Republicans Name George W. Lee And Two Other Colored Leaders To Positions

Washington, D. C.—The Republican National Committee released on May 7th its latest list of prominent colored party leaders who had been appointed to responsible positions under the Eisenhower administration.

"Another first" was an item of news that could be attached to one of these appointments, meaning that the administration had again found a place for a colored American such as a member of the race had held under a previous administration.

The other two appointments went to Southern men well known for their activities in the G. O. P. for many years.

The list includes the name of Mallory C. Walker of Portland, Oregon, who has recently been appointed Immigration and Naturalization Examiner in the Portland Office. Mr. Walker received his public education in Kansas City Mo., his college education at Xavier University in New Orleans and is a graduate in law from Northwestern University in Illinois. Born May 28, 1924, Mr. Walker is only 30 years old. His is the "another first" appointment.

David E. Longley of Richmond, Va., is another appointee, named to the National Board of Field Advisers to the Small Business Administration for Region 4, which covers Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia.

Mr. Longley has 32 years of business experience, 18 of them in the insurance business with the Virginia Mutual Benefit Life. He is a former manager of an insurance company in Knoxville, Tenn.

The other appointee is George W. Lee of Memphis, a graduate of Alcorn A. & I. College in Mississippi, District Manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and a Director of the Universal Life. He is an official of the Elks and sponsors that Fraternal Order's Annual Oratorical Contests.

The Tennessean also was appointed a field advisor of the Small Business Administration, Region 5.

Mr. Toomer's speech

Louis B. Toomer of Savannah, Ga., our new U.S. Register of the Treasury, is a homespun grass roots orator.

He recently made an address before the Second Annual Clinic of the Baltimore Business Council. Recorded, the transcription of it turned out to be 25 pages long.

About the middle of his speech, Mr. Toomer said, "in conclusion and finally" and then kept on talking.

With one - sixth of the way yet to go, Mr. Toomer said: "You know when I am speaking I have three 'in conclusions' and two 'finallys.' I am not going to carry you ladies and gentlemen that far. I have only had one."

It is not likely that Mr. Toomer will be invited back to Baltimore or anywhere else to talk that length of time.

If it just happens that he is, we would suggest to him that he limit himself to just one 'finally and in conclusion.'

And more important that he direct his speech writer to cut the length of his discourse to no more than 30 minutes and that it be provided with a beginning, a middle and an end.

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN OK'S NEGRO YOUTH AS COURT PAGE

Ike Appointee To High Court Names Boy On Merit, Not Color

WASHINGTON—With the approval of Chief Justice Earl Warren, the U. S. Supreme Court has appointed a 14-year Negro page boy. For the first time the Court has made its appointment on on merit, and not color.

The boy—Chas. Bush—is the son of a Washington, D. C. family.

For weeks it had been rumored that Chief Justice Warren who was appointed by President Eisenhower would take this historical step. It is another move in the President's program to rid Washington of every bit of racial prejudice.

Negroes are saying, every where, that Eisenhower has done more for civil rights than any President since Lincoln.

Madison S. Jones quits FHA post

WASHINGTON

The resignation of Madison S. Jones Jr., racial relations officer in the New York jurisdiction, was announced this week by Guy T. O. Hollyday, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration.

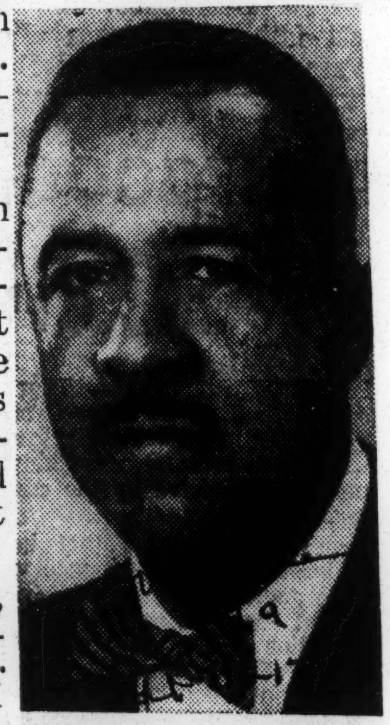
Mr. Jones is leaving government service to become a member of a mortgage and housing consultants' firm. He has been with the FHA for three years.

Commissioner Hollyday paid high tribute to the successful record of Mr. Jones in stimulating production of housing available to families of minority groups under FHA mortgage insurance plans.

Progress Noted

During Mr. Jones' employment with FHA, a total of 5,490 units and $48,037,265 in insured mortgates on single-family, project and defense housing were made available for minority families in the seven states—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont—covered by the New York jurisdiction.

Following graduation from St. John's University, Mr. Jones studied at Columbia University. No announcement of a successor to Mr. Jones has been made.



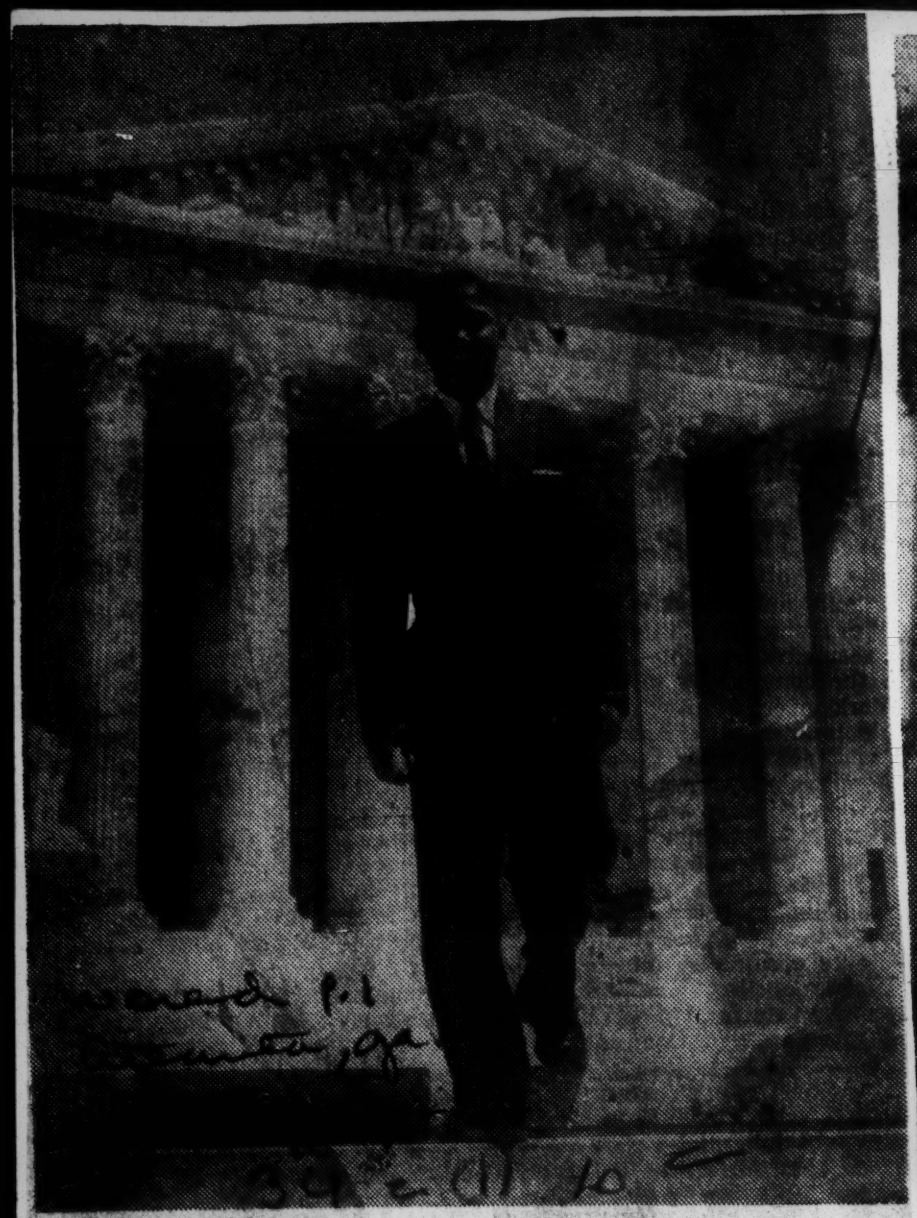
MADISON S. JONES

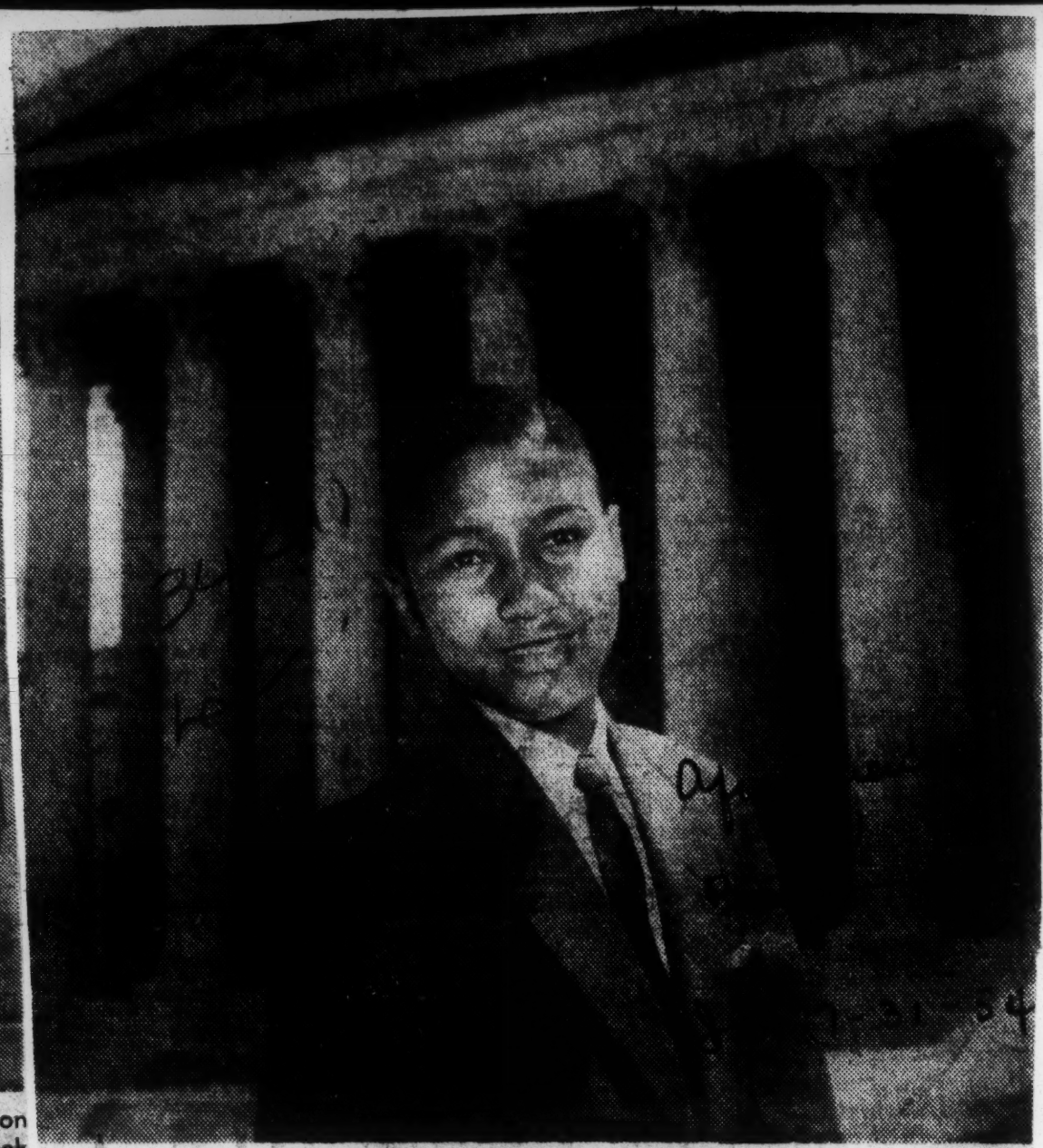
NEGRO YOUTH MADE PAGE IN HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON, July 23 (P) — A Negro youngster has been named a page boy to the US supreme court. He's the first of his race ever to be so honored.

The 14-year old boy, Charles Vernon Bush, will begin his duties at one of the court's four page boys for the term starting Oct. 4.

Charles is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush of Washington. His father is an educational director of Clarke Hall at Howard university here.





CHARLES VERNON BUSTT

PAGE APPOINTEE FOR U. S. SUPREME COURT — Charles Vernon Bush, 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush last week became the first Negro to be appointed a page boy at the United States Supreme Court. The youngster's father is educational director of Howard University's Clark Hall. Young Bush, who could earn up to $2,700 a year, will be the first Negro to attend the Capitol Pages School. — (Harris and Ewing Photo)

Name youth 1st pageboy

Lad, 14, will enter Capitol page school

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The United States Supreme Court moved Friday to show Southern states that it was not ordering them to do what it would not itself do.

The court dropped its color bar and, for the first time since it was organized in 1789, a colored youth was selected to serve as one of its pages.

Charles Vernon Bush, 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush, who reside in Clark Hall on the Howard University campus, was appointed to serve as a pageboy.

To Attend School

He also will attend the Capitol Page School. Pages of the Supreme Court, the Senate and House attend this school, which is run exclusively for them by the District of Columbia Board of Education.

The appointment of young Bush was made by T. Perry Lippit, the Supreme Court marshall with the approval of Cheif Justice Earl Warren.

Young Bush will report to the court for duty on the last Monday in September for the court term opening October 4.

A graduate in June from Banneker Junior High School here, he will begin senior high school work in the Capitol Page School.

Born In Florida

The youth was born in Tallahassee, Florida, December 17, 1939. He is 5 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 125 pounds. His father is educational director of Clark Hall.

Young Bush has just about every scholastic honor it is possible for a junior high school student to have.

He is a member of the National Honor Society, was class treasurer, had a perfect attendance record for three years, was on the spelling team for two years, and won honorable mention for a project at the annual science fair this year.

Served On Committees

He served on the Banneker Junior High School library and cafeteria committees, participate in radio program given during National History Week and in the educational TV program on public schools in 1952.

He was selected by the Parent-Teacher Association for a two-week expenses - paid vacation at the YMCA Camp and given a YMCA membership for one year.

In addition, he served as stage director of the school play in 1953 was a member of his class basketball team, captain of his class debating team, served on the business staff or "Banneker News," co-starred in the class day play this year, and is an active member of All Souls Unitarian Church School of Religion.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

Eisenhower Appointments Go to Two New Yorkers

Betty Granger, Scott Get GOP Posts

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Betty Granger of East Elmhurst, N. Y., women's editor for the New York Amsterdam News, has been appointed education and public relations officer on the staff of the President's Government Contract Committee.

Mrs. Granger has a splendid background of newspaper work dating to 1936. She has worked as staff correspondent and society columnist for the Philadelphia Tribune, women's editor of Our World magazine, the former New York Age and New York correspondent for Jet magazine. She has also conducted her own radio program as well as done free lance writing.

IN 1948, she produced her own daily radio show in New York City, called "Breakfast With Betty," geared to reach the women's buying market.

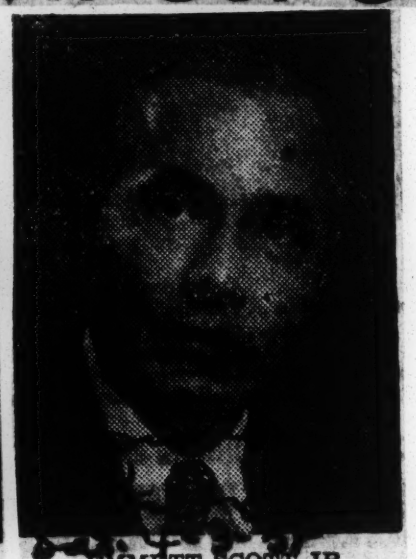
In 1949, Mrs. Granger was appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to the New York State Board of Correction, Westfield Farms, Bedford Hills, N. Y. From 1949 to 1951 she edited the Courier magazine section.

Mrs. Granger served as personal representative of Val J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, aboard the Nixon campaign special in the last presidential election.

Mrs. Granger is the wife of Dr. William R. R. Granger Jr. and the mother of three children—two daughters, Betty, 17, a student at New York University; Patricia, 12, a junior high school student, and William III, 10.

Vice President Nixon is the chairman of the President's Government Contract Committee, under whom she will serve.

MRS. BETTY GRANGER
. . . on Ike's staff



EMMETT SCOTT JR.
. . . New York engineer

WASHINGTON — Emmett J. Scott Jr., of New York City, has been appointed as office and field engineer for Foreign Operations Administration in Amman, Jordan.

Mr. Scott was born in Houston, Tex., and was educated at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. He received his B.S. degree in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and did graduate work in the School of Business Administration at New York University.

All of Mr. Scott's experience has been in engineering in New York; first as a draftsman with the New York City Transit Commission, for which he did extensive work on the Eighth Avenue subway line and on the Tri-Borough Bridge Authority where he was responsible for the strengthening of the main towers of the Whitestone Bridge.

UNTIL SCOTT took his present assignment, he was assistant civil engineer for the New York City Board of Water Supply. He will assist the Government of Jordan in expanding their technical program.

Mr. Scott is the son of Emmett J. Scott Sr., who was secretary to Booker T. Washington and later secretary of Howard University. During World War I, the elder Scott was assistant to Secretary of War Newton B. Baker.

Woman Lawyer Gets High Post In Labor Dept.

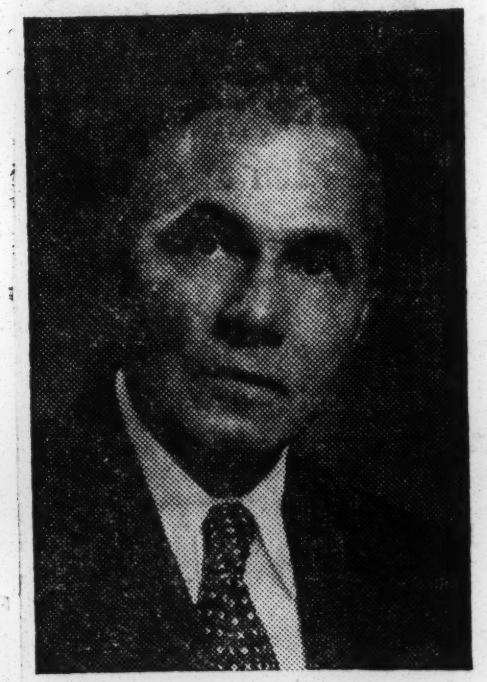
Washington (ANP). — Miss Ruth V. Washington, an attorney of New York City, has been appointed to a position in the office of the solicitor in the United States Department of Labor, according to an announcement made Friday by Solicitor Stewart Rothman.

The 30-year-old attorney is a graduate of Hunter college and the New York University law school.

For the past six years she has been employed as probation officer in the court of General Session, which is the highest criminal court in New York county.

In her new post Miss Washington will be concerned with legal work of the solicitor's office which involves the interpretation and enforcement of basic labor statutes.

Gets Appointment To Foreign Field



EMMETT J. SCOTT, JR.

Washington, D. C. — Emmett J. Scott, Jr., of New York City, has been appointed as office and field engineer for Foreign Operations in Amman, Jordan.

Mr. Scott, a bachelor, was born in Houston, Texas, and was educated at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. He received his B.S. degree in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and did graduate work in the School of Business Administration at New York University.

Experience in Engineering

All of Mr. Scott's experience has been in engineering in New York; first as a draftsman with the New York City Transit Commission, for which he did extensive work on the 8th Avenue subway line and on the Tri-borough Bridge Authority where he was responsible for the strengthening of the main towers of the Whitestone Bridge. Until Scott took his present assignment, he was Assistant Civil Engineer for the New York City Board of Water Supply He will assist the Government of Jordan in expanding their technical program.

Mr. Scott is the son of Emmett J. Scott, Sr., who was secretary to Booker T. Washington and later secretary of Howard University. During World War I, the elder Scott was assistant to Secretary of War Newton B. Baker.

Long-Time GOP

Mr. Scott, Jr., has been a registered Republican in New York since 1923 and a member of the 12th Assembly District Square Deal Republican club.

During his briefing sessions, Mr. Scott met several prominent Jordanians who are on duty in this country for their government. He leaves the U. S. by air on Sunday, April 4, with several days' stopover in Paris, Rome and Beirut, Lebanon.

This is another "first" in keeping with the President's program of appointing qualified applicants.

Madison Jones Quits Federal Housing Post

WASHINGTON — The resignation of Madison S. Jones, jr., racial relations officer in the New York jurisdiction, was announced today by Guy T. O. Hollyday, commissioner of the Federal Housing administration.

Jones is leaving government service to become a member of a well-established mortgage and housing consultants' firm whose operations are nationwide. Jones has been with the FHA for three years in which time he has made a significant contribution in the field of housing.

Commissioner Hollyday paid tribute to the successful record of Jones in stimulating production of housing available to families of minority groups under FHA mortgage insurance plans.

During Jones' employment with FHA, a total of 5,490 units and $48,037,265 in insured mortgages on single-family, project and defense housing were made available for minority families in the seven states

J. ERNEST WILKINS
Sworn In

JUSTICE BURTON
Administers Oath

AS FAMILY LOOKS ON:

Wilkins takes oath as Labor Dept. aide

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Before a standing-room-only audience, J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago lawyer and prominent layman of the Methodist Church, last week took the oath of office Thursday as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs.

Thus Mr. Wilkins became the second colored man in the history of the United States to hold a "Little Cabinet" position. The other was the late William H. Lewis of Boston, who served as an Assistant Attorney General in the administration of President William Howard Taft.

The oath was administered by Justice Harold H. Burton of the United States Supreme Court, who had Mr. Wilkins to repeat the long form oath. Usually the short form is used at swearing-in ceremonies and afterwards the appointee signs the long form.

But at ceremonies at which he administers the oath, Justice Burton insists on the long form.

Mitchell Praises Him

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell again praised Mr. Wilkins for "skill that is seldom seen in government" with which Mr. Wilkins conducted the work of President Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee.

"I am confident that Mr. Wilkins will do an outstanding job," Mr. Mitchell said, "and will reflect credit on the country and the Department of Labor."

Mr. Wilkins, in turn, expressed his appreciation to President Eisenhower and Mr. Mitchell for his appointment, and to Justice Burton for taking "time out of his busy life" to administer the oath.

Mr. Wilkins introduced his wife, three sons and two daughters-in-law—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Wilkins, and John R. Wilkins to the gathering.

Hold Prominent Positions

J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., is a scientist with the Nuclear Development Associates, White Plains, N.Y. John R. Wilkins is a lawyer in the Department of Justice here and Julian B. Wilkins will take over his father's law practice in Chicago.

Others present included Dr. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor of St. Marks Episcopal Church, New York City, who is the father of Mrs. Julian Wilkins, and Mrs. Effie Madden of Chicago, mother of Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins Jr.

Also present was Maxwell M. Rabb, Cabinet Operations Officer and Associate Counsel to President Eisenhower.

Mr. Mitchell read a number of telegrams received by Mr. Wilkins, congratulating him upon his appointment.

Auditorium Was Full

The ceremony was held in the room back of the Departmental Auditorium. About 300 persons were present. All seats were taken and a number of people were lined up against the walls.

Mr. Wilkins will have charge of the Labor Department's international activities, including participation in the International Labor Organization, and labor aspects of the Foreign Service and Technical Assistance Program.

A native of Farmington, Mo., Mr. Wilkins graduated with high honors from the University of Illinois, served overseas in World War I and later practiced law in Chicago.

Active In Church

He has been active in Methodist Church affairs for many years, having been elected to its Judicial Council in 1948 and as council secretary in 1953.

In August, 1953, Mr. Eisenhower appointed him vice-chairman of the Government Contracts Committee, of which Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman.

Mr. Wilkins, 60, married Lucile B. Robinson in 1922. Their home is at 1059 Park avenue, Chicago.

Human rights awards go to 6 in Denver

DENVER, Col. (ANP)—Six persons were honored here reciently by the Cosmopolitan club, an interracial group headed by Dr. Clarence Holmes, dentist, who has been commended for his efforts to better race relations.

Honored by the club for meritorious service in the field of human relations were:

Rabbi C. H. Kauvar, Father James Moynihan, Miss Genevieve Fiere, Thomas Ewing, Jack Carberry, and Joseph Little, president of a local clothing company employed a colored sales clerk.

Awards were presented to the group at the club's 23rd annual fellowship dinner held at St. John's Parish house.

OFF TO GENEVA—Stewardess Doris Woods points out some of International Airport's features to Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest Wilkins before they depart via Pan American World Airways Clipper to Paris. From Paris they went to Geneva, where Mr. Wilkins is representing the United States at meetings of the International Labor Organization.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

Jane Spaulding Quits Hobby, Takes New Job

By ETHEL PAYNE

Defender Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding last week resigned her post as assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health Education and Welfare and accepted a post on the War Claims Commission.

Her new job as research adviser on legal policy will pay $10,800. Her duties will be coordinator of research projects relating to war claims activities. Mrs. Spaulding's former position paid $9,600.

Mrs. Spaulding's resignation came after a break in relations with Mrs. Hobby over her refusal to sign a letter justifying Mrs. Hobby's slow-down of integration in schools on military posts. The White House is reported to have stepped into the situation when Mrs. Spaulding refused to yield to pressure to take a lower position or resign.

The situation is said to have caused the administration considerable embarrassment and alarm. Max Rabb, the president's legal adviser on minorities, held a long conference at the White House with Mrs. Spaulding.

Apparently, the administration wanted to save face for Mrs. Hobby but did not want to take the risk of wide-spread public reaction against the ouster of Mrs. Spaulding, who got her job as a reward for her hard work with the Citizens For Eisenhower Committee in the last presidential campaign.

Her political sponsor was Mrs. Oswald Lord who succeeded Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as United States delegate to the United Nations.

John Russell, press officer for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said Mrs. Hobby, who could not be reached for a statement, was en route to Atlantic City to address a canning association meeting.

Asked whether the position would still be maintained, Russell said that he doubted that it would under the re-organization of the department.

Informed of the outcome of the case, Clarence Mitchell of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, which exposed the plan to oust Mrs. Spaulding, said: "This was a great day for the Confederates. When that announcement was given out it should have been followed by a band playing Dixie."

The resignation became effective Friday, Jan. 22. Assistant Secretary Nelson Rockefeller, who has been called the Cabinet man in the case, accepted Mrs. Spaulding's letter of resignation for Mrs. Hobby. The text of Mrs. Spaulding's letter follows:

"I have recently been offered a position in a field of activity in which I am tremendously interested. This position in the War Claims Commission represents for me opportunities for advancement and for service involving increased responsibility, and I want very much to accept it.

"It is therefore with deep regret that I hereby tender my resignation as assistant to the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

"In tendering this resignation, I wish to express my sense of appreciation for the privilege it has been for me to work with you in pursuance of the great humanitarian goals of the department."

Rockefeller replied:

"In the Secretary's absence from Washington, I should like to thank you for your letter of Jan. 21 in which you advise here that you wish to resign from the department to accept another position.

"Since your new position, as you say in your letter, offers opportunities for advancement, I quite understand your desire to accept.

"I have discussed your wishes with the Secretary by teephone and she has authorized me to accept your resignation.

"With thanks for your contribution to the work of the department and with kind regards."

Wilkins In Geneva For Labor Meet

GENEVA, Switzerland — J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, was representing the United States Government here when the 37th session of the International Labor Conference convened last week.

Several days prior to this meeting, Wilkins represented the U. S. at the 125th session of the governing body of the International Labor Office. He is also scheduled to attend the 126th session of the group directly following the present session of the conference.

The Governing Body, which is responsible for the general supervision of the International Labor Organizaiton (ILO). It also selects items for the agenda of the International Labor Conference and considers budget proposals and determines time, place and agenda of the ILO committee meetings and regional conferences.

Jane Spaulding On Her Way Out

BY ETHEL PAYNE

Defender Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is currently planning to reorganize her agency and to eliminate the position held by Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding as assistant to the secretary.

The Washington Bureau of the NAACP released Saturday a confidential memorandum in which it said it had learned from unim-

JANE SPAULDING

peachable sources details of the impending action.

Mrs. Spaulding, the memorandum stated, incurred the wrath of the secretary because she refused to sign a statement justifying Mrs. Hobby's deliberate slow down of integration of the 21 schools on military posts operated by local authorities.

The statement, which said that integration would cause the complete withdrawal of local authorities and leave the children without any education at all, was in defense of the expose of Mrs. Hobby's attitude by the NAACP and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

Worried by resulting publicity, Mrs. Hobby has sought to use Mrs. Spaulding as a shield for her biased attitude. The Defender has reported in its columns on a number of occasions that Mrs. Hobby was quietly sabotaging the order for integration on military posts.

In addition to this, Mrs. Hobby wants to unload Mrs. Spaulding because she has made two forthright speeches attacking discrimination and because she has supported the NAACP position that a grant of one and a half million dollars should not be made to a municipal hospital in Houston, Texas if the hospital would not agree to permit colored doctors to have the use of its facilities. Mrs. Hobby favors operation of the hospital on a discriminatory basis.

The strategy of getting rid of Mrs. Spaulding will take one of two courses.

One, she will be offered a position at a lower grade and salary and it is expected that she will not accept this offer. Her present post pays $9,600. The lower post would pay $7,000 and would confine itself to the handling of juvenile delinquent problems.

Two, if Mrs. Spaulding is forced to resign, the department will attempt to explain its position on the grounds that there is a general reorganization of the department and white as well as colored persons had to be dropped. One is Mrs. Spaulding and the other is John F. Grindle of Pennsylvania, who has also fallen out of favor with the secretary. There is at present a vacancy in the department as assistant secretary, a job which pays $15,000 a year.

Mrs. Hobby, who reportedly wants no Negro as assistant or in any policy making position, will say that Mrs. Spaulding cannot be promoted to the post because she is not qualified, the memorandum stated. But the NAACP, which has made a thorough survey of Mrs. Spaulding's background, says that she is actually better qualified than Mrs. Hobby.

Although Mrs. Spaulding's present job has a civil service description which involves duties covering all phases of the department, she has been officially told by Mrs. Hobby to confine herself to special assignments which the secretary emphasizes must be "noncontroversial," according to the memo.

Mrs. Spaulding, who worked during the last presidential campaign with the citizens for Eisenhower committee, was named to her position a year ago in Feb.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Naomah Maise of Howard university, laughed and told the Defender: "I'm not thinking of resigning. I have entirely too much to do.

executive secretary of the National Council of Negro Women, is said to have been selected to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Spaulding's resignation, but at a lower salary and classification.

When asked about a story published last week in a national magazine that he plans to resign because of Congressional criticism and threats of a probe, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president

REFUSED TO SIGN DENIAL LETTER:

Report Mrs. Spaulding to be eased out of HEW for backing NAACP proposals

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Authoritative sources revealed Saturday that the skids are being greased for dropping Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va., as assistant to the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The method by which she will be eased out, usually reliable sources said, was through a reorganization of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which is currently being planned.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was not available Saturday for comment.

Duties Confined

According to reports, Mrs. Hobby has asked Mrs. Spaulding to confine her official activities to special assignments, speeches on behalf of the department, and reviews of relatively simple matters referred to her by the department head.

A source, which asked that his identity be withheld, said Mrs. Spaulding's job sheet defining her duties, includes assignments in various phases of the department's activities.

The contemplated reorganization, it was said, is aimed at forcing Mrs. Spaulding's resignation because she had refused to send out, over her signature, a letter denying charges made by Rep. Adam C. Powell, (Dem.) and the NAACP that Mrs. Hobby was seeking to delay integration of schools operated by local school boards on military posts.

NAACP Support Hit

A second reason advanced is that Mrs. Spaulding is supporting the opposition of the NAACP to a grant of $1,500,000 in federal funds for the construction of a municipal hospital in Houston, Tex., unless the hospital agrees to permit colored doctors full use of its facilities.

Mrs. Spaulding also is said to have made several forthright speeches attacking discrimination.

The plan outlined for easing her out of the department, it was said, is to offer her a job at a lower salary. Her present salary is $9,600. The lower job, involving the handling of juvenile delinquency problems, pays a salary of $7,000.

Explanation Reads

If Mrs. Spaulding resigns rather than take a downgrading, it is was said, the department will explain its action on the ground that there was a reorganization and white as well as colored employees had to be dropped.

An informed source said, only two persons are scheduled to be dropped. They are Mrs. Spaulding and John F. Grindle, of Pennsylvania, who also appears to be in disfavor.

The only other person to be affected by the reorganization, it was said, is a white employee who will get a raise from $7,040 to $9,600 a year.

It was predicted that the department will say Mrs. Spaulding cannot be promoted because she is not qualified.

Republican Supporter

A life-long Republican, Mrs. Spaulding was a key member of the women's division in the national headquarters of Citizens for Eisenhower - Nixon during the 1952 campaign.

She organized colored voters throughout the country for the Republican candidates.

Mrs. Spaulding, a graduate of Fisk university, has had wide experience in social welfare work, having served four years as state director of colored relief for the West Virginia Relief Administration.

Our Opinions

The Mess That Hobby Made

The "resignation" of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding as an aide to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health Education and Welfare to accept a better paying position offers a temporary solution to an ugly situation.

The ugly situation, according to information provided by the Washington bureau of the NAACP was a clash between the two women over certain matters of policy.

The information given us is that Mrs. Hobby wanted to use Mrs. Spaulding as the patsy in slowing down the execution of presidential order to end racial segregation in schools located on federal property.

The other point of difference between the two, reports state, was Mrs. Spaulding's objection to the appropriation of a $1,500,000 to a Houston, Texas hospital which has a Jim Crow policy.

This is supposed to have been a pet project of Mrs. Hobby who comes from Houston, and the protest voiced by Mrs. Spaulding is supposed to have infuriated the lady cabinet member.

The subterfuge of reorganizing the department to oust Mrs. Spaulding, of course, is the act of a small person misusing authority and raises the question in our mind of Mrs. Hobby's fitness for the high position she holds.

While giving Mrs. Spaulding another job that pays her approximately $1,000 more per year might fulfill the administration's obligation to reward her faithful service during the presidential campaign, it does not solve the basic problem involved.

The basic problem, it seems to us, is Mrs. Hobby's footdragging on carrying out a presidential order and secondly her racial attitude.

Mrs. Hobby as a citizen, a Texan and a southerner has the right to her theories and opinions on matters regarding the relationships of the races to each other in this country. We do not quarrel with that. If she is a white supremist or like Talmadge, Byrnes, thinks that east is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet, we can't do anything about that.

But as a public official, an important one, we have a right to concern ourselves when she allows her own personal views to interfere with her responsibilities to the public.

Regardless of the prestige of her office, she is still a public servant of all the people. She is bound to carry out the policy of the administration of which she is a part and should keep in mind that the funds over which she has jurisdiction come from the pocket of all the people.

A congressional investigation of Mrs. Hobby's conduct is warranted at this time and should be immediately instituted.

Of politics and politicians

Not too much attention has been paid to the real reason behind the dumping of **Mrs. Jane Spaulding**. That reason centers on the ambition of her ex-boss, **Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby**, to be elected governor of Texas. **Mrs. Spaulding** politely, but firmly, refused to take low on such politically explosive issues as discrimination and segregation. Something had to give. So it had to be **Mrs. Spaulding**. Meanwhile, **Mrs. Hobby** is pulling out all stops in an effort to halt integration of schools on military posts. The order has already been issued by **Defense Secretary Wilson** but that's no assurance. Backtracking White House aides could still side with **Oveta**.

Councilman **Earl Brown** has been named chairman of the NYC Council's Health and Education committee. He also holds membership on Housing, State Legislature Rules and Labor and Industry committees . . . **Dr. William Myers**, dentist, has filed as a candidate for the Petersburg, Va., city council, subject to the April 6 Democratic primary.

PRESIDENT BIDS farewell to the new governor of the Virgin Islands, Archie Alexander (center) on the eve of his departure for his new post last week. With the Governor and the President is Douglas McKay, secretary of the interior. Accompanying Alexander to the V. I. were Mrs. Alexander, his two sisters Mrs. Colleen Jones and Mrs. Harriet Hawkins of Chicago, a cousin, Everett Clay of Des Moines, who will make his home in the islands, and George Hamilton of Los Angeles, his administrative assistant. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Hawkins will attend the inaugural balls and spend about three weeks in the islands before returning to Chicago.

Wilkins, Alexander Feted April 15; Labor Secretary Mitchell Speaker

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell addressed a gathering of 1,000 Chicagoans Thursday night, April 15, at a dinner honoring Archie A. Alexander, new governor of the Virgin Islands, and J. Ernest Wilkins, newly sworn in assistant secretary of labor.

Sharing the platform with Secretary Mitchell was Father Pius Barth, O. F. M., Ph. D., head of the Department of Education, DePaul university.

Sponsored by Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity with the co-operation of a Citizens Committee, the dinner was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton hotel.

Chicagoans representing all walks of life including labor, church and community and civic bodies, and Kappa brothers paid tribute to Wilkins, who lives in the Windy City, and Alexander, a native of Iowa and one of the nation's top contracting engineers, not only for their recent appointments, but also for their general achievements in civic, fraternal and public life.

In Kappa Alpha Psi, both Wilkins and Alexander have served as grand polemarch, the fraternity's highest office, and have won the laurel wreath, the frat's greatest award for achievement.

Wilkins is a highly regarded attorney, a Phi Beta Kappa man, and is secretary of the Judicial Council of The Methodist Church, the denomination's highest body outside the General Conference.

Alexander is senior partner of the engineering firm of Alexander and Ross, Des Moines, Iowa. This firm has built bridges, power plants, highway and sewerage disposal plant construction throughout the nation.

Incidentally, Loren Hickerson, executive secretary of the State University of Iowa Alumni Association, will attend the dinner.

The testimonial was open to the general public. Robert E. Lewis is chairman of overall activities.

Judge Fred (Duke) Slater is polemarch of the Chicago Alumni chapter of the Kappas.

Harold Odom Appointed To Top Housing Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Harold A. Odom, Sr., of Fort Worth, Texas has been appointed Racial Relations Officer in the Public Housing Field Office at Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Odom, who is 3[illegible] years old, is a graduate of Prairie View A. and M. College, in Prairie View, Texas. He has also done graduate work at Prairie View.

Mr. Odom has spent a number of years in the Texas Agricultural College Extension Service as Negro County Agricultural Agent in Tarrant and Newton Counties. During the war he was employed as a Rural War Production Training Teacher in Cameron, Texas. He has also been a Vocational Agricultural High School teacher at Naples and Tyler, Texas.

Mr. Odom is a member of the Interracial program planning committee of the Fort Worth YMCA; the Fort Worth Urban League; Camp Carter committee of Management, Fort Worth. He is President of the McDonald Branch committee of management, Fort Worth; chairman of Boy Scout troop committee 202; Fort Worth; and a charter member of the Fort Worth Negro Chamber of Commerce. At present he is doing a daily broadcast over station KWBC. He has the distinction of being the first Negro member of the Board of Directors of the Fort Worth Metropolitan YMCA.

Mr. Odom and his wife, Mrs. Lonnie Odom, operate a retail flower shop. He has three sons.

Miss Ruth V. Washington New Labor Attorney

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Ruth V. Washington of New York City has been appointed as attorney in the Solicitor's Office of the Labor Department.

Miss Washington is a graduate of Hunter College and New York University Law Schoo.

For the past six years, she has been employed as a probation officer in the Court of General Sessions, highest criminal court in New York County. She is a member of the New York State Bar.

In her post, Miss Washington will be concerned with the legal work of the Solicitor's office, which involves interpretation and enforcement of various labor statues administered by the department.

Miss Washington is a member of of the Central Republican Club in New York, her campaign services included research, and writing of literature during the last Presidential election.

She is a member of the New York Women's Bar Association; the Harlem Lawyers' Association; the National Probation and Parole Association and the League of Women Voters.

She was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1950 after receiving honors from the University of Buffalo and New York University Graduate Division of Public Service.

Miss Washington's professional experience has included duties as a probation officer when she maintained contact with various law enforcement and social agencies.

She did counselling, psychiatric and medical referral work in her community.

For a period of time she was employed by the Division of Parole and her assignments included preparation of parole reports.

Later, Miss Washington did investigation work for Women's Court, the Board of Education, Children's Court and served as as assistant to Dr. Harriett Goldbert, corporation counsel at the Board of Education in New York.

She will report for duty on April 26.

This is another example of the Eisenhower Administration's program in providing opportunities in government for young lawyers.

Appointment Of Protestant Judges Hailed

WASHINGTON — For the first time in 20 years two Protestants have appointed federal judges in the southern district of New York state.

The appointments among four made by President Eisenhower last week, were hailed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.).

"This was the first success we have made in reversing the Protestant massacre," Powell said. "I regret, however, that one of these appointments was not a Negro, for no Negro has ever been appointed."

Powell, himself a Baptist minister, said he will continue to press for Protestant integration at city, state and federal levels of government.

Mrs. H. Cooper Gets New Post In Government

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, announced Thursday the promotion of Mrs. Helen Cromer Cooper to the position of Assistant Regional Representative, Public Assistance Bureau, with headquarters in San Francisco.

Mrs. Cooper "brings to the position a wealth of experience gained in public and private welfare work," Mrs. Hobby said.

Sat. 4-3-54

BORN IN Evanston, Illinois, Mrs. Cooper graduated from Northwestern University in 1931 with the degree of bachelor of science in sociology. She did post - graduate work at the University of Chicago School of Social Work Administration and the New York School of Social Work, obtaining her professional degree from the latter school.

Mrs. Cooper began her career in public welfare as a senior social worker with the Cook County (Chicago) Public welfare Bureau in 1932. In 1934 she joined the staff of the New York City Welfare Department where she served successively as director of the Harlem Information and Counselling Service, assistant case supervisor, and case supervisor.

SHE WAS CHILD welfare consultant to the District of Columbia Public Welfare Board in 1945. In 1946 she was employed by the New York State Social Welfare Department, served for a time as senior social worker in public assistance, and later became social worker in child welfare.

Mrs. Cooper in October, 1948, joined the staff of the Public Assistance Bureau here as a public assistance tecnician. She was promoted to senior public assistance technician in November, 1950, and assigned in January, 1953, to the regional office in San Francisco. There she was promoted to the position of assistant regional representative of the Ninth Region.

The Ninth Region comprises the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

Chicagoan named to Labor Dept. post

WASHINGTON— The appointment of A. Donald Bourgeois of Chicago as attorney in the office of the solicitor, U.S. Labor Department, was announced by Solicitor of Labor Stuart Rothman.

Bourgeois, 25 years old, is a graduate of Xavier University and Loyola University Law School, New Orleans.

For approximately the past three years he has been engaged in the private practice of law in Chicago. Prior to that he was employed as an editorial staff member of the Chicago Defender.

MRS. JANE M. SPAULDING

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding To Address Town Hall Forum

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, of Washington, D. C., special consultant for the War Claims Commission, is scheduled to be guest speaker at the eighth annual Town Hall Meeting scheduled for eight o'clock tonight at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. Luke Beard.

She will be introduced by Attorney Arthur D. Shores, for the State Legislature.

Music will be furnished by the Parker High School chorus, the Wenonah High School choir and te Fairfield Industrial High School choir. Mrs. Mae Bertha Goodrich will interpret a solo.

The meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Ossie Ware Mitchell Town Hall Chairman with Mrs. Cluadia Mitchell saying words of appreciation.

The benediction will be given by the Rev. Beard.

Town Meeting this year is being dedicated to Mrs. Etta Caswell the founder of the club and sister of the president, Mds. Smith.

The Parents of the 1953-54 Debutantes and Floormen will be represented by Mrs. A. W. Plump who wilyl express gratitude for the interest shown by the club in the youth of the city for the past eight years.

The speaker, Mrs. Spaulding, is well known in many fields. She has served a president of the Virginia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. She was honored as the most oustanding woman in the state of Virginia by ths Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Listed in the "History of Colored Women" published by the National Association of Colored Women. She was one of the nation's most outstanding women.

Her stand against segregation of any type has made her a champion of the minority groups everywhere.

Her interest in the youth has made her well known having organized the Day Nursery and Shelter.

She is Founder-President of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association and has served as the Chairman of the West Virginia Human Rights Commission.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Labor Department aide J. Ernest Wilkins finds first congressional hearing smooth

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —Three days after he took office, J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, appeared before the House Appropriations subcommittee on Labor Department appropriations but was not questioned about the request for funds for salaries and expenses of the Office of International Affairs.

Rep. Fred E. Busbey, (Rep. of Illinois) subcommittee chairman, introduced Mr. Wilkins to the other members of the subcommittee and had the Assistant Secretary of Labor to give them a brief statement of his educational and professional background.

Mr. Busbey interrupted Mr. Wilkins' statement to tell his colleagues that Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins were among the dinner guests at an affair he had recently attended.

The dinner was given by Senator Everett M. Dirksen (Rep., of Ill.), and Mrs. Dirksen for Government officials from Illinois, he revealed.

During conversation at the dinner table, Mr. Busbey said, Senator Dirksen mentioned Mr. Wilkins' three sons.

Very Proud

"I was very proud of those boys from what I learned, and I think you can be justly proud of them," Mr. Busbey told Mr. Wilkins.

The Illinois Congressman then had Mr. Wilkins to tell something of the accomplishments of his three sons—J. Ernest Jr., a physicist with the Nuclear Development Associates, White Plains, New York; John R., a lawyer in the Department of Justice here, and Julian, a member of the law firm of Wilkins Wilkins and Wilkins, Chicago.

Later during the hearings Representative John E. Fogarty, Democrat, of Rhode Island, asked Mr. Wilkins how long he had been on the job.

"This is my third day," Mr. Wilkins replied.

Mr. Fogarty told him he was impressed with his background and "I think you are going to do a good job."

NEGRO ATTENDS IKE'S CABINET MEETING; FIRST IN HISTORY

Wilkins, Asst. Sec. Represented Dept. Of Labor At The White House

WASHINGTON — The Eisenhower Administration, again made history last week.

For the first time since the birth of the Nation, a Negro attended the President's Cabinet meeting as a departmental representative.

James E. Wilkins, assistant Secretary of Labor represented the U. S. Dept. of Labor because Secretary of Labor James Mitchell was out of town on a speaking tour.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

Associated Press

J. Ernest Wilkins (left), Chicago attorney nominated by the President to be assistant Secretary of Labor, is pictured with his wife and son, John, here yesterday.

Chicago Negro Named to High Labor Post

By the Associated Press

President Eisenhower yesterday nominated J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago Negro attorney, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor.

"This is the first time, so far as we know, that a Negro has been appointed to a cabinet or sub-cabinet post," White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen.

The selection of Wilkins is subject to Senate confirmation. He would succeed Spencer Miller, Jr., whose resignation, effective March 10, was announced by Hagerty yesterday.

Wilkins, 60, is a native of Farmington, Mo. He received his AB degree at the University of Illinois, his law degree at the University of Chicago and a doctor of laws degree at Lincoln University in Missouri. Wilkins has been a practicing attorney in Chicago since 1921. He is a former president of the Cook County (Chicago) Bar Association.

Hagerty said Miller is resigning as assistant secretary to fill a commitment made last fall to give a series of lectures abroad.

However, there have been reports in labor-management circles for sometime that the Administration was disturbed by foreign policy statements made by Miller while travelling abroad, and wanted him to leave.

The assistant labor secretary post which Wilkins is to fill, succeeding Miller, is a job of supervising Labor Department contracts with labor movements in foreign countries.

There are three assistant secretaryships, the others being concerned with (a) employment and manpower and (b) standards and statistics.

Negro in 'Little Cabinet' Sees Self as Answer to U. S. Critics

Mitchell Aide Is His Race's First in So High a Position

J. Ernest Wilkins, the first Negro ever named to a "little cabinet" post, believes his appointment as an Assistant Secretary of Labor is an answer "more eloquent than any words to those of the world who say the American Government is not fair to all of its citizens."

Further, the 60-year-old Chicago attorney, said he regarded the appointment as an honor not so much to himself individually as "to the race I represent."

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said: "This is the first time, so far as we know, that a Negro has been appointed to a cabinet or subcabinet post."

However, Justice Department records show that a Massachusetts Negro, William H. Lewis, once held a comparable position when he served as an assistant attorney general in 1911-13 under President Taft.

Mr. Wilkins had something to say at a press conference late yesterday about racial conditions in Washington. He was reminded that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, now a United Nations official, once refused appointment as an Assistant Secretary of State, saying he didn't wish his family to live in a city where racial segregation was practiced. Recently a colored leader turned down a post in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on the same grounds.

Sees D. C. Improved.

"I think Washington has improved considerably," Mr. Wilkins said. "Conditions are much healthier for our people here now than they were only a few months ago."

Subject to confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Wilkins will be in charge of international labor affairs for the Labor Department. He will represent the United States in sessions of the International Labor Organization and at other conferences.

Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee applauded the nomination, but stressed they would not be influenced by his race in considering confirmation.

AP Photo.

J. ERNEST WILKINS.

"We're interested in his qualifications, not the color of his skin," said the committee chairman, Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey. Senator Smith said his committee will hold hearings on the nomination next week.

Spencer Miller Fired.

Mr. Wilkins would succeed Spencer Miller, jr., who was named by former Secretary of Labor Durkin and fired two days ago by Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

It was reported that Mr. Miller aroused the ire of the administration by speeches overseas in which he said Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Nationalist Chinese forces, was in a position to invade the Chinese mainland and hold a beachhead in Red Chinese territory.

The administration apparently took the position that Mr. Miller was getting into the field of foreign policy and that this was none of his business.

In the $15,000-a-year job, Mr. Wilkins said he will have "the opportunity to advance the good will and understanding of the American Government in the labor markets all over the world." He pointed out that three-fourths of the world's peoples are non-white, and he believes he can help "these people recognize that America stands for fair play."

Glad to Be on "Team."

"Our present administration," Mr. Wilkins continued, "has been and will continue to do all of the things necessary to make this a Government of all the American people. I am happy to play on a team that has as its objectives fair play and equal opportunities for all of its citizens."

Mr. Wilkins was asked what he thought of President's Eisenhower's opposition to a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Committee. He replied it was a "matter that is not in my jurisdiction." Secretary Mitchell favors a compulsory FEPC.

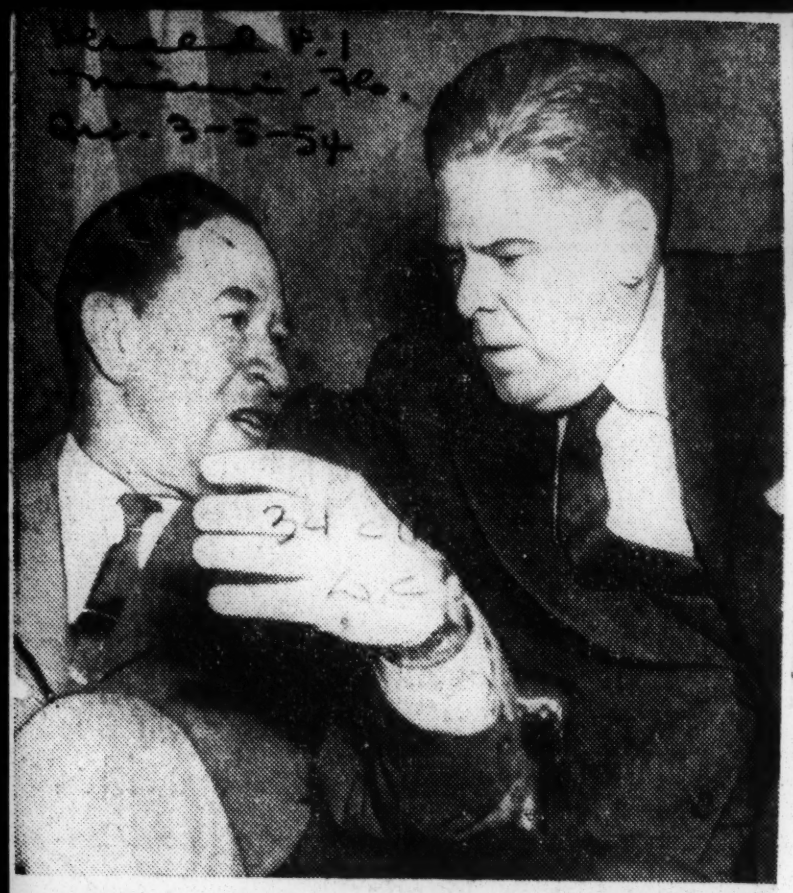
For the past 32 years, Mr. Wilkins has been a practicing attorney in Chicago. Since last summer he has served as vice chairman of the Government Contracts Committee, which policies non-discrimination clauses in Government contracts. He has no labor or union background.

Born in Missouri.

Mr. Wilkins, a Republican and a Methodist, was born in Farmington, Mo. He was graduated with honors from the University of Illinois in 1918, and later received graduate degrees in law from the University of Chicago and Lincoln University in Missouri.

He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1921 and has practiced there since. He has served in many civic, church and fraternal organizations in Chicago.

Mr. Wilkins is married and has three sons, John Robinson, an attorney at the Justice Department; J. Ernest, jr., a nuclear scientist of White Plains, N. Y., and Julian Byrd, a lawyer in Chicago. J. Ernest, jr., was graduated at the University of Chicago at 16 and received his Ph.D. at 19. His family said that at the time he was the youngest person to graduate from the university.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

NEGRO NAMED ASSISTANT LABOR SECRETARY

. . . J. Ernest Wilkins, left, meets his boss, James Mitchell

For First Time

Negro Is Nominated To Sub-Cabinet Post

See picture below.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President Eisenhower Thursday nominated J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago Negro attorney, as assistant secretary of labor in charge of international affairs, succeeding Spencer Miller, Jr., who was fired.

Wilkins, 60, a Republican, told a news conference he considers his appointment not so much a personal honor but one "to the race I represent."

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said: "This is the first time, so far as we know, that a Negro has been appointed to a cabinet or sub-cabinet post."

"I consider my appointment an eloquent answer to those who say the American government is not fair to all of its citizens," said Wilkins, who will represent this country at international labor conferences.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell praised Wilkins' recent work as vice chairman of the government contracts compliance committee, established by Eisenhower to enforce non-discrimination rules in hiring workers on government projects.

Mitchell, at the same time, disclosed that Miller, whom Wilkins is replacing, was fired.

Mitchell said he requested Miller's resignation. When asked why, Mitchell replied he merely exercised a right to select his own assistants.

Miller was named assistant secretary when former secretary Martin P. Durkin headed the department. It was reliably reported that Miller, once associated with the AFL and more recently a New Jersey state highway commissioner, had annoyed the administration by several speeches abroad.

Standing Room Only For Wilkins Swear-In

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Before a standing-room-only audience, J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago lawyer and prominent layman of the Methodist Church, took the oath of office Thursday as assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs.

Thus Mr. Wilkins became the second colored man in the history of the United States to hold a "Little Cabinet" position. The other was the late William H. Lewis of Boston, who served as an Assistant Attorney General in the administration of President William Howard Taft.

Oath From Burton

The oath was administered by Justice Harold H. Burton of the United States Supreme Court who had Mr. Wilkins to report after

tice here, and Julian B. Wilkins will take over his father's law practice in Chicago.

Others present included Dr. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor of St. Marks Episcopal church, New York City, who is the father of Mrs. Julian Wilkins, and Mrs. Effie Madden of Chicago, mother of Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins Jr.

Also present was Maxwell M. Rabb, Cabinet Operations Officer and Associate Counsel to President Eisenhower.

Mr. Mitchell read a number of telegrams received by Mr. Wilkins, congratulating him upon his appointment.

him the long-form oath. Usually the short form is used at swearing-in ceremonies and afterwards the appointee signs the long form.

But at the ceremonies at which he administers the oath, Justice Burton insists on the long form. He even used that form in administering the oath to ex-President Herbert Hoover as chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, in the presence of President Eisenhower.

Repeating after Justice Burton, Mr. Wilkins not only swore to support and defend the Constitution, but he also swore:

Denounces Communism

"I am not a Communist or a Fascist. I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or other unconstitutional means, or seeks by force or violence to deny to other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

"I do further swear that I will not so advocate nor will I become a member of such an organization during the period that I am an employee of the Federal Government."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell again praised Mr. Wilkins for the "skill that is seldom seen in government" with which Mr. Wilkins conducted the work of President Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee. He said he had been impressed by Mr. Wilkins' "knowledge, efficiency and integrity," and was very happy to recommend his appointment as Assistant Secretary of Labor to Mr. Eisenhower when the opportunity occurred.

Will Do Good Job

"I am confident that Mr. Wilkins will do an outstanding job," Mr. Mitchell said, "and will reflect credit on the country and the Department of Labor."

Mr. Wilkins, in turn, expressed his appreciation to President Eisenhower and Mr. Mitchell for his appoinment, and to Justice Burton for taking "time out of his busy life" to administer the oath.

Noting the presence of a large number of his friends, Mr. Wilkins said:

"I can only promise you one thing—that I shall faithfully, honestly and sincerely, and I hope well, perform the duties of the office to which I have been appointed, to the end that our America, our United States will take its rightful place at the head of all of the nations of the world, under the leadership of Mr. Mitchell and our great and distinguished President Eisenhower."

Mr. Wilkins introduced to the gathering the members of his family—his wife, three sons and two daughters-in-law—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Wilkins, and John R. Wilkins.

J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., is a scientist with the Nuclear Development Associates, White Plains, New York. John R. Wilkins is a lawyer in the Department of Jus-

3 Appointed To Advisory Posts

WASHINGTON—Three new appointments in advisory posts were made last week by the Eisenhower Administration.

One was to Detroit's John W. Roxborough II, nephew of the former manager of Joe Louis. He was appointed advisor in the personnel branch of the State Department.

A practicing lawyer and a graduate of the University of Michigan law school, he was secretary of the Michigan chapter of Citizens for Eisenhower in the last Presidential campaign.

Lt. George W. Lee of Memphis, insurance executive and high official of the Elks, was named to the Small business Administration as an advisor for the Southern Region. His district includes five Virgin Islands.

Also named to the Small Business Administration was David Longley of Richmond, Va., who is assistant secretary and educational director of the Virginia Mutual Life Insurance co.

Atty. Blackwell

eral Herbert Brownell and the GOP National Committee the appointment of Joel D. Blackwell, 48, as an Assistant U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Rover stated that his new assistant will be assigned to the District Court, Criminal Division, of his office.

Mr. Blackwell, former president of the Washington Bar Association, has been in private practice since he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in November, 1939.

He is a graduate of Dunbar High School and Howard University from which he received his LL.B. in 1938.

Robert Weaver Named To FHA Advisory Post

WASHINGTON — Robert Weaver, an official of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, has been named to an advisory committee which will recommend improvements in the Federal Housing Administration programs.

Weaver is one of eight housing officials of organizations representing the general public appointed by Norman P. Mason, acting commissioner of the FHA, to the FHA consumers' Advisory Committee.

Named Ass't U.S. Attorney

WASHINGTON—U. S. Attorney Leo A. Rover announced last week with the approval of Attorney-Gen-

34c(1) 1954

D.C.

Charles V. Bush, 14, first Negro ever appointed a page boy to the U. S. Supreme Court, poses for Courier photographer in Washington, D. C., with his parents and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush and Ahlan, 7.—Cabell Photo.

Lad Boasts Fine Record

Negro Page Boy For High Court

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Supreme Court last week appointed the first Negro to serve as page boy. He is Charles Vernon Bush, 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush of Washington, D. C. His father is educational director of Howard University's Clarke Hall.

The youngster will report for duty as one of four page boys to the Court on the last Monday in September. He could earn up to $2,700 a year.

Young Bush's appointment was made by Court Marshal T. Perry Lippitt with the approval of Chief Justice Earl Warren. Court officials said the boy will begin high school work in September at the Capitol Page School, the first Negro ever to attend this institution.

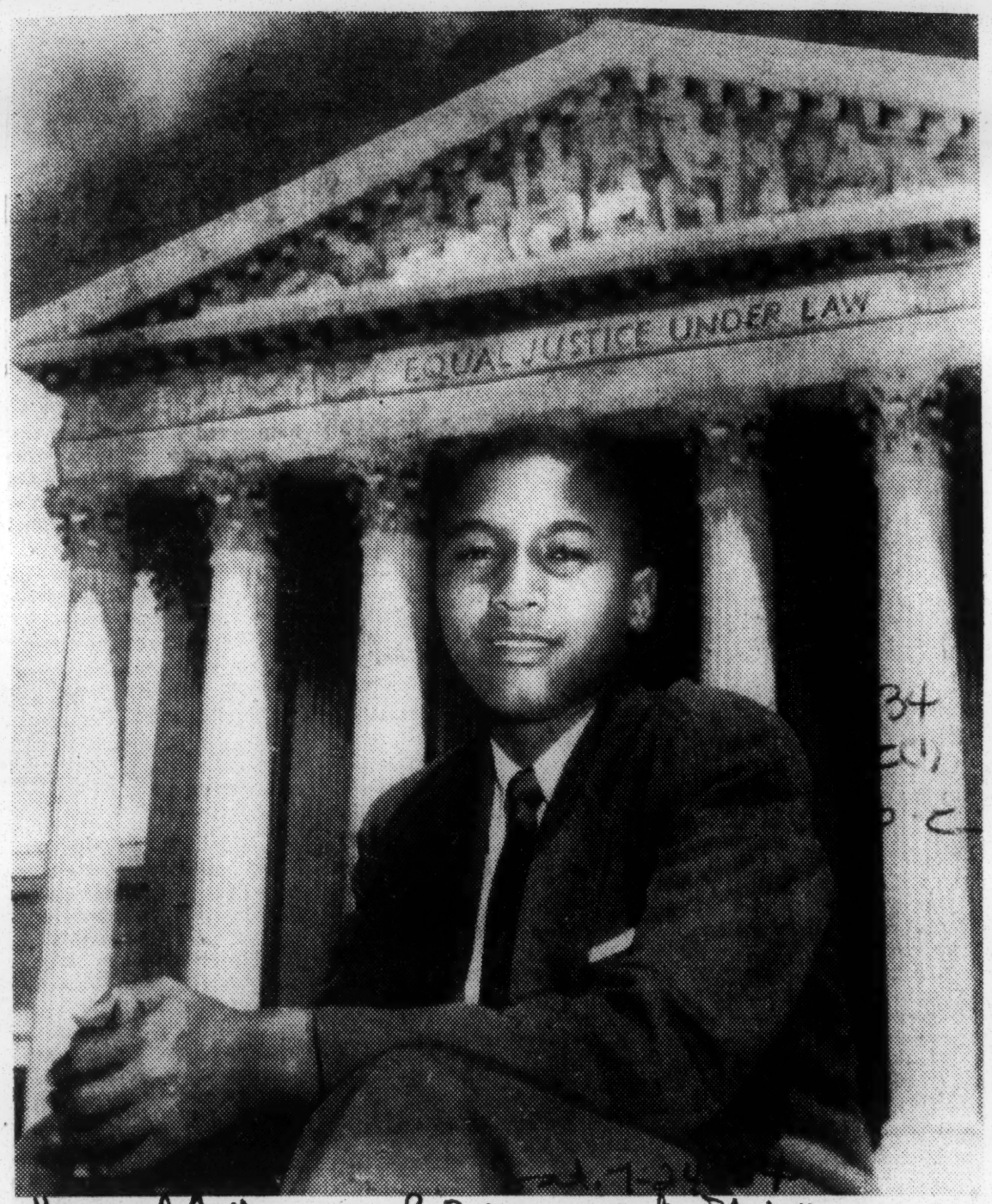
Page boys are constantly in view behind the justices when court is in session and perform very confidential duties.

Supreme Court page boy assignments are highly coveted. Prominent lawyers attempt to pull high political strings for their sons to serve. For a teenager, it is comparable to the prestige of a young attorney when he is chosen to serve as clerk to one of the august judges.

Most pages end up as lawyers, and many in former years have become famous and wealthy, but Charles says his ambition is to attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology and become an engineer.

Charles was one of five Negro youths recommended by Assistant School Superintendent Harold A. Haynes. Teachers in the school system nominate the candidates.

Charles' school and other activities include: National Honor Society, class treasurer, Perfect Attendance Certificate for three years, spelling team (two years), honorable mention for project at annual Science Fair (1954), school library and cafeteria committees, participated in radio program, National History Week, 1954; participated in educational TV program on public schools (1952), selected by P-TA for two-week, expense-paid YMCA camp and YMCA membership for one year; stage director of school play (1953), member class basketball team, captain of class debating team, on business staff of Banneker News, co-star in class day play (1954), Washington Post-Times Herald carrier boy for two years, active member All Souls Unitarian Church School of Religion.



Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

Fourteen-year-old Charles Vernon Bush sitting on the steps of the United States Supreme Court yesterday after his appointment as page boy.

Supreme Court's First Negro Page Boy

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—A Negro youngster has been named a page boy to the United States Supreme Court. He is the first of his race ever to be so honored. The fourteen-year-old boy, Charles Vernon Bush, will begin his duties as one of the court's four page boys for the term beginning Oct. 4. Charles is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush, of Washington. His father is an educational director of Clarke Hall at Howard University here. Charles, an honor student, will attend the Capitol Page School along with the pages who serve the Senators and Representatives. He will be the first Negro ever to attend the school. The appointment, announced today, was made by Court Marshal T. Perry Lippitt and was approved by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Wilkins Makes History By Attending Cabinet Meeting

HISTORY MAKING cabinet meeting is recorded when Assistant Labor Secretary J. Ernest Wilkins (2nd from right) becomes first Negro to sit in on a meeting of the President's cabinet. Wilkins represented Labor Secretary James Mitchell, who was speaking in New Jersey. Shown after the cabinet meeting at the White House are left to right, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare; Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell; Assistant Labor Secretary Wilkins and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. (INP).

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of Labor, made history last week when he became the first Negro to sit in on a formal cabinet meeting at the White House.

Wilkins, 60, was pinch hitting for Labor Secretary, James P. Mitchell, who was out of town on a speaking engagement. The cabinet holds weekly meetings.

While the cabinet was meeting, another caller at the White House was Dr. Frank Snowden, jr., who conferred with James P. Haggerty, the president's press secretary on some of the duties of his new position as cultural attache at the American Embassy in Rome.

The announcement of his appointment was made last week by the State Department. Haggerty told reporters the president had asked him to express his "heartiest congratulations on the appointment and his very best wishes for the work he will do for our government in Italy."

Dr. Snowden will take a leave of absence as head of the Classics department and the Summer School at Howard University where he has been teaching since 1940. He was educated in the Boston Public schools and received his Ph.D. from Harvard U.

Wilkins described the cabinet session as a "challenging experience," and praised President Eisenhower's handling of the meeting.

Wilkins, who has been in office less than six months, was selected to head a score of American government, business and labor union experts as America's delegation to the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

A native of Farmington, Mo., and a veteran of World War I, Wilkins practiced law in Chicago for several years and served as president of the Cook County Bar Association in 1941-42.

DR. FRANK SNOWDEN, recently appointed to diplomatic post in Italy, converses with James P. Haggerty, president Eisenhower's press secretary. (See story, page 3).

New Page—New Era

From The New York Times

THE smiling 14-year-old lad whose photograph was published in this newspaper yesterday with the Supreme Court building in the background ought not to have been a historic figure. It ought to have been taken for granted that an American of any ancestry who could qualify to be one of the four page boys for the United States Supreme Court should have the chance to compete. But Charles Vernon Bush was, in fact, making history. He is the first Negro ever to be appointed to that particular post. He will also be the first of his race to attend the Capitol page school, which the pages in the Senate and House of Representatives attend.

The Court could hardly have done differently, although it did wait a long time. Young Charles in the picture could point to the inscription above the Corinthian pillars of the Supreme Court building, "Equal Justice Under Law." Equal justice under the law is slow in arriving in any country, and it has not completely arrived in our democracy.

But we are making progress. Young Charles can go to the Capitol page school because the Supreme Court has ruled against segregation in the schools on account of race. Many southern communities are now working toward an amicable solution of the real problems that will exist when the anti-segregation decision is made effective. We do make progress. We do approach closer to real democracy. One hopes that the smiling picture of Charles Vernon Bush standing in front of the Supreme Court building will be widely seen not only in this country but wherever news about America can be freely published.

Ex-Dean Named By Sec. Hobby

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS) — The former dean of Fayetteville N. C. State Teachers College was appointed Tuesday to a $10,000-a-year post in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, where he will serve as assistant to Roswell B. Perkins, a secretary for program analysis.

The appointee is Joseph H. Douglass, who will help analyze the department's programs and review progress reports, according to Secretary Hobby.

Geneva Confab

Wilkins Proves Able Diplomat!

34c (1) D.C.

(By Cable from Special Correspondent at Geneva, Switzerland)

GENEVA—The other day an experienced diplomat from the Middle East walked over to where J. Ernest Wilkins was sitting at the head of the U. S. delegation in the large ILO conference room of the Palais des Nations here.

"What do you think, Mr. Wilkins?" the diplomat asked. "How does this compare with the other international conferences you have attended?"

Mr. Wilkins, who is Assistant Secretary of Labor, leaned back and with a smile that wins him friends at every turn, he said: "Well now that's hard to say. The last international affair I attended on this side of the ocean was in 1918 in France. It was hardly a conference and any way I was on what you might call the working level so I really cannot answer your question." (He was a supply sergeant in the 809th Infantry.)

The diplomat was frank to say that he did not believe Mr. Wilkins and walked away.

Indeed, the ease with which the Assistant Secretary has made the transformation from a Chicago lawyer to an international statesman is a marvel to all here.

Several days ago when the conference opened, Mr. Wilkins was almost immediately confronted with a thorny situation. Russia and her satellites are back in the ILO for the first time in fifteen years. So naturally the conference members were a little uneasy about what might happen on the opening day. They did not have to wait long. Around noon time, Amazasp Avakimovich Arutyunyan, chief Russian adviser, who is renowned as a triple-threat debater in the UN, got up before the sixty-nine government delegates to the conference.

With vigorous gestures and a loud voice he complained that Russia was being deprived of her rightful place on the important selections committee. He demanded that such a great country as the USSR be given immediate recognition regardless of any rules of procedure or traditional practice.

* * *

THE FRENCH and British had already spoken against any such high speed special treatment for the Russians. So it was assumed by many that Mr. Arutyunyan was going to have the last word but as he walked from the high rostrum, Mr. Wilkins leaned over to whisper a word or two to his colleague, Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger. There was a nodding of heads and Mr. Wilkins rose from his seat. He walked down the aisle. This was the first US-Russian clash. There were intense neutralists in the audience who were ready to fall onto the Communist side of the fence if the US was too violent. These men represented necessary votes for the cause of the free world.

Mr. Wilkins climbed to the rostrum, the first Negro ever to lead a US delegation at a major international conference.

"In the interests of harmony, in the interest of peace," he started off in a firm clear Middle Western twang, "in the interests of the ILO, I feel that the traditional procedure of this organization should be followed in this case. Certainly a delay of twenty-four or forty-eight hours cannot be said to be a reflection on any nation here."

The Russians had demanded immediate seating on the selections committee but they were going to have to wait like any other nation. That was obvious even after Mr. Wilkins had only said a few words.

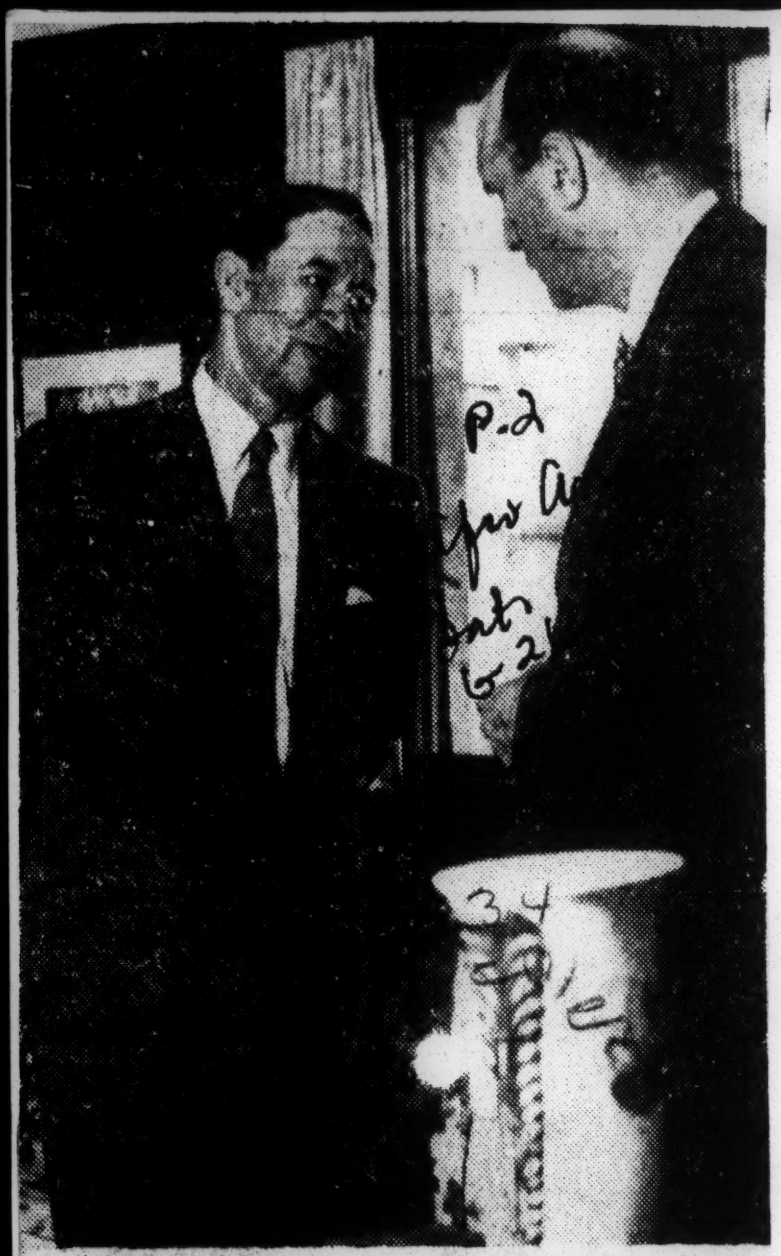
"It seems to me that in the interests of harmony and peace and unity," Mr. Wilkins went on extemporaneously, "we all should come here not with the idea of saying that ours is the greatest nation in the world, but with the idea of building this organization into the organ for peace it should be.

"Certainly there are countries here whose boundaries are not so great as others, whose material wealth is not so great, who have not got the natural resources of some, but even so they have as great an interest in this body as the greatest of us all. This equality of the ILO should never be forgotten."

The fifteen members of the Russian bloc were defeated by a solid eighty-one votes.

J. ERNEST WILKINS

. . . *Assistant Secretary of Labor*



J. ERNEST WILKINS, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the International Labor Organization conference in Geneva, Switzerland meets David Morse, right, director general of the ILO. Mr. Wilkins is the first colored man ever to lead a U.S. delegation to a major international conference.

Wilkins Stymies Reds At Geneva

(By Cable from Special Correspondent at Geneva, Switzerland.)

GENEVA — The other day an experienced diplomat from the Middle East walked over to where J. Ernest Wilkins was sitting at the head of the US delegation in the large ILO conference room of the Palais des Nations here.

"What do you think, Mr. Wilkins?" the diplomat asked. "How does this compare with the other international conferences you have attended?"

Wilkins, who is assistant secretary of labor, leaned back with a smile that wins him friends at every turn he said: "Well now that's hard to say. The last international affair I attended on this side of the ocean was in 1918 in France. It was hardly a conference and any way I was on what you might call the working level so I really cannot answer your question." (He was a supply sergeant in the 809th Infantry.)

The diplomat was frank to say that he did not believe Mr. Wilkins and walked away.

Indeed, the ease with which the assistant secretary has made the Lawyer to an international statesman is a marvel to all here.

Three days ago when the conference opened, Mr. Wilkins was almost immediately confronted with a thorny situation. Russia and her satellites are back in the ILO for the first time in 15 years. So naturally on Tuesday the conference members were a little uneasy about what might happen on the opening day.

They did not have to wait long. Around noon time, Amazasp Avakimovich Arutyunyan, chief Russian adviser who is renowned as a triple threat debator in the UN, got up before the 69 government delegates to the conference. With vigorous gestures and a loud voice he complained that Russia was being deprived her rightful place on the important Selections Committee.

He demanded that such a great country as the USSR be given immediate recognition regardless of any rules of procedure or traditional practice.

The French and British had already spoken against any such high speed special treatment for the Russians. So it was assumed by many that Arutyunyan was going to have the last word but he walked from the high rostrum, Wilkins leaned over to whisper a word or two to his colleague Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger.

There was a nodding of heads and Wilkins rose from his seat. There was a murmer as he walked down the aisle. This was the first US-Russian clash. There were intense neutralists in the audience who were ready to fall on to the Communist side of the fence if the U. S. was too violent. These men represented necessary votes for the cause of the free world.

Wilkins climbed to the rostrum, the first Negro ever to lead a U. S. delgation at a major international conference.

"In the interest of harmony, in the interest of peace," he started off in a firm clear Middle Western twang, "in the interest of the ILO, I feel that the traditional procedure of this organization should be followed in this case. Certainly a delay of 24 or 48 hours cannot be said to be a reflection on any nation here."

"It seems to me that in the interests of harmony and peace and unity," Mr. Wilkins went on extemporaneously, "we all should come here not with the idea of saying that ours is the greatest nation in the world, but with the idea of building this organization into the organ for peace it should be.

"Certainly there are countries here whose boundaries are not so great as others, whose material wealth is not so great, who have not got the natural resources of some, but even so they have as great an interest in this body as the greatest of us all. This equality of the ILO should never be forgotten."

The 15 members of the Russian bloc were defeated by a solid 81 votes.

GOP Names Mrs. Bellamy To Key Job

WASHINGTON—Another evidence of high job opportunity in the Eisenhower Administration for Negroes was discovered by the Courier last week when it was learned that Mrs. Mae Bellamy of this city has been named one of the two private secretaries to Under-Secretary of State for Administration Charles Sulzman.

It was learned that Mrs. Bellamy has been in Mr. Sulzman's office for more than a week. Her assignment here has caused the same flurry of excitement that existed when Mrs. Lois Lippman was appointed a secretary to Eisenhower assistant Charles Willis in the White House.

Associated Press

Charles: He opens a new era

New Page: The U. S. Supreme Court, following through on its recent decision banning segregation in the public schools, appointed a Negro boy—for the first time in history—as one of the four Supreme Court page boys. The new page is CHARLES VERNON BUSH, 14-year-old son of the educational director of Clarke Hall at Howard University. He will begin his new duties in the fall and enroll in the Capitol Page School—the first Negro ever to attend the institution.

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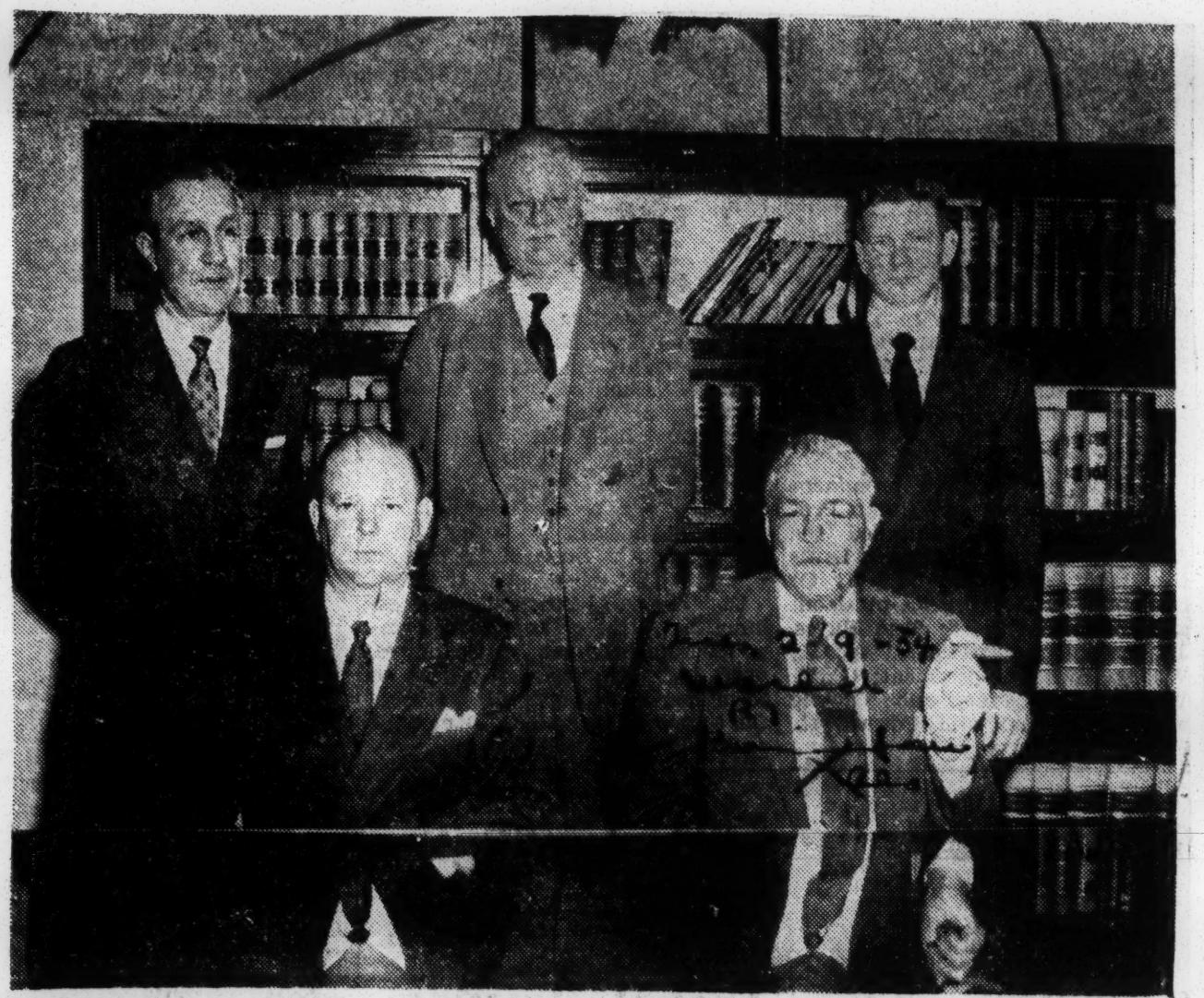


SHOWN POSING with his four top administrative assistants as they are about to begin a semi-weekly Personnel conference dealing with the supervision of over a thousand employees directly under his supervision are left to right (seated) S. Headley, first assistant to the Registrar of the Treasury, L. B. Toomer, (Savannah, Ga. Banker), Registrar of the Treasury of the United States, (standing L-R) B. G. Holtzhauer, General Assistant to the Registrar of the Treasury, G. H. Sutton, Numerical Section Manager, U. S. Department of the Treasury, and R. C. Darcey, Technical Assistant to the Registrar. In his new $10,000.00 a year post, Toomer has access to over 200 Billion Dollars worth of negotiable securities and Treasury Bonds.—Photo by Charles W. Hairgrow.

ATTY. DORSEY LANE

. . . newest appointee

Assistant Counsel

Lane Gets GOP Post

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—The Foreign Operations Administration has announced the appointment of Atty. Dorsey Edward Lane as assistant to General Counsel Morris Wolf. This marks the first time a Negro has been appointed as an assistant general counsel in this organization.

Attorney Lane is an honor graduate from the Howard University School of Law, having received an LL. B. degree, magna cum laude, in 1949. Sat. 2-6-54

He was born in Washington, D. C., graduated from Dunbar High School, and received his B. S. degree in social studies from Hampton Institute in 1938. He later studied at Harvard University in the Quartermaster School. P. 1

* * *

HE SAW FOUR years' service in World War II, serving first as a field operations officer under Col. Frank Snowden of Boston, Mass. He rose to the rank of captain and commanded the 4520th Quartermaster Corps.

While at the Howard University law school, Mr. Lane received the Albert Pinsbury award for highest scholarship.

He was associate counsel in the school segregation cases just heard by the Supreme Court and was trial counsel in the recent Capital Transit rate case.

Before joining the staff of the Foreign Operations Administration, Mr. Lane was assistant professor of law on the faculty of the school of law of Howard University.

He is married to the former Lelia Mickens of Washington, D. C., and they have two sons. He lives at 3107 Thirteenth Street, N. E.

MRS. FLORENCE MATTHEWS

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Matthews gets new post

Sat. 2-27-54

WASHINGTON

A veteran woman D.C. Recreation Department worker, Mrs. Florence Stokes Matthews, 1811 First st., nw, last week had the distinction of being the first colored woman ever appointed as regional director in the Local Recreation Department programs.

According to a D.C. Recreation Department announcement, Mrs. Matthews has been appointed regional director, Region K, which embraces nine recreation centers and playgrounds located in Northeast, Southeast and Southwest. She succeeds James P. White, who retired. Other colored regional directors in the department are David Brown, Clarence Pendleton and Milton Larry.

Negro Turns Down Government Post

Civic Leader Won't Subject Young Son to D.C. Segregation

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—(AP)—Paul Phillips, a Negro civic leader, rejected a high government appointment Thursday and said one reason was racial segregation in Washington.

He said he did not wish to submit his family, and especially his young son, to the necessary adjustment.

Phillips, executive secretary of the Grand Rapids Urban League, had been offered the appointment as special assistant in Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In a letter to Mrs. Hobby, Phillips said he was "humbly grateful" for the honor of being considered for the post but that there were two reasons he could not accept.

He listed first the "evident progress, though slow, being made in Grand Rapids toward the desired democratic goal of equal opportunity for all and the dignity of the individual. It is our desire to remain with the league," he said.

"The second reason," Phillips wrote the department, "is a very personal one. In our opinion it would be unfair and unwise to ask my family, and especially our 7-year-old son, to live in and attempt to adjust to the rigid pattern of racial segregation that exists in Washington."

Phillips said he believes President Eisenhower is making a sincere effort to eliminate segregation in the Capital, but "nevertheless the pattern is such it would make adjustments very difficult."

"Being adults," he continued, "my wife and I try to make some attempt at understanding and solving the problem."

"But how does one explain racial segregation to a child?"

Phillips a former Marquette University athlete, was a member of a group that toured Europe last summer at the invitation of the State Department.

SEEN AS SEGREGATION:

Business advisor office abolished

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The office of colored adviser on business affairs in the Commerce Department was abolished because Commerce Department officials felt that it was a form of segregation, the House Appropriations Committee was told in secret testimony made public Thursday.

The question of what had happened to the office of adviser on colord affairs and three jobs in that office totaling $12,01[illegible] a year was brought up during hearings on the 1955 Commerce Department appropriations

Rep. John J. Rooney, top ranking Democrat on the State, Justice and Commerce Departments subcommittee, brought up the issue.

James C. Worthy, assistant secretary of commerce for administration, told the subcommittee that the office, the three jobs and their functions had been abolished.

"There has been established in the Business and Defense Services Administration a position of adviser on business affairs, which is filled by an outstanding colored person.

"It was felt that the job was better defined not as an adviser on colored business affairs but rather as an adviser on business affairs, so that he is not restricted just to that narrow range of activity.

"It was our feeling that having an office of colored affairs was a form of segregation," replied Mr. Worthy.

E. Frederic Morrow, a former employeer of the NAACP who acted as race relations director to General Eisenhower on his campaign train in 1952, was appointed to the new position.

Refuses U.S. Job; Hits D. C. Bias

CEDAR RAPIDS, Mich.—Paul I. Phillips, executive secretary of the Grand Rapids, Mich. Urban League last week spurned a $9,600 post in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare because of the "rigid pattern of segregation" which exists in Washington.

Phillips had been offered the appointment as special assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the department.

In a letter to Mrs. Hobby, Phillips said he was "humbly grateful" for the honor of being considered for the post and cited two reasons why he could not accept.

He pointed out the "evident progress," though slow, being made in Grand Rapids toward the desired democratic goal of equal opportunity for all and dignity of the individual.

"The second reason," Phillips stated in his letter, "is a very personal one. In our opinion it would be unfair and unwise to ask my family, and especially our 7-year-old son, to live in and attempt to adjust to the rigid pattern of racial segregation that exists in Washington."

The Urban League aide said he believed President Eisenhower was making a sincere effort to eliminate segregation in the capital, but "nevertheless the pattern is such it would make adjustments very difficult."

The failure to end segregation and discrimination in Washington has cheated the government of the services of several top Negro leaders. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace prize winner and head of the United Nations Trusteeship division, turned down an appointment to the post of Undersecretary of State because of segregation in Washington. He stated at the time that he did not wish to subject his children to the unwholesome atmosphere of the capital.

Val Washington, head of the minorities division of the Republican National Committee, said Friday several other persons are being considered for the job of directing a nation-wide program to prevent juvenile delinquency, the post rejected by Phillips.

New Rover Assistant Takes Oath Monday

Austin LeCount Fickling, who has been in private law practice here since 1949, will be appointed an assistant United States attorney on Monday, it was announced today by United States Attorney Leo A. Rover.

Mr. Fickling

The oath is to be administered the new appointee Monday afternoon by Judge Walter M. Bastian of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Fickling will be assigned to the criminal branch of Municipal Court, Mr. Rover said.

A native of this city, Mr. Fickling who is 39, received his law degree from the Terrell Law School here in 1942. He was graduated from Dunbar High School and attended the Miners' Teachers College. He was an instructor at the Terrell Law School from 1945 to 1951.

Mr. Fickling is president and counsel of the Federation of Civic Associations, chairman of the Central Suffrage Conference of the District of Columbia, a vice president of the Brookland Civic Association and a member of the Washington Bar Association. His home is at 1716 Allison street N.W.

The new appointee will raise the number of assistant United States Attorneys to 41.

Negro Attorney Named for Labor Position by Ike

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UP)—President Eisenhower today nominated J. Ernest Wilkins, a Chicago Negro attorney, to be an assistant secretary of labor.

Wilkins, if confirmed, would be the second Negro to attain a post in the federal executive branch that high.

William H. Lewis, a Boston Negro, served as an assistant attorney general from 1911 to 1913 under President William Howard Taft, a Republican and father of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Wilkins has been practicing law in Chicago since 1921 and is a past president of the Cook County Bar Assn.

Fickling Named U. S. Attorney

WASHINGTON — Atty. Austin LeCount Fickling, 39, of Washington, D.C., was sworn in this week as an Assistant U. S. Attorney. He will serve as prosecutor in the criminal division and will have a staff of forty-one.

34c(1) 1954

D.C.

Behind The Scenes In The Shifting Of Mrs. Spaulding

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PLAN TO SHIFT Mrs. Jane Spaulding, who succeeded Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (Mrs. Hedgeman was assistant to the Federal Security Administrator), to another job has been under way for a month or more.

Her job was due to be abolished as the result of a shake-up of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The shake-up was proposed by an efficiency engineering firm which has been making job analyses and job performance studies in all the Government agencies for the Eisenhower Administration.

MR. LAUTIER

Both the Republican National Committee and a White House aide have been in on the discussion, and Mrs. Spaulding reportedly discussed the matter with Val J. Washington, assistant to Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Thalia Thomas, his administrative assistant.

She is said to have expressed a preference for remaining in the Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

She was offered a job to head a juvenile delinquency unit in the Children's Bureau, but turned it down. The salary reportedly was $2,000 less than her current pay of $9,600.

SHE ALSO REPORTEDLY was offered membership on the War Claims Commission, which pays $14,800 a year, or with the commission at an unspecified salary.

The War Claims Commission consists of three members. The term of office of all three members expires March 31, 1955, the date fixed in the War Claims Act for winding up the affairs of the commission.

AT FIRST IT WAS REPORTED that she turned down the job with the War Claims Commission allegedly because she was asked to sign a letter of resignation implying that charges of racial prejudice made against Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, were not true.

(Note: The Health, Education, and Welfare Department made public Friday her letter of resignation. She resigned "with deep regret" to take a job in the War Claims Commission, work about which she knows nothing, and expressed her "sense of appreciation" for the privilege of having worked with Mrs. Hobby).

INCIDENTALLY, PRESIDENT Eisenhower Friday nominated Roswell B. Perkins, a New York lawyer to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—a position which the confidential memo designed to bring pressure to bear to have Mrs. Spaulding retained by the Eisenhower Administration said she was available to fill by promotion.

Major and Mrs. John H. Walker of Brooklyn visited here last week. Major Walker is a returned POW. He spent thirty-four months in a Communist POW camp in Korea—most of it in solitary confinement because he was one of the "reactionaries" whom the Reds couldn't do anything with at all.

* * *

MAJOR WALKER CAME ACROSS the truce line in Korea in a truck with Major General Dean, the highest ranking American officer taken prisoner in the Korean war. He spent a week in a hospital in Tokyo and then was flown home. He has been assigned to Fort Dix (New Jersey) effective January 29.

The Rev. Richard A. G. Foster, pastor of Cooper AME Zion Church in Oakland (California) was in town last week. He is a former city councilman in New Haven (Connecticut). He has been pastoring in Oakland for two years.

* * *

MRS. RUTH MUELLER, an assistant to Mrs. Bertha Adkins, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee in charge of the women's division, had a busy weekend in Detroit.

She spoke before the Wayne County Republican Council of Women at a luncheon, attended a tea for the kickoff of the Lincoln Day program, spoke at a mass meeting Friday night, and addressed the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's forty-first Founders' Day celebration Saturday. She went to Pontiac Saturday and Lansing Sunday.

After Feud

Woman Quits Job As Aide

WASHINGTON — (ANP) -- Mrs. Jane Spaulding, Friday, resigned her office as assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in President Eisenhower's cabinet, to accept a post as research advisor on legislative policy on the War Claims Commission.

Her resignation thus climaxed the feud between her and Mrs. Hobby during which Mrs. Spaulding disagreed with her boss in connection with the racial question.

In taking her new position Mrs. Spaulding is being virutaly "kicked up-stairs" because her new job pays $10,800 a year (grade 15) in comparison to only $9,600 for her old post.

She will coordinate research projects relating to war claims in her new job.

Mrs. Spaulding

New Post For Ike Appointee

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, one of the first Negroes appointed to a major post in the Eisenhower administration, resigned last Thursday from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to accept another Government position with the War Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON—The Courier predicts that no effort will be made to fill the post left vacant by Mrs. Jane Spaulding when she resigned to take another government position. The Eisenhower Administration is expected to emphasizing racial relations positions in favor of integrated jobs. However, the Courier predicts that the department headed by Mrs. Hobby shortly will offer a top-level post to Douglas Williams of Ann Arbor. He is expected to head up the Child Delinquency Department.

Mrs. Spaulding was an assistant to HE&W Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby, and her new assignment with War Claims is research adviser on legislative policies.

* * *

IN AN EXCHANGE of letters Thursday and Friday, Mrs. Spaulding, in resigning, wrote Mrs. Hobby that she "had been offered a position in a field of activity in which I am tremendously interested. This position, in the War Claims Commission, represents for me opportunities for advancement and for service involving increased responsibility."

Nelson A. Rockfeller, acting secretary, communicated by telephone with Mrs. Hobby, who was out of town, and in accepting the resignation, praised Mrs. Spaulding for her "contribution to the work of the department."

According to a White House spokesman, Mrs. Spaulding will do extensive overseas traveling in her new work, particularly in the Far East . . . in Japan and the Philippines.

* * *

AS IS TYPICAL in the rumor-mill that is Washington, all sorts of speculation has been advanced about Mrs. Spaulding's acceptance of the War Claims job. However, this reporter has known for months that the WCC post for her has been "in the works" at the White House. That the job came through during a period when health, education and welfare are going through an extensive reorganization lent fuel to the gossip wildfire built up by Eisenhower detractors to "prove" that Mrs. Spaulding was fired.

Neither Mrs. Spaulding's status nor salary would have been affected had she chosen to remain with the department after the reorganization. The new job she has accepted pays, in fact, a one-grade-level higher salary than her former position.

Mrs. Spaulding is from Charleston, W. Va.; was an active leader in the Citizens-for-Eisenhower movement during the last Presidential campaign; is a powerful force and fund-raiser in the National Council of Negro Women, and her influence is extensive throughout the nation in women's club work.

Top GOP Appointee Leaves Post As Aide To Mrs. Hobby

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — What observers believed would be a "showdown" fight within the administration because of abolition of a job held by an Eisenhower-appointee failed to materialize last weekend when Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, indicated that she resigned her post because of the offer of a better position in another federal agency.

The Washington Bureau of the NAACP had contended, in a confidential memorandum, that Mrs. Spaulding was giving up her post in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare because of her refusal to sign a letter repudiating charges made by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (Dem., N. Y.) and the NAACP that the Secretary of the Department, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, was seeking to delay integration of schools run by local school boards on Army posts.

• • •

THE NAACP memorandum also indicated that Mrs. Spaulding supported the NAACP in its claim that a grant of a million and a half dollars should not be made toward construction of a municipal hospital in Houston, Tex., unless colored physicians were allowed to practice in it.

The exchange of polite notes which marked Mrs. Spaulding's resignation from the Health, Education and Welfare Department assistant secretarial post to accept a job with the War Claims Commission, failed to support the NAACP's contention that dissension had arisen between Mrs. Spaulding and Secretary Hobby.

Sat. 1-30-54

THE NOTES GAVE no indication that Mrs. Spaulding was leaving her position because her activities had reportedly been curbed to "non-controversial" speech-making and because plans were in the making to reorganize her out of the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Mrs. Spaulding, who worked with the co-chairman of the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee during the 1952 Presidential race, was the only Eisenhower appointee who held a position that obstensibly could have resulted in a seat in the Presidential Cabinet.

TAKES LESS NERVE-WRACKING JOB:

Mrs. Spaulding resigns post

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Friday, resigned her $9,600 position as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to accept a $10,800 per year post with the War Claims Commission here.

This action put an end to what has been regarded by capital newsmen as a feud between Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, the secretary of health, and Mrs. Spaulding because of their conflicting attitudes toward segregation.

It was thought as early as mid-week that Mrs. Hobby was preparing to eliminate the post which Mrs. Spaulding held because she opposed the latter's militant stand on civil rights; and Congressman Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) had taken up the cudgels in Mrs. Spaulding's behalf.

Sat. 1-30-54

Powell Writes Secretary

Mr. Powell had written Mrs. Hobby, expressing disapproval of any move to demote or oust Mrs. Spaulding, and had even threatened to take the matter to the floor of Congress.

The attitudes of Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hobby clashed over several matters, it was revealed, the one which brought the situation to a climax being Mrs. Hobby's support of a federal grant of $1,500,000 to a hospital in Houston, Texas, which bars colored physicians.

When Mrs. Spaulding strenuously opposed such a grant, Mrs. Hobby asked her to confine herself to certain special assignments rather than follow her civil service job description, and was said to be planning a departmental reorganization which would lead to Mrs. Spaulding's ouster.

Mrs. Hobby also was said to have been displeased at Mrs. Spaulding for refusing to sign a letter repudiating charges made by the NAACP and Congressman Powell that the welfare secretary had made an attempt to delay integration in schools on military posts.

MRS. JEAN M. SPAULDING

Appointed

NEW APPOINTEE TO the Senate Committee On Child Delinquency is Mrs. Maria Carl of Washington D. C. Mrs. Carl is a graduate of the Law school and is currently on leave from a fellowship with the American Political Science society.

Mrs. Spaulding Resigns

The resignation of Mrs. Jane Spaulding from her $9600 post as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, was announced in Washington last week.

It is believed Mrs. Spaulding resigned because of conflicting ideas between she and Mrs. Hobby toward racial segregation. It is reported that Mrs. Hobby has shown tendencies to undone the practice.

If such is the case Mrs. Spaulding is to be highly commended for her integrity. There have been cases where Negro office holders, for fear of losing their jobs, have closed their eyes to the undemocratic practices of their bosses.

2-5-54

Economic pressures, however, can never justify such an act by a Negro holding a top flight position. And it is heartening to note that Mrs. Spaulding succeeded in getting another post, with the War Claims Commission, at a higher salary.

We hope notice will be taken, of Mrs. Spaulding's allegiance to principle, by other Negro office holders.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

...OUR DISTRICT ATTORNEY':

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Bill Bryant is tough on dope and sex offenders

34 c(1)

WASHINGTON

"I don't like to send anybody to jail," said William (Bill) Bryant, assistant United States attorney, Monday.

"But," he added, "I don't like narcotics violators and sex offenders. They are the kind of individuals I try extra hard to convict."

Sat. 1-9-54

"For these people I see less excuse than for a person who has committed a 'cheap murder.'"

Fiery Individual

Mr. Bryant is the kind of prosecuting attorney one reads about or sees in the movies — a fiery tireless person who won't rest until a criminal has been convicted.

P. 8

Now 42 years old, Mr. Bryant has been prosecuting cases since February 1951 when he was assigned to Municipal Court.

He is at present assisting in presenting to the grand jury the case involving dope conspiracy charges brought against suspended Police Lt. H. H. Carper and Sgt. William L. Taylor of the narcotics squad.

Mr. Bryant feels strongly about criminals who offer drunkenness as an excuse for committing a crime.

Against Drunks

"Most drunkenness is voluntary," Mr. Bryant says. "It is hard to feel sympathetic toward a criminal who comes before me on a 'cheap' murder charge after he has gotten drunk and slapped or beaten his wife, or anybody for that matter, to death."

"When drunkenness is being used as a defense, I generally consider the whiskey or wine which they say they were drinking as an aggravation rather than a mitigation of the offense."

Mr. Bryant was transferred to the District Court grand jury section in September, 1952. He became the first prosecutor of his race in District Court when he was appointed in January, 1953.

BILL BRYANT

Handles Numerous Cases

Since becoming a Government prosecutor, Mr. Bryant estimates that he has handled anywhere from 25 to 30 cases a week in Municipal Court and approximately eight per week in District Court.

He finds it difficult to choose his "best" case, but recalls with a grin that in one case where he was as well prepared as he could possibly be, the defendants were acquitted because of insufficient evidence.

This was the case of a payroll robbery in which the victims could not positively identify the three men suspected of the crime.

He is a native of Wetumpka, Ala., and is a 1936 graduate of Howard university law school.

In 1939 and 1940, he was research assistant to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche on the survey Gunnar Myrdal made of the race in America. The work was later published as "The American Dilemma."

As a Howard student, Mr. Bryant majored in political science and government. Doctor Bunche was his instructor.

Mr. Bryant served in the special services division of the Army in Europe during World War II. In uniform from Jan. 15, 1943, to May 1947, he emerged as a colonel, and presently is a lieutenant colonel in the reserves.

He was in private practice from October 1948, until he was appointed assistant district attorney. Of Mr. Bryant's service, Leo Rover, United States attorney, said:

Regarded Highly

"I regard him as a highly competent prosecutor. I find him at all times most loyal.

"He has my complete respect and confidence, also that of every judge before whom he has appeared. I am sure everyone with whom he works shares the same feeling."

Married to the former Miss Astaire Gonzales of Washington, Mr. Bryant is the father of two children, William Jr. and Astaire.

He resides at 1903 Kenilworth no particular hobbies, doesn't like radio or television, and spends his spare time reading news magazines or detective stories, and doing chores about his home.

Govt. names woman lawyer

Mrs. J. P. Cooper is Howard U. grad

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Julia P. Cooper of 2119 Second st., nw, was sworn in Dec. 21 as a member of the U. S. Government's General Service Administration by Edward F. Mansure, chief of the unit.

Afro-American P. 1

Mrs. Cooper was born in Fayetteville, N. C., where she attended grade school and high school. She received her B. S. degree from Hampton Institute and her LL.B. degree from Howard.

1-2-54

While at Howard, Mrs. Cooper was the recipient of the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation scholarship for 1949-51 and was elected chief justice of the court of peers," law student governing body at the university. She is the second woman in the history of the university to hold such a position.

34 c(1)

Ex-N. Carolina Teacher

Mrs. Cooper taught at the Chestnut high school in Fayetteville from September 1944 to June 1945. She was attorney-adviser at the office of Price Stabilization in Washington from July 1951 to March 1953 and has practiced in the District for the past year.

In announcing the appointment of Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Mansure said, "Our program, in keeping with President Eisenhower's wishes, calls for the employment of eligible persons to whatever positions they are qualified."

Afro-American

He continued, "Mrs. Cooper meets the high standards set by our department under the reorganization program. We expect her to fill her new post with honor and credit to the agency."

Mrs. JULIA P. COOPER

Appointed

JULIA PERRY COOPER

Washington, D. C.—Edward F. Mansure, Administrator of General Services, announced the appointment of Mrs. Julia P. Cooper as the first colored lawyer to be placed in a key position in that agency.

Afro

Mrs. Cooper was born in Fayetteville, N. C., where she attended grade school and high school. She received her B. S. degree in Mathematics and English from the Hampton Institute, Virginia, in 1940. Later she entered Howard University in Washington, D. C., where she received her LL. B. degree in 1951.

P. 11

While in law school at Howard, Mrs. Cooper was the recipient of the Jesse Smith Noyes Foundation Scholarship for 1949-'51, and was elected the "Chief Justice" of the "Court of Peers," 1950-'51, which is the law student governing body at the university. She is the second woman in the history of the university to hold such a position. Mrs. Cooper also served as admissions clerk at the university from June 1946 to June 1949.

Afro-American

She was the assistant registrar of the Fayetteville State Teachers College in N. C., from September 1942 to September 1944 and taught at the Chestnutt High School in Fayetteville from September 1944 to June 1945. She was attorney-adviser at the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C., from July 1951 to March 1953, and has been a practicing attorney in the District for the past year.

Mrs. Cooper has one child. She resides at 2119 Second Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In announcing the appointment of Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Mansure said, "Our program, in keeping with President Eisenhower's wishes, calls for the employment of eligible persons to whatever positions they are qualified. Mrs. Cooper meets the high standards set by our department under the reorganization program. We expect her to fill her new post with honor and credit to the agency."

Mrs. Cooper took her oath of office Monday, December 21, 1953.

TAKES LESS NERVE-WRACKING JOB:

Mrs. Spaulding resigns post

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Friday, resigned her $9,600 position as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to accept a $10,800 per year post with the War Claims Commission here.

This action put an end to what has been regarded by capital newsmen as a feud between Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, the secretary of health, and Mrs. Spaulding because of their conflicting attitudes toward segregation.

It was thought as early as mid-week that Mrs. Hobby was preparing to eliminate the post which Mrs. Spaulding held, because she opposed the latter's militant stand on civil rights; and Congressman Adam C. Powell, (Dem., N.Y.) had taken up the cudgels in Mrs. Spaulding's behalf.

Powell Writes Secretary

Mr. Powell had written Mrs. Hobby, expressing disapproval

MRS. JANE SPAULDING

of any move to demote or oust Mrs. Spaulding, and had even threatened to take the matter to the floor of Congress.

The attitudes of Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hobby clashed over several matters, it was revealed, the one which brought the situation to a climax being Mrs. Hobby's support of a federal grant of $1,500,000 to a hospital in Houston, Texas, which bars colored physicians.

When Mrs. Spaulding strenuously opposed such a grant, Mrs. Hobby asked her to confine herself to certain special assignments rather than follow her civil service job description, and was said to be planning a departmental reorganization which would lead to Mrs. Spaulding's ouster.

Mrs. Hobby also was said to have been displeased at Mrs. Spaulding for refusing to sign a letter repudiating charges made by the NAACP and Congressman Powell that the welfare secretary had made an attempt to delay integration in schools on military posts.

In spite of the so-called feud between Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hobby, the letter of resignation and the letter of acceptance were written in cordial terminology.

The text of the letter Mrs. Spaulding sent to Mrs. Hobby follows:

"Dear Mrs. Hobby: I have recently been offered a position in a field of activity in which I am tremendously interested. This position in the War Claims Commission represents for me opportunities for advancement and for service involving increased responsibility, and I want very much to accept it.

Expresses Regret

"It is therefore with deep regret that I hereby tender my resignation as assistant to the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"In tendering this resignation, I wish to express my sense of appreciation for the privilege it has been for me to work with you in pursuance of the great humanitarian goals of the department."

The text of acting secretary Nelson A. Rockefeller's letter of acceptance follows:

"Dear Mrs. Spaulding: In the secretary's absence from Washington I should like to thank you for your letter of Jan. 21 in which you advise her that you wish to resign from the department to accept another position.

Understands Desire

"Since your new job, as you say in your letter, offers opportunities for advancement, I quite understand your desire to accept.

"I have discussed your wishes with the secretary by telephone and she has authorized me to accept your resignation."

Mrs. Jane Spaulding To New Job

Takes War Claims Post; Activities Cited As Reason

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—What was expected to be a showdown fight within the Eisenhower Administration over abolition of the job held by Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, ended Friday in an exchange of polite notes and a job in another agency for Mrs. Spaulding.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare made public Friday Mrs. Spaulding's letter of resignation and a letter of acceptance signed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, acting Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mrs. Spaulding, in her letter, said she was resigning "with deep regret" and expressed her "sense of appreciation for the privilege" she has had of working with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The reason she gave for her resignation was the offer of another job in the War Claims Commission.

In a confidential memorandum circulated by the Washington Bureau of the N.A.A.C.P., it was charged that Mrs. Hobby had curbed Mrs. Spaulding's activities to "non-controversial" speechmaking and planned to reorganize her out of the department.

The N.A.A.C.P. said the plan to force Mrs. Spaulding's resignation was due to her refusal to sign a letter repudiating charges made by Representative Adam Clayton

MRS. JANE SPAULDING

Powell, Democrat, of New York, and the NAACP that Mrs. Hobby was seeking to delay integration of schools run by local school boards on Army posts.

Another reason given was that Mrs. Spaulding was supporting the position of the NAACP that a grant of $1,500,000 should not be made for the construction of a municipal hospital in Houston, Texas, unless colored doctors were allowed to practice in it.

Mrs. Spaulding, who worked with Mrs. Oswald Lord, co-chairman of the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee during the 1952 Presidential campaign, was appointed as assistant to Mrs. Hobby last April 14.

The text of the letter Mrs. Spaulding sent to Mrs. Hobby follows:

"Dear Mrs. Hobby: I have recently been offered a position in a field of activity in which I am tremendously interested. This position in the War Claims Commission represents for me opportunities for advancement and for service involving increased responsibility and I want very much to accept it.

"It is therefore with deep regret that I hereby tender my resignation as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"'In tendering this resignation, I wish to express my sense of appreciation for the privilege it has been for me to work with you in pursuance of the great humanitarian goals of the department.

"With best wishes for continued success of your work, I am

"Sincerely,

"Jane Morrow Spaulding."

The text of Mr. Rockefeller's letter of acceptance follows:

"Dear Mrs. Spaulding: In the Secretary's absence from Wash-

DORSEY E. LANE, former assistant professor of law at Howard university, has been appointed to post of assistant to general counsel Morris Wolf in the Foreign Operations Administration in Washington, D. C. The agency is headed by Harold Stassen.

ington I should like to thank you for your letter of January 21 in which you advise her that you wish to resign from the Department to accept another position.

"Since your new job, as you say in your letter, offers opportunities for advancement, I quite understand your desire to accept.

"I have discussed your wishes with the Secretary by telephone and she has authorized me to accept your resignation.

"With thanks for your contribution to the work of the Department and with kind regards, I am

"Sincerely,

"Nelson A. Rockefeller."

34c(1) 1954

Knoxville Man Sworn in by Supreme Ct.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Edward C. Freeman, local attorney, has recently returned from Washing, D. C., where he was sworn into practice before the United States Supreme Court.

Attorney Freeman was presented to the high tribunal by one of his former law instructors, Atty. William Beasley Harris, formerly of Texas Southern University but more recently of the Howard University School of Law.

Freeman did his undergraduate study at Knoxville College

ATTY. EDWARD C. FREEMAN
. . . before highest court

Negro to head U. S. parole board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—(AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell today desig-nated 52-year-old Scovel Richardson, first Negro member of the Federal Board of Parole, as board chairman for the coming year.

Richardson, who resigned as dean of the school of law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, Mo., last year to become a board member, succeeds as chairman Dr. Paul Tappan, of Danbury, Conn. Tappan resigned from the board to become professor of sociology at Washington Square College of New York University.

Richardson, formerly in private law practice in Chicago, is a native of Nashville, Tenn.

Brownell at ceremonies installing Lewis J. Grout of Kansas City, Mo., and John E. Henry, of Waverly, Ill., as new board members, announced a new policy of rotating the chairmanship annually.

ANTI-BIAS AIDE NAMED

President Picks Negro to Help Combat Job Discrimination

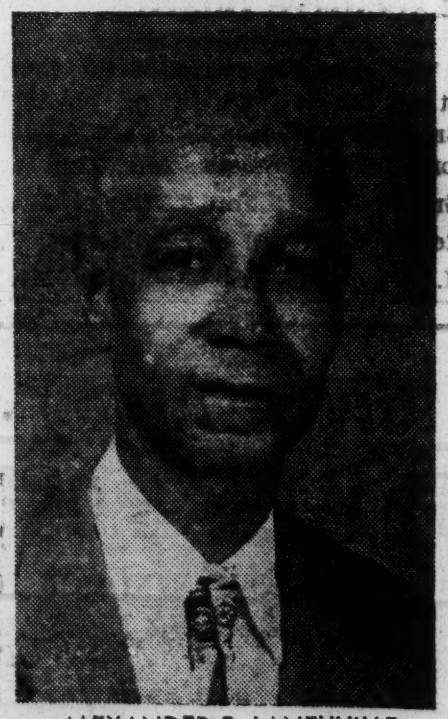
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Eisenhower today appointed James M. Nabrit Jr., Negro attorney and educator, to be a member of a Federal committee set up to prevent discrimination in hiring and dismissals in plants with Government contracts.

Mr. Nabrit, secretary and Associate Professor of Law at Howard University here, would succeed J. Ernest Wilkins, also a Negro, who resigned from the committee to become an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Nabrit, 53 years old, is a native of Atlanta. His home now is in Washington, but he is a legal resident of Houston, Tex.

He is a member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is one of the lawyers who argued the District of Columbia anti-segregation case before the Supreme Court.

Special Assistant



ALEXANDER F. LANEUVILLE

Washington, D. C.— Alexander F. Laneuville of New Orleans, La., has been appointed Special Assistant in the Office of the Administrator of Veterans Administration for the Southeast Region.

Mr. Laneuville, who is a native of Louisiana received his early education in New Orleans and attended Xavier and Dillard Universities where he studied Government and Personnel Management. He also has taken supplementary courses in corporation organization and accounting.

He has had long experience in the life insurance business, having begun as an agent for the Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company in 1919 and worked up to Supervisor and later Agency Director. From 1943-46 he worked as Agency Director for the Keystone Life Insurance Company & Gertrude Geddes Willis Industrial Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Laneuville is a life long Republican. He worked tirelessly in the 1952 campaign for President Eisenhower's election; is a member of the Louisiana Republican State Central Committee; Secretary of the Orleans Parish Republican Executive Committee and Vice-Chairman of the First Congressional District. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1952.

Two More Receive Federal Jobs

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Two more persons received appointments last week to federal posts in Washington, the Republican National committee announced.

The new appointees and their positions are:

Alexander F. Laneuville, New Orleans, La., special assignment in the office of the administrator of Voters Administration for the Southeast Region, and Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, Jersey City, New Jersey, member of the national board of field advisors to the Small Business Administration-Region II.

Laneuville has been an insurance executive since 1919. Among the positions which he had held are those of agency director for the Unity Industrial Life Insurance Co., and agency director for the Keystone Life Insurance Co. and Gertrude Goddes Willis Industrial Life Insurance Co.

Mrs. Johnson is president of the National Beauty Culturists League, Inc. A veteran beautician, Mrs. Johnson is a member of the New Jersey state board of beauty culture control and a member of the Executive board of the Jersey City branch of the NAACP.

D.C.
MERRY-GO-ROUND

Woman Of The Year Fired

Outstanding Negro Worker Laid Off, But GOP Went To Work Quickly To Rehire Her

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON

MRS. JANE MORROW SPAULDING, recently named the outstanding Negro Woman of the Year, has been getting the royal run-around from the Eisenhower Administration and Negro leaders are quite unhappy about it.

Mrs. Spaulding was brought into government originally as a special assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary for Health, Education and Welfare. But Secretary Hobby refused to keep her distinguished Negro assistant after the latter publicly expressed a desire to see Negro doctors admitted to the staff of a Texas hospital.

This got Mrs. Hobby, a Texan, into trouble back home. So it was discreetly arranged for Mrs. Spaulding to transfer to another agency. The agency that inherited her was the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission where she settled down to a $10,000-a-year job.

After the election, however, when Negro votes were not so important, Chairman Whitney Gillilland went on a firing spree. It turned out that Mrs. Spaulding's chief backer, GOP Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, was defeated. So Mrs. Spaulding appeared to be politically expendable and was added to the list of employes getting the ax.

After this news got out, however, Gillilland was reminded that it isn't exactly political wisdom to fire the outstanding Negro Woman of the Year. Hastily he called in reporters, tried to undo the damage.

"I hope," he said, "that Mrs. Spaulding can be retained here or kept in government in a job of comparable grade. Her services are of value to the government."

Meanwhile, the White House patronage czar, Charles "Jobs for Republicans" Willis, is doing his frantic best to find Mrs. Spaulding a suitable job.

Note—Gillilland also sent out dismissal notices to 65 other employes just before Christmas. This is one-fourth of his tiny, 250-employe agency. Most of those fired are experts in processing prisoner-of-war claims, though the agency will be given the job next year of paying benefits to Americans imprisoned in Korea, for inhumane treatment suffered there.

NEGRO GROUP HEAD SCORES MRS. HOBBY

N.A.A.C.P. Director Charges Secretary Forced Her Aide Out Because of Racial Issues

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The Eisenhower Administration was accused today of having promoted a Negro woman leader last January with the idea of dropping her later.

The charge was made by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Mitchell said that the job of Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding as assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, had been abolished nearly a year ago in a departmental reorganization because of differences on racial matters between Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hobby.

On Jan. 22, the department issued a press release giving the text of Mrs. Spaulding's resignation in which she accepted a higher-paying job with the War Claims Commission; and the reply of Nelson A. Rockefeller, who was then Acting Secretary, accepting her resignation. Her salary was increased by this move from $9,600 a year to $10,800.

Backed Eisenhower Campaign

Mr. Mitchell said that Mrs. Spaulding had accepted the promotion under Administration urging. She recently has been notified that she is being dropped from this position, effective Dec. 31, because of a reduction in force.

Mrs. Hobby, Mr. Rockefeller and Mrs. Spaulding could not be reached for statements today. Mr. Mitchell made public his correspondence in the matter.

Mrs. Spaulding was appointed as Mrs. Hobby's assistant on April 14, 1953. One of the first women Negro leaders to declare for General Eisenhower, Mrs. Spaulding, a West Virginia welfare worker, had been a key member of the women's division in the national headquarters of Citizens for Eisenhower during the 1952 campaign.

The had charge of organizing Negro voters throughout the United States for the Eisenhower ticket and also was special assistant to Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, co-chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower.

Mr. Mitchell said it was his understanding that her appointment had been pressed by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. on recommendation of Mrs. Cheever Cowdin, New York Negro woman leader.

Mr. Mitchell asserted that in a memorandum to Negro leaders last Jan. 18 he had charged that Mrs. Spaulding's job had been reduced to "relatively simple matters" and "noncontroversial" speeches.

Charge Made Over Letter

The memorandum said the departmental reorganization had been designed to force Mrs. Spaulding's resignation for the following reasons:

"1. At the time when the N. A. A. C. P. and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York City, exposed Mrs. Hobby's effort to delay integration in schools on military posts, Mrs. Spaulding was asked to send out a letter which would have had the effect of repudiating the charges made by the association and Mr. Powell. Mrs. Spaulding declined to sign the letter.

"2. Mrs. Spaulding has made several forthright speeches attacking discrimination.

"3. Mrs. Spaulding supports the N. A. A. C. P.'s position that a grant of $1,500,000 should not be made to a municipal hospital in Houston, Tex., unless that hospital agrees to permit colored doctors to have full use of its facilities. Mrs. Hobby favors the hospital."

On the first point, Mr. Mitchell said that the schools on fifteen of twenty-one military posts still were not integrated, including that of Fort Hood in Mrs. Hobby's home state of Texas.

On the last point, he said it was his understanding that Mrs. Spaulding's remarks on the proposed hospital, which chanced to concern Mrs. Hobby's home city, were made within the department and not in public speeches.

The press release issued by the department at the time of Mrs. Spaulding's appointment listed many honors that she had received. Later in 1953 she received the Woman of the Year award of the Philadelphia branch of the National Council of Negro Women.

Associated Press

FACES LOSS OF JOB: Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, former aide to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Spaulding moved to a higher-salary job in another agency, from which she is to be dropped

Ala. Man First Negro On Staff Of Dixie Solon

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Representative F. Edward Herbert's appointment last week of Gilbert Porterfield of Alabama to his congressional staff for "liaison in the area of race relation" is believed to be the first time that a Southern member of Congress has appointed a Negro to his staff (except in some menial position).

The appointment is effective with the opening of the 84th Congress on January 5, Mr. Herbert said.

Porterfield, designated as a field representative, will be stationed in New Orleans.

He stated that the appointment was made "in an effort to expedite the handling of matters which concern colored people on the congressional level."

N.A.A.C.P. Official Says Administration Is Insincere

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—An official of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People said today the Eisenhower Administration had shown "a complete lack of sincerity" in its treatment of Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Negro woman leader.

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., director of the Washington bureau of the N.A.A.C.P., said there was no doubt Mrs. Spaulding was dropped as an assistant to Secretary Hobby of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department because of differences on racial matters.

Dropped in Job Cutback

Mrs. Spaulding, a resident of Charleston, W. Va., and an Eisenhower supporter and worker in 1952, was named an assistant to Mrs. Hobby, a Texan, in April, 1953.

Last January 22 the Department announced Mrs. Spaulding's resignation and her acceptance of a $10,800 job with the War Claims Commission. Recently Mrs. Spalding was notified she is being dropped December 31 because of a reduction in force.

Mitchell told a reported today that the Administration appointed Mrs. Spaulding to the W.C.C. last January with the idea of dropping her later. He said she wos offered a 90-day contract which she refused. Then, he said, she was given a position.

"The fact that she was offered this position on a 90-day contract is an indication of a complete lack of sincerity," Mitchell said.

Atmosphere Changed

When Mrs. Spaulding first went to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mitchell said, "there was a great fanfare which was to show that the Administration had made a significant appointment to a Negro.

But, he said, within a short time Mrs. Spaulding opposed Mrs. Hobby's views on racial matters and "immediately the whole atmosphere changed."

Mrs. Spaulding in 1953 received the Woman-of-the-year award of the Philadelphia branch of the National Council of Negro Women.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

Labor Post To Wilkins

Ike Picks Chicago Lawyer

34c(1)

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—J. Ernest Wilkins, a quiet, soft-spoken Chicago lawyer, with a wealth of administrative experience, is the new Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower administration!

Appointed last week by the President, with the approval of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, the position carries sub-cabinet rank . . . and is the highest political position ever held by a Negro. Dat. 3-13-54

It is not the first time, however, that a Negro has held sub-cabinet ranking. Back in 1911, William H. Lewis of Boston, a Harvard grid star (All-American in 1893) was named Assistant Attorney General by another Republican President, William H. Taft.

(The naming of Wilkins is substantiation of a story first carried in the Courier two weeks ago, that he would be named to the position).

Mr. Wilkins is one of three Assistant Secretaries of Labor . . . and he will be in charge of international affairs in the department. This field is considered of highest importance, and will give him diplomatic status as he travels abroad in the fulfillment of his duties.

Other assistants are (1) in charge of employment and manpower, and (2) in charge of standards and statistics.

The position, which pays $15,000 a year, will find Wilkins outranked in his department only by the Secretary himself.

In accepting the position, after the White House, through James Hagerty, had announced the appointment, Mr. Wilkins said:

"This is an honor to my race . . . not just an honor for Wilkins.

"Three-quarters of the people of the world are non-white.

"In my dealings with other peoples at international labor conferences, my own racial background will bear testimony that this Government recognizes all groups in America."

Wilkins himself is held in highest regard in political, religious, fraternal and civic circles.

Born in Farmington, Mo., he is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Illinois and a graduate of the Law School of the University of Chicago.

The new assistant secretary has practiced law in Chicago since 1921.

* * *

POLITICALLY, Mr. Wilkins has never held an elective office. When appointed to his new position, he was serving as vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which was set up to encourage Fair Employment Practices among Government contractors. Vice President Nixon is chairman of the committee, and the eyes of the White House fell on Wilkins when he served in the chair so ably during Nixon's absences from committee duties.

Wilkins lost the only election he ever waged. In 1950 he was the first Negro to run on the GOP ticket for the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Wilkins, a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, was its first Grand Keeper of Records and Exchequer, and was the thirteenth Grand Polemarch. He was the fifth person to be awarded the fraternity's Laurel Wreath (1929), highest honor of the forty-four-year-old Greek letter group.

The fraternity gives an annual grant in his honor to a member of the fraternity ($1250), known as the J. Ernest Wilkins Fellowship Award.

* * *

A LIFE-LONG Methodist, Wilkins, in 1948, became the first Negro elected to the Methodist Judicial Council, the highest body of that church group. At present, he is secretary of the council.

In civic life, he is a former president of the Cook County Bar Association, a trustee of Provident Hospital and a member of Chicago's City Club.

Wilkins takes pride in his family. Married to the former Lucille B. Robinson, he couple has three sons. Julian B. is his father's law partner; J. Ernest Jr., who was graduated with a Ph. D. degree in mathematics at the age of 19, is in mathematical research for the American Optical Company; John R. works in the appellate division of the Department of Justice here.

J. ERNEST WILKINS
. . . top labor post

THAT THE appontment was made with the full approval of the Secretary was confirmed during an interview with Mr. Mitchell. Asked why he asked former Assistant Secretary Spencer Miller Jr. to resign so that Wilkins could be named, he said:

"I have a certain responsibility and I have the privilege of choosing my own assistants. I exercised that right."

It is significant to note that both Lewis and Wilkins were named by Republican Presidents. No Democratic President has ever made an appointment of this importance, although it is said that Dr. Ralph Bunche turned down a Truman offer to serve as Assistant Secretary of State because of the discrimination which then existed in the nation's capital. Since then, the capital has become a better place in which to live.

No, No, Mr. Wilkins

Selection of J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago, as assistant secretary of labor, is unquestionably a step in the right direction on the part of the Eisenhower administration, and we commend this action, but we positively refused to accept Mr. Wilkin's opinion that "my appointment is an eloquent answer to those who say the American government is not fair to all of its citizens."

Time was when American Negroes swallowed such statements with wanton gullibility, but that day is in the limbo of the past. Negroes know now that political patronage that gives some one black man a job is not the real test of the soundness of the principles for which a political party stands. The Roosevelt administration awakened as never before the black man to the fact that it is what a political party plans, and does, for the masses of citizens which is substantially profitable to the common weal.

We are not taking this position because Eisenhower and his associates presently in national control, are Republicans. We issued the same warning when President Truman named Judge William Hastie to a federal judgeship. We expressed the same view regarding the use of patronage for Negroes as we are observing now. We warned the Truman administration would ship Judge Hastie around over the nation as Exhibit No. 1 as to Democratic attitude toward the blacks in this country, when as a matter of fact we should make democratic approach to civil rights and important interpretations of the constitution by the supreme court the real test of ideal government. We finally placed more confidence and trust in Truman than we have yet vested in the Eisenhower administration, but we never permitted our vision to be clouded regarding the value of patronage, and what it means to the group to which this writer has ethnic connection.

The American Negro must studiously insist that existing government interest itself in education, health, home ownership, transportation, work opportunities and a half dozen other fundamental facilities and guarantees for all Americans regardless to race or color, and determine the value, virtue and worth of political parties in proportion as these units of our society support and promote these ends. Selecting one man to a job does not in any way prove a given political party serves these ends, and J. Ernest Wilkins knows this as well as we do. We certainly do not agree his selection proves anything other than the fact that his designation, as he says, "is an honor to the race he represents." We will have to see him in action and survey the approach he will from time to time make to difficult problems before we can decide that this high honor conferred upon him is drawing dividends for the race he represents.

We note last week in the public press President Eisenhower has again openly expressed opposition to compulsory FEPC, and it will be in relationship to Mr. Wilkins' approach to this question, as an assistant to the Secretary of Labor, that we shall in a large measure judge his fitness for the position he now holds. The Negro's annual income has jumped from four billion to fifteen billion dollars since President Roosevelt issued his first orders regarding fair employment practices in war work, and all of our contingent prosperity in home ownership and higher standards of living have been wholly contingent upon this continuation of upgrading in salaries and skilled employment. We do not want Mr. Wilkins to go into the labor unit of the cabinet and voice the belief of President Eisenhower that the Negro laborer can vest his economic security in a law resting solely in persuasion and fixed no penalties for its violation.

If the selection of J. Ernest Wilkins proves the American government is FAIR TO ALL OF ITS CITIZENS, we would no longer need Walter White, Elmer Henderson or Paul Robeson. The whites who belong to Americans for Democratic Action could immediately disband because the folk they represent, including Negroes, are among the "All" to whom Mr. Wilkins in his utter glee over his appointment, refers. Understand us now, we think Mr. Wilkins' selection for this high post is commendatory, but we want to properly evaluate what the Eisenhower administration has done, and we do not think by this action "the civil rights crop has been laid by" and that we can all take our constitutional hoes to the barn and stop grubbing up the roots of reaction. That's what Mr. Wilkins suggests in this remarkable summary of what has been accomplished through his selection to the position of assistant secretary of labor.

We think the contract compliance committee from which Attorney Wilkins has been elevated is a better springboard from which to estimate and evaluate the democratic practices of the present administration, and it appears that right now the existence of this committee, and the disclosures it has made regarding discrimination against the Negro worker, is ample evidence to warrant Attorney Wilkins knowing that the American government is not fair to all of its citizens. It is because of the intimate contact we know Mr. Wilkins has had with positive discrimination against the Negro worker, since he has been a member of the contract compliance committee we feel he is not entirely honest when he splutters out his appointment proves the American government is fair to all of its citizens.

We want to insist that the political party having the courage to support enforcement of constitutional guarantees of citizenship for the masses is the party to which the black man must ally himself. We have discovered quite recently that when we cranked one motor properly in government, there was, presto! accomplished a score of other things for which the masses dream. When the Roosevelt-Truman administrations started punching and pushing upon the right of the black man to an equal opportunity to work, and made some slight headway in that direction, overnight the Negro earning capacity jumped from four billions annually to fifteen billions, and according to Dr. George W. Snowton, jumped within a ten-year period in some sections of the country 367 per cent.

Resulting from this one revolutionary turn in Negro life, Negro women overnight jumped from their meager weekly stipends of from three to six dollars per week to $35 and $40 every seven days. Negro men leaped from their $15 and $20 unconscienable salaries to from $75 to $90 per week. This is today recognized as still not on the level of the white worker, but overnight the heads of Negro families for the first time since Appomatox, were able to make a down payment on a home, car and television set. A higher level in the wage bracket converted the black man from a renter and a sharecropper to a home owner. This in our judgment was far more important than the selection of some one black man for a high post in government, and proved conclusively the American government had not been fair to all of its citizens.

This same American Negro, because of a higher level in the salary bracket, was able to send his daughter and son to school, secure better health care, and serve his family a more balanced diet around the domestic table. Resulting almost solely from a full belly, the American Negro in a decade jumped from a population of 13,000,000 to 15,000,000. These are the dividends in which state government should be interested for white, red and black citizens, and these are the considerations all of the inhabitants of this blessed land should ponder when they decide they are going to support or not support a given political party.

There is evidence pointing to the drift of the Eisenhower administration towards intensified interest in the common weal. In proportion as Republicans exhibit intelligent approach to organized society from this angle, they will have opportunity to prove their worthiness to continue control in government. Already the Negro, who in trying economic moments, is the last hired and the first fired, is beginning to feel the first shock of the current recession. Negroes, more than any other unit of our American society, should be interested in a political party which fundamentally holds interest in basic social problems such as suggested above. They should not be intrigued by any man who suggested selfishly that someone single job he holds proves the American government is fair to all of its citizens.

In conclusion let us say this man Wilkins may be a fine man, and we assume he is, but he happened to step on one of our pet peeves when he addresses the American Negro to say his little near-cabinet job proves the Puerto Ricans, the Negroes, Indians and all other minority groups can immediately call the dog and calmly retire to their tent of tranquility. Talmadge, Jimmy Bynes, and the fact that the murderers of a black man some two years ago down in Mims, Florida, have never been apprehended, are proof positive that the American government is not fair to all of its citizens.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

First Negro Is Named to Sub-Cabinet

Associated Press Wirephoto

J. Ernest Wilkins and wife after his nomination yesterday

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4—President Eisenhower today nominated J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, a Negro attorney, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international labor affairs.

Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell said at a news conference that the department's researches showed Mr. Wilkins was the first member of his race to hold sub-Cabinet rank. He is a Republican.

Mr. Wilkins, who is 60 years old, said that he believed the appointment honored his race more than the individual and that the fact that he was a Negro would be an aid in his work abroad in behalf of the United States Government. He remarked that three-fourths of the people of the world were not white.

He will be the Government's principal representative in the International Labor Organization, an arm of the United Nations.

Mr. Wilkins succeeds Spencer Miller Jr. of New Jersey, who resigned at the request of Mr. Mitchell. The Secretary would not disclose why he asked Mr. Miller to resign.

William H. Lewis, a Boston Negro attorney, was a "Special Assistant Attorney General" during the Administration of President Taft. The "special" in his title deprived him of sub-Cabinet rank, a Labor Department aide said.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT

President Eisenhower's nomination of J. Ernest Wilkins to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs is an excellent choice. Mr. Wilkins, one of the first Negroes ever to be named to a sub-Cabinet post, has a splendid reputation at the Chicago bar, to which he was admitted in 1921. He was President of the Cook County Bar Association in 1941-42.

As Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Mr. Wilkins has had to preside frequently over deliberations of this important body because of the absence of Vice President Nixon. The committee's task is to prevent racial discrimination in plants with federal contracts. In this post his qualities of tact, resourcefulness, strength of character and balanced judgment commended themselves to his colleagues. A leader in civic affairs among the people, Mr. Wilkins is a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of Providence Hospital in Chicago. He has held high office in the Methodist Church and has been on its judicial council since 1948. We wish him success in his new and important post.

Negro Attorney Named for Labor Position by Ike

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UP)—President Eisenhower today nominated J. Ernest Wilkins, a Chicago Negro attorney, to be an assistant secretary of labor.

Wilkins, if confirmed, would be the second Negro to attain a post in the federal executive branch that high.

William H. Lewis, a Boston Negro, served as an assistant attorney general from 1911 to 1913 under President William Howard Taft, a Republican and father of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Wilkins has been practicing law in Chicago since 1921 and is a past president of the Cook County Bar Assn.

United Press Telephoto.

J. Ernest Wilkins (left) is shown with Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell at a Washington press Conference after his nomination as assistant secretary of labor.

Labor Panel Senators Back Negro

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee today applauded President Eisenhower's nomination of a Negro to be Assistant Secretary of Labor, but stressed they would not be influenced by his race in considering confirmation.

"We're interested in his qualifications, not the color of his skin," said the committee chairman, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.).

The nominee, 60-year-old J. Ernest Wilkins, is a Chicago attorney and a lifelong Republican. No Negro has been named to a post of comparable rank in more than 40 years—since William H. Lewis served as an Assistant Attorney General under President William Howard Taft.

Sen. Smith said his committee will hold hearings on the nomination next week.

"I am entirely in favor of the selection of a Negro where he qualifies," Sen. Smith said. He added that he knows nothing about Mr. Wilkins personally, and that he will pass independent judgment. However, he noted that "Normally, I support the President's nominations."

Sen. Paul M. Douglas (D., Ill.), a committee member, said of Mr. Wilkins: "I don't know him too well, but everything that I have heard is favorable."

"I do think," Sen. Douglas added, "that it is a very good idea to appoint a colored man to this position."

President Names Chicago Negro Assistant Secretary Of Labor

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP) — President Eisenhower today nominated J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago Negro attorney, as assistant secretary of labor in charge of international affairs, succeeding Spencer Miller Jr.

Wilkins, 60, a Republican, told a news conference he considered his appointment not so much a personal honor but one "to the race I represent."

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said: "This is the first time, so far as we know, that a Negro has been appointed to a Cabinet or sub-Cabinet post."

However, Justice Department records show that a Massachusetts Negro, William H. Lewis, once held a comparable position when he served as an assistant attorney general in 1911-13 under President William Howard Taft.

"I consider my appointment an eloquent answer to those who say the American government is not Wilkins, who will represent this fair to all of its citizens," said country at international labor conferences.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell praised Wilkins' recent work as vice chairman of the Gov- Committee, established by Eisenhower to enforce nondiscrimination ernment Contracts Compliance rules in hiring workers on government projects.

Mitchell, at the same time, disclosed that Miller, whom Wilkins is replacing, had been fired. Mitchell said he requested Miller's resignation. When asked why, Mitchell replied he merely exercised a right to szlect his own assistants.

Miller was named assistant secretary when former Secretary Martin P. Durkin headed the department. It was reliably reported that Miller, once associated with the AFL and more recently a New Jersey state highway commissioner, had annoyed the administration by several speeches abroad.

In a speech in the Far East Miller was reported to have said that Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek was in a position to gain a foothold on the Communist-held Chinese mainland from Formosa. The administration reportedly felt this was a foreign policy subject properly within the province of the State Department.

Wilkins said he was convinced a main objective of the Eisenhower administration is "fair play for all citizens." He was asked about the President's statement yesterday opposing a new Fair Employment Practices Commission with certain powers of compulsion. Wilkins replied: "That might well be left unanswered."

FIRST NEGRO TO SERVE IN HIGH FEDERAL POSITION — WASHINGTON, D. C. — J. Ernest Wilkins, prominent Negro lawyer from Chicago, was nominated recently by President Eisenhower to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. Wilkins will be the first Negro to serve in a high Federal position. He will succeed Spencer Miller, Jr., who resigned, effective March 10th, to undertake a lecture tour in Europe. Mr. Wilkins, left, is shown here as he and Labor Secretary Mitchell, right, talk together following the press conference.

Senate Approves Wilkins As Ass't Labor Secretary

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The senate last week approved the nomination of J. Ernest Wilkins for assistant secretary of labor.

The vote was taken after public hearings were held on the nominee, and the Senate committee on labor had endorsed him. Interestingly enough not a single opposition was raised against this Chicago attorney.

REFUSED TO COMMENT

In the spirit of modesty, Wilkins appeared in interest of his own appointment but refused to comment on his educational background and working experience.

He told the committee that he had not had much experience in the field of international labor relations, to which he had been assigned, but he felt that his past experience in related fields would enable him to learn quickly.

Edgar G. Brown, former candidate for Congressman from Illinois, spoke in behalf of Wilkins. He stated that the newly appointed labor executive had served in World War I and had taught in France. This, said Brown, is sufficient experience with international affairs to qualify him for the position to which he has been assigned.

OPPOSITION RAISED

Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, endorsed the appointment of Wilkins. He was on hand to make a statement in his behalf in case any opposition was raised. Also on the scene was Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of NAACP to speak out if the occasion arose.

Mrs. Wilkins and their son attended the hearings and seemed highly elated to discover that not a single opposition was raised against Wilkins.

In a burst of smiles, Mrs. Wilkins modestly told this reporter that "It is just a little thrilling!"

Wilkins' appointment met the wholehearted approval of Senator Everett Dirksen, Republican from Illinois, as well as the support of the Democratic Senator of his state, Paul Douglas.

The nomination is now on the Senate calendar for confirmation but no definite date has been set for action.

34c(1) 1954

D.C.

At Last A Negro Achieves A Sub-Cabinet Post

WHERE DR. RALPH BUNCHE, a couple of years ago, refused the highest government post ever offered to an American Negro because he declined to subject himself and family to the jim-crow rigors of the District of Columbia, another Negro — J. ERNEST WILKINS of Chicago—has accepted a comparably high federal post. The pace of our progress toward equality of citizenship is underscored by the different reactions to comparable opportunities of two men of comparably high principles.

In the brief interim between the offer of an Assistant Secretaryship of State by President TRUMAN to DR. BUNCHE and the offer by President EISENHOWER of an Assistant Secretaryship of Labor to Mr. WILKINS, marked changes took place in the capital and MR. WILKINS pointedly remarked on them.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER took office with the avowed purpose of voiding all forms of segregation and discrimination in the federal capital that it was within the scope of his authority to do. He has done considerable to fulfill that promise.

Two or three Negroes have held *special* Assistant Attorney General posts in the Department of Justice. WILLIAM H. LEWIS of Boston, was an *Assistant* Attorney General under PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Attorney WILKINS is a man of undoubted ability and broad experience. He served as vice-chairman of ~~Mr.~~ EISENHOWER's Government-contracted work Anti-discrimination Commission, of which VICE-PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON is chairman. His performance in this post was cited as recommending him to the attention of PRESIDENT EISCNHOWER and LABOR SECRETARY MITCHELL for his new position.

Wilkins Takes Oath For Post Before Record Crowd

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Before a standing-room-only audience, J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago lawyer and prominent laymen of the Methodist Church, took the oath of office Thursday as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs.

Thus Mr. Wilkins became the second colored man in the history of the United States to hold a "Little Cabinet" position. The other was the late William H. Lewis of Boston, who served as an Assistant Attorney General in the administration of President William Howard Taft.

The oath was administered by Justice Harold H. Burton of the United States Supreme Court, who had Mr. Wilkins to repeat after him the long-form oath. Usually the short form is used at swearing-in ceremonies and afterwards the appointee signs the long form.

But at the ceremony at which he administered the oath, Justice Burton insisted on the long form. He even used that form in administering the oath to ex-President Herbert Hoover as chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, in the presence of President Eisenhower.

Repeating after Justice Burton, Mr. Wilkins not only swore to support and defend the Constitution, but he also swore:

"NOT A COMMUNIST"

"I am not a Communist or a Fascist. I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or other unconstitutional means, or seeks by force or violence to deny to other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

"I do further swear that I will not so advocate nor will I become a member of such an organization during the period that I am an employee of the Federal Government."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell again praised Mr. Wilkins for the "skill that is seldom seen in government" with which Mr. Wilkins conducted the work of President Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee. He said he had been impressed by Mr. Wilkins' "knowledge, efficiency and integrity" and was very happy to recommend his appointment as Assistant Secretary of Labor to Mr. Eisenhower when the opportunity occurred.

"I am confident that Mr. Wilkins will do an outstanding job," Mr. Mitchell said, "and will reflect credit on the country and the Department of Labor."

WILKINS SPEAKS

Mr. Wilkins, in turn, expressed his appreciation to President Eisenhower and Mr. Mitchell for his appointment, and to Justice Burton for taking "time out of his busy life" to administer the oath.

Noting the presence of a large number of his friends, Mr. Wilkins said:

"I can only promise you one thing — that I shall faithfully, honestly and sincerely, and I hope well, perform the duties of the office to which I have been appointed, to the end that our America, our United States will take its rightful place at the head of all of the nations of the world, under the leadership of Mr. Mitchell and our great and distinguished President Eisenhower."

Mr. Wilkins introduced to the gathering the members of his family — his wife, three sons and two daughters-in-law — Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Wilkins, and John R. Wilkins.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., is a scientist with the Nuclear Development Associates, White Plains, New York. John R. Wilkins is a lawyer in the Department of Justice here, and Julian B. Wilkins will take over his father's law practice in Chicago.

Others present included Dr. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor of St. Marks Episcopal Church, New York City, who is the father of Mrs. Julian Wilkins, and Mrs. Effie Madden of Chicago, mother of Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr.

Also present was Maxwell M. Rabb, Cabinet Operations Officer and Associate Counsel to President Eisenhower.

Mr. Mitchell read a number of telegrams received by Mr. Wilkins, congratulating him upon his appointment.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, resident bishop of the Washington area of the Methodist Church, wired Mr Wilkins: "Methodism stands straighter today in its pride. We all congratulate the Government and the Church."

Other telegrams included messages from Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, and John Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, both of whom served with Mr. Wilkins on the Government Contract Committee; Bishop William C. Martin, president of the Methodist Church Council of Bishops; Mrs. Katherine S. Dixon, Republican National Committewoman for Illinois, and John Minor Wisdom, Republican National Committeeman for Louisiana.

The ceremony was held in the room back of the Departmental Auditorium. About 300 persons were present. All seats were taken and a number of people were lined up against the walls.

Mr. Wilkins will have charge of the Labor Department's International activities, including participation in the International Labor Organization, and labor aspects of the Foreign Service and Technical Assistance program.

A native of Farmington, Missouri, Mr. Wilkins graduated with high honors from the University of Illinois, served overseas in World War I, and later practiced law in Chicago.

He has been active in Methodist Church affairs for many years, having been elected to its Judicial Council in 1948 and as Council Secretary in 1953.

In August, 1953, Mr. Eisenhower appointed him vice chairman of the Government Contracts Committee, of which Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman. This committee is charged with enforcement of the anti-discrimination clause in Government contracts.

Mr. Wilkins, 60, married Lucile B. Robinson in 1922. Their home is at 1059 Park Avenue, Chicago.

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"I can only promise you one thing — that I shall faithfully, honestly and sincerely, and I hope well, perform the duties of the office to which I have been appointed, to the end that our America, our United States will take its rightful place at the head of all of the nations of the world, under the leadership of Mr. Mitchell and our great and distinguished President Eisenhower."

Mr. Wilkins introduced to the gathering the members of his family — his wife, three sons and two daughters-in-law — Mr. and Mrs J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Wilkins, and John R. Wilkins.

J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., is a scientist with the Nuclear Development Associates, White Plains, New York. John R. Wilkins is a lawyer in the Department of Justice here, and Julian B. Wilkins will take over his father's law practice in Chicago.

Others present included Dr. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor of St. Marks Episcopal Church, New York City, who is the father of Mrs. Julian Wilkins, and Mrs. Effie Madden of Chicago, mother of Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr.

Emmett Scott, Mrs. Granger Receive High Appointments

Foreign Operations, Contract Committee Get Duo's Services

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Betty Granger, New York newspaperwoman has been appointed education and public relations editor on the staff of the President's Government Contract Committee and Emmett J. Scott, Jr. has been named as office and field engineer for Foreign Operations Administration in Amman, Jordan.

Mrs. Granger has a splendid background of newspaper work dating to 1936. She has worked as staff correspondent and society columnist for the Philadelphia Tribune, women's editor for Our World Magazine, the Pittsburgh Courier, New York Age, and New York correspondent for Jet Magazine. She has also conducted her own radio program as well as done free lance writing.

In 1948, she produced her own daily radio show in New York City, called "Breakfast With Betty," geared to reach the women's buying market.

In 1949, Mrs. Granger was appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to the New York State Board of Correction, Westfield Farms, Bedford Hills, New York.

From 1949 to 1951, she edited the Pittsburgh Courier magazine section.

Mrs. Granger served as personal representative of Val J. Washington, Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, aboard the Nixon Campaign Special in the last presidential election. It was through the eyes of Mrs. Granger that the true warmth and humanity of the Vice President and his lovely wife Pat were brought to light.

Betty Granger was born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. She received her early education in the South, graduated from high school in New York City, and earned a B. S. degree from Hunter College in New York City, then studied journalism at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Granger is the wife of Dr. William R. R. Granger, Jr., and the mother of three children — two daughters, Betty 17, a student at New York University; Patricia, 12, a junior high school student; and William R. R. III, 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Emmett J. Scott, Jr., of New York City, has been appointed as Office and Field Engineer for Foreign Operations Administration in Amman, Jordan.

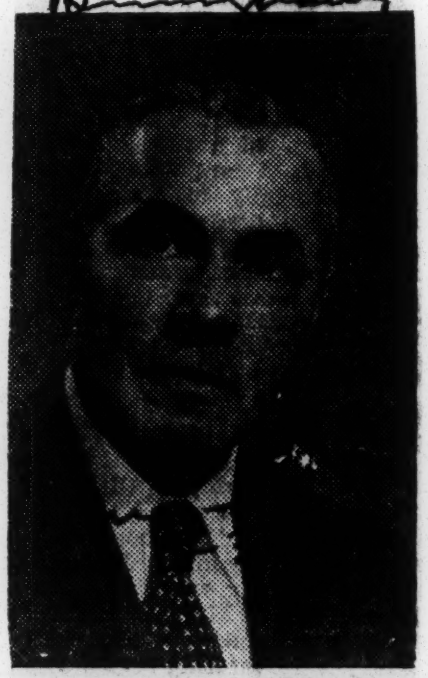
Mr. Scott, a bachelor, was born in Houston, Texas, and was educated at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. He received his B. S. degree in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and did graduate work in the School of Business Administration at New York University.

All of Mr. Scott's experience has been in engineering in New York; first as a draftsman with the New York City Transit Commission, for which he did extensive work on the 8th Avenue subway line and on the Tri-borough Bridge Authority where he was responsible for the strengthening of the main towers of the Whitestone Bridge. Until Scott took his present assignment, he was Assistant Civil Engineer for the New York City Board of Water Supply. He will assist the Government of Jordan in expanding their technical program.

Mr. Scott is the son of Emmett J. Scott, Sr., who was secretary to Booker T. Washington and later secretary of Howard University. During World War I, the elder Scott was assistant to Secretary of War Newton B. Baker.

Mr. Scott, Jr. has been a registered Republican in New York since 1923 and a member of the 12th Assembly District Square Deal Republican Club.

MRS. BETTY GRANGER



EMMETT J. SCOTT, JR.

34c(1) 1954 D.C.

Wilkins Speaks in 3 States in One Week

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (ANP) — J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of Labor, was strictly Johnny-on-the-spot as he spoke in Atlanta, Kansas City, Kas., and Indianapolis, Ind., last week.

Wilkins' Atlanta speech at Atlanta university's Charter day convocation reviewed his work with the International Labor organization, but his other two speeches were at Republican rallies in which he praised the Eisenhower administration for its effort to advance Negroes to first-class citizenship.

In Kansas City, Wilkins said that Lincoln, before he was elected president, said that the question the people of his era had to decide was whether or not the Negro was a man.

"Ninety-four years later," said Wilkins "Dwight D. Eisenhower, soon to become 34th President of the United States, said 'There is discrimination. This crusade is pledged to use every single item of leadership and influence it has to eliminate it. It intends to enforce the full Constitution, not part of it.'"

Wilkins said that was the President's pledge and he has lived up to it.

At the Republican rally in Indianapolis, Wilkins praised the President for his solid backing of the Government Contracts committee, "which is doing so much to stamp out discriminatory practices by employers doing work for the government."

Wilkins also praised the administration for its work in de-segregating Washington, D. C.

"We have come a long way in 90 years," he said. The gains which we have made in recent years are more than any of us or our fathers thought would be possible, and for those of us who wondered sometimes if we would be able to hold the gains the answer is now very clear. Yes, we will hold these gains and we will make even greater gains.

"And the freedom that we won 90 years ago with the leadership of Lincoln is a freedom which we will protect and extend now with the leadership of Eisenhower."

Wilkins said to do the best job for the general good of all, "we are going to need a Congress in Washington that will support President Eisenhower. We are going to have to send to Washington Republicans who will continue the great work the Eisenhower administration has so far done for the people of the United States."

He said Eisenhower "wants and needs" a Republican congress and "we must give him a Republican congress."

CHICAGO NEGRO FIRST TO MEET WITH CABINET

Washington, Aug. 18 (A) — The first Negro to attend a White House cabinet meeting in an official capacity said today it was "an interesting and challenging experience."

Talking with reporters after attending the session of President Eisenhower's official family, J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant labor secretary, said the President had all matters on the agenda "well in hand" and added:

"Obviously, cabinet members represent some of the finest men in the United States. I certainly enjoyed observing our great President and the cabinet members discuss various subjects on the agenda."

Sits In for Mitchell

Wilkins, 60, a former Chicago attorney, attended the meeting in place of Labor Secretary Mitchell, who was filling a speaking engagement in New Jersey.

White House press officers steered Wilkins thru the lobby with three other cabinet members so he could be photografed and interviewed. Most cabinet members leave by side doors and rarely are seen by the press after the weekly meetings with the President.

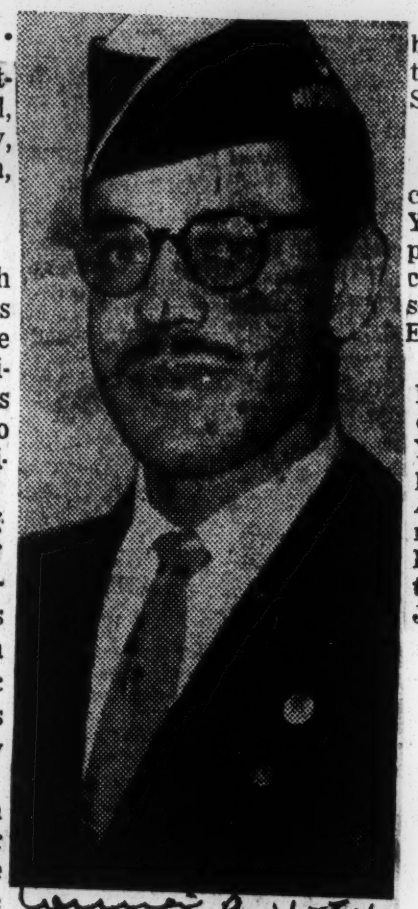
Wilkins was photografed with Atty. Gen. Brownell, Postmaster General Summerfield, and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education, and welfare.

Headed Cook County Bar

Shortly after taking the oath of office last March, Wilkins was selected to head a score of American government, business, and labor union experts as this nation's delegation to the international labor organization meeting at Geneva.

Wilkins, born at Farmington, Mo., attended the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois, and served as an infantry supply sergeant in France in 1918. Active in civic affairs in Chicago, he was president of the Cook County Bar association in 1941-42.

He has three sons, one a nuclear physicist and the other two lawyers, one here with the justice department and one with his father's law office in Chicago.



ATTY. JOHN ROXBOROUGH II
. . . consultant to Dulles

Detroiter Sworn In

Name Roxborough Adviser to Dulles

DETROIT, Mich. — The long-expected appointment of John W. Roxborough II, 33, to a high-ranking government post was made last week when the young attorney was sworn in as general consultant to Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

Handpicked because of valuable experience with the NAACP in its legal division, Roxborough will serve as race relations adviser to the State Department at a salary of $50 per day plus expenses, said a reliable source of information.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, continued the observer, has been under NAACP fire for lagging employment and upgrading of Negro employes.

Roxborough was rejected for a position last May with the Foreign Operations Administration under Harold Stassen.

Called to Washington, D. C., following the meeting of the Republican State Convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., last week, he was sworn in to office on Tuesday, Aug. 24.

EXCEPT FOR A brief return to Detroit last week-end, he is expected to remain in Washington for the necessary orientation period. The job for the most part, however, will be a commuting one.

Unavailable for comment, Roxborough is expected to serve on a per-diem basis as a general consultant to Dulles and his division heads.

Chairman of the legal redress committee (chief attorney) of the Detroit Branch NAACP and a member of the NAACP National Legal Committee, Roxborough is also a civic leader in the American Legion, Elks, Boy Scouts and other groups.

* * *

A FORMER regional vice-chairman for the Michigan Young Republicans, he has been precinct delegate of the state convention. At present he is secretary of the Michigan for Eisenhower Committee.

Married to the former June Baldwin, they have two children, Claude II and John III. Young Roxborough is the law partner of his father, Charles A. Roxborough and is the namesake and nephew of John Roxborough, insurance executive and former co-manager of Joe Louis.

Begins duties as page at U.S. Supreme Court

NEWARK

Charles Vernon Bush, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bush of Howard University, reported to the Supreme Court Monday for duty as a page at the high tribunal. He is the first member of his race to serve in this capacity.

Appointed in July, young Bush is one of four page boys assigned to work at the court. The youths earn about $2,700 a year and continue their education at the Capitol Page School, located in the Library of Congress, which opened with other District schools two weeks ago.

— o O o —

CLASSES ARE held at the school each morning from 6:30 to 10:30 when the pages report to their various assigned posts on Capitol Hill.

Young Bush is a high school student at the Capitol Page School, having graduated last June from Banneker Junior High.

His father is educational director of Clarke Hall at Howard University where the family lives.

PAROLE BOARD GETS ITS FIRST NEGRO LEADER

Ex-Chicago Lawyer New Chairman

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Sept. 29—The federal parole board, purged of all but one of its Truman appointees today got a new chairman, Scoval Richardson, a Negro lawyer formerly of Chicago.

The new board also found itself relieved of one of its touchiest chores—receiving the parole applications of the convicted spy-perjurer, Alger Hiss.

A justice department spokesman said Hiss, the former state department official and friend of former State Secretary Acheson, is expected to be released from prison in two months—on Nov. 27.

Conditional Release Date

That is the conditional release date for Hiss, the justice department spokesman said. It is the date that Hiss, with full credit for time off for good behavior, will complete his sentence at the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

Hiss, during his entire prison sentence, regularly has filed parole applications and just as regularly, the parole board has turned him down.

Atty. Gen. Brownell swore in Richardson, 52, first Negro member of the board, as its chairman at ceremonies here this morning. Richardson practiced law in Chicago in 1938 and 1939 as a member of the firm of Lawrence & Richardson. Richardson resigned as dean of Missouri's law school for Negroes last year to become a parole board member. He succeeds Dr. Paul Tappan, as chairman. Tappan resigned to take a teaching job.

2 New Members

Brownell also installed two new board members, Lewis J. Grout, chief probation officer of the federal district court in Kansas City, Mo., and John E. Henry, former warden of the Montana state prison.

The only Truman appointee remaining on the seven man board is Dr. George Killinger. Dr. Killinger was made chairman in 1948 while Congress was investigating the conditions which prompted the parole board in 1947 to release the four Capone mobsters from Chicago, an action which had been called a national disgrace.

NEGRO IS APPOINTED PAROLE BOARD CHIEF

Attorney Genral Herbert Brown-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. today designated 52-year-old Scovel Richardson, first Negro member of the Federal Board of Parole, as board chairman for the coming year.

Mr. Richardson, who resigned as dean of the School of Law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, last year to become a board member, succeeds as chairman Dr. Paul Tappan, a native of Danbury, Conn. Dr. Tappan resigned early this month to become professor of sociology at Washington Square College of New York University and a lecturer in the university's law school.

Mr. Richardson, formerly in private law practice in Chicago, is a native of Nashville.

Mr. Brownell, at ceremonies installing Lewis J. Grout of Kansas City and John E. Henry, a native of Waverly, Ill., as new board members, announced a new policy of rotating the chairmanship annually.

Mr. Grout, formerly chief probation officer for the Federal District Court of Kansas City, and Mr. Henry, former Montana Public Service Commissioner and former waden of the Montana State Prison, were confirmed by the Senate last month.

Mrs. Hobby New Office

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Appointment of Joseph H. Douglas of Washington, D. C., and Highland Beach, Maryland, as Assistant to Roswell B. Perkins, Assistant Secretary for Program Analysis, was announced this week by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Douglass has been a Special Consultant on Intergroup Education in the U. S. Office of Education.

In his assignment, Mr. Douglass will assist in the analysis of Department programs, and the review of progress reports. In addition, he will represent the Secretary's office on various Departmental Committees, particularly those concerned with children and youth.

Mr. Douglass was Assistant Professor of Sociology at Howard University in 1947. Other posts held by Mr. Douglass include: Principal, Shelby Colored High School, Shelby, Mississippi, (1938); Instructor, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina, (1940); Director of the Ruggles Street U. S. O., of Greater Boston, Mass. (1945-1946); Executive Secretary of the Washington Urban League in Washington, D. C., (1946-1947); Consultant on Group Relations, Metropolitan School Survey, Washington, D. C., (1947); and Dean, Fayetteville State Teachers College (on leave) (1947-1945).

Born in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1917, Mr. Douglass attended public schools in the District of Columbia; received A. B. and M. A. degrees at Fisk University (1937-1941) and his Ph. D. at Harvard University in 1946. He is the author of numerous articles in the field of social research and psychology and was the recipient of the following fellowships: National Youth Administration, (1941; General Education Board, (1943); and Rosenwald, (194.)

34c(1) 1954

ETHIOPIA

Dr. A. Webb Joins Point 4 African staff

Afro-American

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — At long last, Point Four, which operates on American taxpayers' money, has sent a colored American here to join its staff in Ethiopia.

He is Dr. Arthur H. Webb (Mayfair Apartments, Washington). Dr. Webb, who is a graduate of the University of Illinois, has been an assistant professor of bacteriology in Howard University for the past 11 years.

Health Center Work

Dr. Webb will work in Ethiopia at a Point Four health center in Gondar, near Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile. He has been engaged to direct a health training program and later to do provinicial health training work and research in environmental sanitation and epidemiology.

Aside from his Howard Univerxity position, Dr. Webb holds the rank of Lt. commander in the U.S. Public Health Services. He was accompanied here by his wife and young daughter.

3 Get Key Florida Jobs

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIAMI—The Courier was informed Saturday that Acting Governor Charley Johns will officially confirm the appointments of Mrs. Bertha Perry, 125 NW Tenth Street, Miami, and Mrs. Julia Robinson, 1083 Spearing Street, Jacksonville, as beautician inspectors, and William Pratt Williams, 3741 Grand Avenue, Miami, as barber inspector.

Mrs. Perry

This marks the first time that Negroes have been appointed to these positions in the history of the state.

* * *

CONFIRMATION OF the appointments was given by Joseph Kershaw, Miami public relations consultant, and by the Governor's office at the same time the information was given the Courier.

Courier

Mr. Kershaw has pushed for these appointments since the acting Governor took office. In announcing that the Governor would make appointments, Senator Sanchez, administrative assistant to Johns, said the other similar appointments were being considered.

34c(1) Fla

HOWARD U. HOME ECONOMIST, Dr. Fleming Kittrell, who is with Foreign Operations Administration in Baroda, India, held organized courses at the College of Home Science at Baroda University. Dr. Kittrell is demonstrating a pressure cooker and its use to students in the university.

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell is FOA's expert in India

BARODA, India—A few weeks ago, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of Howard University, walked in the academic procession at Baroda University here at ceremonies in which 17 young women receive B. S. degrees from a science degree.

This event meant a great deal to Dr. Kittrell. These were the first young women in India to receive B.S. degrees from a faculty devoted exclusively to home science of "home economics," as it is called in the United States.

They were the first to complete a four-year course at the College of Home Science at Baroda University.

DR. KITTRELL, four years earlier, had helped organize the courses at the College of Home Science and had helped teach the first class, then of 42 young women.

Now a technical specialist under the Foreign Operations Administration program in India, Dr. Kittrell, who is on leave from Howard, first went to Baroda in August 1950, under the Fulbright exchange program.

She was invited then by Dr. Leela Desai, of Baroda, who had gone to the United States to study the organization of home economics programs.

Also interested in getting Dr. Kittrell to come to India was Mrs. Hansa Mehta, vice chancellor of Baroda University, who in 1950 was a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

MRS. MEHTA had long been a proponent of women's education and thought that home economics was as important in India as in the United States. Special funds were available for further expansion of women's education at Baroda and Mrs. Mehta had begun to think about a separate College of Home Science.

Various institutions in India have home economics courses but even today only Baroda has a separate college for this kind of education.

At the time Mrs. Mehta was on the U.N. Commission, her daughter was in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University at Ithaca, N.Y.

IT WAS from Cornell that Dr. Kittrell had received her master's and doctor's degrees, after graduating from Hampton Institute.

Mrs. Mehta and Dr. Desai learned about Dr. Kittrell through Cornell. And in time Dr. Desai went to Howard University to study its home economics program.

"We went around Howard," says Dr. Kittrell, "and I introduced her to several staff people who I thought might be interested in going to India.

"After we had completed the tour, however, Dr. Desai said to me, 'How would you like to come to India?' and told me about the program that was being planned at Baroda."

DR. KITTRELL wasn't sure that it was even possible for her to do such a thing, although she had been to Liberia on a U.S. State Department exchange program in 1947. There she had made a nutrition survey for the Liberian Government.

Dr. Desai approached the president of Howard University about the assignment in India. Dr. Kittrell found that she could take sabbatical leave. An official invitation from Baroda followed, then Dr. Kittrell set about applying for a Fullbright grant.

On a day in 1950, she visited those in charge of the Fulbright program, who remarked, with good omen, that the Fulbright agreement with India had just been signed.

Arriving in Baroda in August, she remained for eleven months, helping Dr. Desai and the faculty with organization of the four - year course in the proud new venture, the College of Home Science.

One of Dr. Kitttrell's contributions was a credit system, for a specific semester's work, so that a young woman, although forced to leave school after a year, or two or three years, would later be able to work toward her degree.

This system is commonplace in American education but is the exception in India, where students either complete a four-year course or fail to get credit.

AS THE COLLEGE got under way, Dr. Kittrell taught nutrition. And although she returned in 1951 to Howard, she was very much interested in the Class of '54.

Dr. Desai also was eager to have Dr. Kittrell return. Letters from Mrs. Mehta came and permission was obtained from Howard University for another tour of duty.

Dr. Kittrell arrived at Baroda in August 1953, a little late for the start of school. All 17 members of the class of '54 were at the railway station, garlands of flowers in their hands, to welcome her back to Baroda.

IN DUE TIME, Dr. Kittrell was settled on the usual two-year term of FOA technical specialists. By then she was holding seminars on food and nutrition, teaching courses in meal planning, and child feeding and giving home economics demonstrations.

She was also working with the administration at Baroda completing plans for graduation and making plans for a summer short term course of three weeks for 1954.

In her air baggage (66 pounds allowance), Dr. Kittrell brought two dozen pint mason jars, stuffed with kleenex, handkerchiefs and feminine apparel. the lids and rubber rings of home caning paraphernalia.

The FOA Technical Cooperation Mission to India later supplied two pressure cookers, and Dr. Kittrell has been showing what can be done with home canning, an art she learned first from home demonstration agents at county fairs, and from her mother in North Carolina.

Dr. Kittrell is one of nearly 2,000 FOA technicians doing work which President Eisenhower has described as our most effective counter-measure to Soviet propaganda and the best method by which to create the political and social stability essential to lasting peace.

34c(1) 1954

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

INDIA

Patsy Graves Assigned as Home Economics Adviser in India

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Patsy Graves has received an assignment with Foreign Operations Administration to serve as home economics advisor in India and will leave the States this month for New Delhi to join the United States Operations Mission.

P. 9

Beginning at the county level in her native Alabama, Miss Graves has come through the ranks of career service in Government. She worked at the state level in West Virginia, and was later appointed as home economist in the national office of Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sat. 10-16-54

ASSISTANT

When the home economics division of that agency was abolished in 1953, she became administrative assistant to Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, the position she resigns to accept a foreign assignment.

After graduation from Spelman College High School, Atlanta, Ga., Miss Graves attended West Virginia State College, where she received the B. S. degree in home economics. Later she earned the master's degree from the New York School of Social Work.

Her affiliations include a life membership in the NCNW, Delta Sorority, American Association of Social Workers and the American Home Economics Association.—Ruth Shipley.

PATSY GRAVES

... to India

ALVIN M. RUCKER

The American

Rucker gets foreign job

Sat. 10-16-54

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, Alvin Macee Rucker, a specialist in the labor field, has been appointed to the position of employment and labor standards adviser in the Philippines, it has been announced by the Foreign Operations Administration.

Mr. Rucker, a resident of Chicago, has been a consultant with the Fair Employment Practices Commission for the past two years, and from 1951 to 1952 was a manpower specialist with the National Security Resources Board.

He was a technical operations specialist with the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland from 1950 to 1951, having the distinction of being the first American colored person to work in a professional capacity for the ILO.

During this period he conducted a manpower survey and established technical cooperation projects in Liberia.

A. M. Rucker Gets Philippine Post

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-16-54

WASHINGTON—Alvin M. Rucker, a specialist in the labor field, has been appointed to the position of employment and labor standards advisor in the Philippines, it was announced last week by the Foreign Operations Administration.

Rucker, a resident of Chicago, has been a consultant with the Committee on Government Contracts for the past two years. From 1951 to 1952, he was a manpower specialist with the National Security Resources board.

Prior to that he was a Technical Operation Specialist with the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland. He was the first Negro to work in a professional capacity with the ILO. During this period, he conducted a manpower survey and established

A. M. RUCKER

technical cooperation projects in Liberia.

Defender

From 1940 to 1950, he was associated with labor in various executive capacities. During this period, he organized and established an employment service in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Sat. 10-16-54

For a period of three years, he was an office manager with the Chicago Relief Administration. Rucker received a B. S. in economics from the University of Illinois and attended the University of Pittsburgh on a fellowship sponsored jointly by the Urban League and the Rosenwald Foundation. He also attended the University of Chicago. His wife, Mrs. Faye Rucker, a former Washington school teacher, will accompany him.

FOA Appoints Rucker, Labor Specialist

Argus

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Alvin Maceo Rucker, a top specialist in labor, has been appointed to the position of employment and labor standards advisor in the Philippines. It was announced last week by the Foreign Operations Administration.

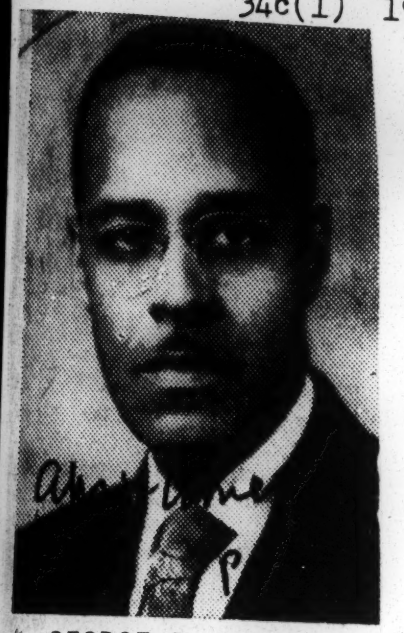
A resident of Chicago, Rucker has been a consultant with the Fair Employment Practices Commission for the past two years and from 1951 to 1952, was a manpower specialist with the National Security Resources board.

He was a technical operations specialist with the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1950 to 1951, the first American Negro to work in a professional capacity for the ILO. During this period he conducted a manpower survey and established technical cooperation projects in Liberia.

34c(1) 1954

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

TRINIDAD



GEORGE R. JORDON

Engineer gets Trinidad post

WASHINGTON

George R. Jordan of Boston has been appointed construction engineer and housing advisor to Trinidad in the Foreign Operations Administration.

A graduate of Northeastern University school of engineering and Massachuetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Jordan has been living in Washington, where he was special assistant to the superintendent of buildings and grounds of Howard University.

In Trinidad, he will advise local government and housing officials on improved low - cost housing, design and construction methods, assist local engineers, technicians and designers in developing housing adaptable to climatic factors of the region, family needs and local resources.

34c(1) 1954

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Leaves For Washington

MRS. GWENDOLYN FOWLER

Mrs. Gwendolyn Fowler, chemist in the state department of agriculture, will leave Sunday for Washington, D. C. to attend an orientation and comprehensive course in foreign operations in the service of the government.

She has been granted a leave of absence from her job here and will maintain her residence at 1023 Thirteenth street. Her expenses during the course will be paid by the government for the three and one-half month period of the course.

According to Mrs. Fowler, her order state that she will be housed at the Hayes Adams Hotel and will take her course which begins Monday, at the Executive Office Building.

George Jordan Appointed Construction Engineer

WASHINGTON, D. C.— George Reid Jordan of Boston, Mass. has been appointed Construction Engineer and Housing Advisor to Trinidad in the Foreign Operations Administration.

Mr. Jordan is a graduate of Northwestern University School of Engineering and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been living in Washington, D. C., where he was Special Assistant to the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of Howard University as well as doing private contracting. He was manager of a housing project in Newport News Va., from 1936 - 1939. He has designed buildings and churches and worked as assistant engineer instructor for the Federal Public Works Administration in Pittsfield, Mass. At one time he acted as director of the National Youth Carpentry program.

From 1941 to 1943, Mr. Jordan was an engineer in the Construction Division of the Alley Dwelling Authority. He later became senior partner in the construction company of Porter and Jordan and is now president of his own construction company.

Mr. Jordan's job in Trinidad is part of the stepped up FOA program in housing and health initiated by Administrator Harold Stassen. He will advise local government and housing officials on improved low-cost housing, design and construction methods, assist local engineers, technicians and designers in developing housing adaptable to climatic factors of the region, family needs and local resources.

The United States is encouraging research in finding and developing local materials for use in the countries where their program is operating.

Mr. Jordan is married to the former Grace Hale, a social worker of Denver, Colorado. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have been active in Republican circles for many years.

General Richard "Dick" Jones To Be Appointed In His Place

34c (1)

MONROVIA, Liberia — (Associated Negro Press Cable) — Dr. John W. Davis, director of the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, has been summarily dismissed from his post, three months before the expiration of his contract. Reports here are that Brig. Gen. Richard "Dick" Jones, department store executive and a "favorite son" of important Republican politicians in Illinois will succeed to the job.

SUPERIOR JOB

News of the firing of Dr. Davis, who until he came to Liberia nearly two years ago was president of West Virginia State College, struck official circles in Liberia with dismay. Liberians i nthe main believe Dr. Davis has done a superior job in managing the three score U. S. technicians working here under FOA. They say that the whole program of technical cooperation formerly known as Point 4 has prospered and grown under his leadership.

One of the aspects of the case which has puzzled Liberians is that Dr. Davis and his staff have been engaged in working out some important matters between Liberian and American officials. It seems to people here unrealistic to pull a man away while he was engaged in top secret negotiations vital to both countries. Some Liberians feel that the US is trying to intimidate them by knocking the props out from under them.

June 8, 1954

TO RETIRE

Dr. Davis had only three months to serve under his present contract, Liberians were hoping he would be reassigned here but it is understood that he was determined to retire when his contract was finished because he had writing commitments with a publishing firm in the United States which he felt could not be delayed any longer. Nevertheless, there appeared to be no reason for cancelling his appointment before his tour of duty was completed.

Gen. "Dick" Jones who will succeed him, is not known in Liberia. His brother, George Maceo Jones, a well known architect in Chicago, has recently been appointed to a high post in the U. S. technical corps working here and is expected here soon. Officers in the American military mission stations here some of whom have soldiered with Gen. Jones when he used to command the old "8th regiment" in the Illinois National Guard, give him high rating.

Interviewed by an Associated Negro Press reporter, Dr. Davis said:

"I have enjoyed my work here immensely. I will be able to leave Liberia with a certain sense of accomplishment and achievement."

Tar Heel Working In Indochina

By KAY RAY.

The News and Observer Bureau.
1335 National Press Building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 — A young North Carolina Negro, whose service to this country, though not in diplomatic circles or on the battlefields, may help save Indochina from the Reds, is now home to rest.

Herman O. Marshall, 36, native of Wilson, is counting the days until vacation time is over, and he returns, in December, with his wife and their three children to his job, a job he considers the most interesting in the world.

The roads and trails of remote corners of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the former Associated States of Indochina, have been his itinerary during the last two years. His mission has been a difficult one — helping disease-plagued villagers improve their welfare by improving their health.

Though politics have been for the Tar Heel a side topic, one discussed only when raised by inquiring Indochinese minds, Marshall time and again saw the democratic principles he applied run squarely into conflict with the propaganda line of the Communists.

"It is harder to educate, as we are doing, than to propagandize as the Commies are doing. Our method teaches the individual to think through his problems and consider alternatives. The Red propaganda method teaches those who listen to do things mechanically," commented Marshall.

His presence in Indochina could be attributed to the realization of the United States that health conditions had to be improved in the Indochinese states before they could hope for much econimic improvement. Because of this, the Foreign Operations Administration included health education as part of its public health and sanitation program. Marshall has been and will continue to be a health consultant to the United States government and to the Indochinese when he returns to the field.

Another North Carolinian started the health education program in Indochina in 1951. He was John Baker, now director of health education for the State of North Carolina, who in 1951 and 1952 as a U. S. Public Health Service officer was loaned to the U. S. aid mission in Indochina for two years to get the program underway.

Its objectives are to teach the people the value of preventive medicine, preventive sanitation and personal hygiene.

Urgent Program.

Urgency of the program is clearly apparent. The Geneva agreement gives a cease-fire period of two years, during which each side, Communist and non-Communist, will be permitted to build up its part of Vienam preparatory to the holding of national elections to determine whether the country shall be all-free or all-Communist, the North Carolinian points out.

It is this effort he looks forward to joining upon his return in December. He believes that through public health education, free Vietnam can bring to its people the most telling evidences of the benefits which will stem from a free and independent, non-Communist form of government.

"The idea of prevention of disease was rather new to these people," Marshall continued. "They only had one doctor, of a sort, for every 150,000 people as compared with one doctor for each approximately 800 people in the United States. But even with so few doctors, they still did little to prevent diseases and tried to treat them when they occurred, which was most frequently."

The North Carolinian's job was to undertake the public health measures that were needed. Such measures were carried out by the Indochinese health officials in cooperation with the FOA's public health officers, he said.

But before they could achieve very much, it was necessary for Marshall's program — preparing the people for the health measures—to have its effect.

"We tried to get across to the people," he said, "what there was to do, how to do it, and why it should be done. It was folly for our public health people to send crews in to spray a village unless we had a chance to explain to the villagers what the DDT was for, how it worked and why they should agree to having their houses sprayed."

"A new sanitary well could be installed," he went on, "but unless the villagers knew what makes a well unsanitary, what diseases arise from an unsanitary water supply and how, they aren't apt to know how to keep their new well in a sanitary condition. That's the importance of health education in countries lige these."

Back-Breaking Task.

Marshall's task in the Far Eastern countries, more than 11,000 miles from the native North Carolina, has been a back-breaking one.

To begin with, FAO had scheduled a staff of fourt health educators for its mission but was never able to obtain more than two at a time, so Marshall had to carry a double load. He worked throughout the three countries over an area more than one thousand miles from north to south and almost as far from east to west. He had to travel by plane over those sections which were controlled by the Communist Viet Minh, who are now taking over all of the country north of the 17th Parallel under terms of France's agreement last summer at Geneva.

The Tar Heel feels that his job is only partly finished.

"I won't feel it is done until enough Vietnamese are trained and qualified to carry on by themselves in an effective program of health education," he said, adding that the Vienam now plans to organize a department of health education in its ministry of health.

Marshall concentrated on the training of Vietnamese in increasing numbers to carry on as health educators.

The FOA plan was to work first with the native health departments, giving advice and educating the officials to the new concept of prevention. After that came the training of selected villagers to become full-time health education workers. In each village, community health committees were established so that the village could work on their own health problems.

Were Skeptical.

"The national medical people were at first skeptical," said Marshall. "They doubted that their village people could be changed, but were willing to try the plan. So we went to work. First, we imbued just a few members of the health department in our precepts. Then we set up demonstrations in rural areas. We designed posters, booklets and pamphlets and later adapted films to get across the new ideas. The public health program, supported by FOA, followed up with work on DDT spraying, trachoma control, established first aid stations and equipped them and trained first-aiders, installed sanitary wells, dug put privies and launched malaria control programs.

"The people saw that their government was trying to improve their lot, and it was something to rally around. It gave them a feeling that their government really cared something about them. The improvement of their health conditions, safe drinking water, reduction of malaria, relief from complications of trachoma and other improvements had a telling effect on them, psychologically as well as physically."

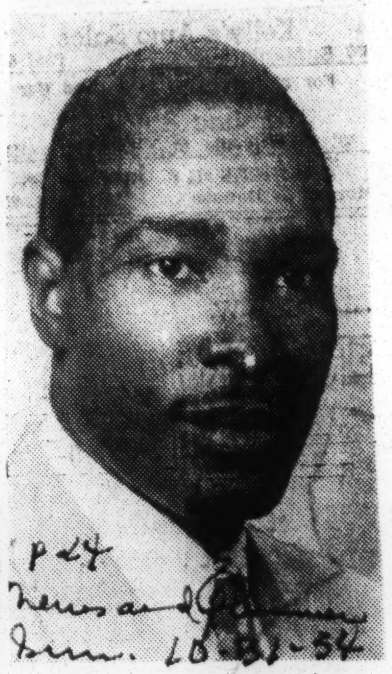
As evidence, Marshall cited efforts of the Communists to keep the villagers away from the first aid stations by telling them the American machines would make them sterile. The Communists kidnapped some of the first aid attendants, broke into first aid stations, stole the supplies, and smashed the sanitary pumps—evidence enough that the American effort was having an anti-Communist effect upon the people.

Nourishing a dream to become a doctor, Marshall worked his way through St. Augustine's College in Raleigh. However, immediately following his graduation in 1941, he was drafted into the army. Subsequently he served as chief pharmacist for an army hospital in Liberia from 1941 to 1945.

He later entered Columbia University in New York City and earned there a master's degree in health education. He has completed two years' work in Columbia's graduate school toward his doctorate in health education.

His wife is the former Catherine Powell of Raleigh, who is a graduate of Shaw University and holds a master's degree in dietetics from New York University. They have three children. Lorena, 4; Catherine, 3, and Herman Jr., 1, who was born in Indochina.

The Marshalls are now guests of his sister, Mrs. Louise Perry, in Wilson.



HERMAN O. MARSHALL

11 Specialists From Tuskegee To Spend Three Years On Project In Indonesia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute's president, signed a contract last week linking the institute with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia for the next three years in a program of technical cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA).

The contract negotiated by the Indonesian government with Tuskegee provides for 11 highly qualified technicians plus a staff director, all under Tuskegee institute's sponsorship, to be sent out to Djakarta to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for the industrial development of Indonesia.

This program will be operated through Tuskegee institute's School of Mechanical Industries headed by Dean T. W. Jones. Dr. Kithro McEnge, professor and head, department of industrial education, will work directly with the program as Home Office Coordinator. He will make one or more visits to Indonesia to observe field operations during the period of the project.

Other institute personnel included in the project are :William W. Bearden, critic shop teacher of the laboratory school at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.

Silas R. Kennedy, who has been working as instructor in the division of agricultural engineering, School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, who will serve as Automobile equipment specialist;

Lawrence B. Hastings, a life-long resident of Tuskegee who is utility engineer at the Veterans Administration hospital and has served as superintendent and foreman of a number of construction projects both for the government and for the Institute, will serve as woodworking equipment specialist.

The FOA office in Washington reports that this is the second three-year contract negotiated in recent weeks by Indonesia under FOA's expanding program with college and university participation.

Currently in operation are 40 contracts sponsored by FOA with 30 different colleges involving service in 20 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America.

The other contract involves the University of California in a three-year $692,000 contract of cooperation with Indonesia in developing and strengthening the medical education and teacher program of its medical school. Ten American medical faculty members are being sent to Indonesia under that project.

Serving as chief advisor in Indonesia will be Edgar P. Westmoreland, a director in the Department of Vocational Education of the District of Columbia public school system. Westmoreland, who is being engaged as director by Tuskegee for the Indonesian program, has previously taken special assignments for the Alabama college. During the war period, he was called upon by Tuskegee to assist in expanding its vocational training facilities.

The Tuskegee staff in Djakarta in addition to the director will consist of four specialists in the fields of automobile mechanics, machine woodworking, machine shop equipment, and diesel mechanics, and seven teachers in the following fields wood working, electricity, wood shipbuilding, automobile mechanics, diesel engines, machine shop, and industrial science.

The Ministry of Education of Indonesia will designate an Indonesian counterpart for each of the specialists and teachers, who will continue the activity after the American specialist has returned home.

Westmoreland and several members of the field party expect to leave for Djarkarta by air this month. The rest of the party is expected to follow within several weeks.

Indonesia, a nation of 80 million people and a total land area half as large as the United States, became an independent republic in December 1949. The new republic's industrialization program requires more skilled technicians and supervisory personnel than its educational facilities can train. Many of the present technicians and people in supervisory positions in industry who are carrying on the industrialization program are now Indonesians. Particularly do the Indonesians want training on newer-type machinery.

Tuskegee Joins Hands With Indonesia In Tech Program

World Birmingham Ala

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute's president, Dr. L. H. Foster, signed a contract recently linking the school with the ministry of education of the Republic of Indonesia for the next three years in a program of technical cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA).

The South East Asian republic has a population upwards of 80 billion people with a land area about that of the United States east of the Mississippi river.

The contract negotiated by the Indonesian government provides for 11 highly qualified technicians plus a staff director being sent to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for the industrial development of Indonesia.

Ctrl. 10-8-54

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The three-year program of Tuskegee-Indonesian cooperation is expected to involve dollar expenditures totaling $818,000. FOA has made an initial sum of $450,000 available to get the project under way. The Indonesian government is paying expenses which can be paid in Indonesian currency.

One of the first responsibilities of the Tuskegee work party will be to advise Indonesia on the installing of $1 million worth of shop and machine tools previously provided under the U. S. program, and the training of Indonesian teachers in its use.

Westmoreland Goes To Indonesia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Edgar P. Westmoreland, a director in the department of vocational education for the District of Columbia, has been appointed as chief advisor in Indonesia under an agreement completed recently between Tuskegee Institute and the ministry of education of the Republic of Indonesia. Under the agreement a staff of 11 technicians will be sent to Indonesia to help develop a system of practical education to aid in the industrial development

40 COLLEGES JOIN U.S. TECHNICAL AID TO 26 COUNTRIES

Specialists Going Overseas Under Contract to Assist in Development Programs

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The Foreign Operations Administration has signed contracts with forty universities in this country for technical assistance in twenty-six foreign lands. These contracts account for about $15,000,000 of the administration's $100,000,000 budget for technical assistance, with the aim to provide fifteen per cent of the 1,800 technicians serving overseas as of Friday.

By the middle of next year officials hope to have made eighty to 100 contracts under which universities will supply 80 per cent of the technicians needed abroad.

This development has begun to transform the nature of United States technical assistance. When Harold E. Stassen took charge of the foreign aid office under the Eisenhower Administration, a dozen short-term university contracts had already been made. The most notable was that linking Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College with Ethiopia.

Maryland U. in Plan

Confronted by difficulties in recruiting specialists for overseas duty, Mr. Stassen began to draw more and more on the faculties of United States universities, especially land-grant colleges. Because technical assignments are time-consuming, he introduced three-year contracts. The first of these, a $900,000 contract under which the University of Maryland will assist in the economic and social development of British Guiana, was signed in June.

Since then a new network of contracts has been formed. According to the system's advocate's, the aim is to create relationships between United States and foreign institutions that will survive after the Foreign Operations Administration is abolished.

The largest of the contracts, one for $4,029,830, has been awarded to the American University of Lebanon, which offers instruction in agriculture, public administration, science and public health to students from the Arab Middle East.

Two other institutions serving large regions outside the territorial limits of the United States are being assisted in maintaining programs — the University of Puerto Rico, for Latin America, and the University of Hawaii, for the Far East.

The smallest contract — $17,000 — is with Harvard for specialized advice in health and nutrition in Peru.

Columbia University Teachers

40 COLLEGES JOIN U. S. AID PROGRAM

Continued From Page 1

College has a $210,000 contract to assist the Afghanistan Ministry of Education and Teachers Training College in Kabul in developing the country's educational institutions.

The University of the State of New York is providing thirty-five professors and technicians for work in education, public health and engineering in Israel.

The University of Minnesota is about to help rebuild the University of Seoul in Korea, with particular emphasis on agriculture, engineering and medicine. A group of University of Nebraska specialists has gone to Turkey to assist in establishing Ataturk University.

34c(1) 1954

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

INDIA

Alumni honors Patsy Graves

Afro-American Baltimore Md

BLUEFIELD, W.VA.

Miss Patsy Graves, who will soon leave for a two-year assignment as Home Economics Advisor in New Delhi, India, was honored by her Alma Mater, as the outstanding alumna of the year. The alumni honoree dinner was held at West Virginia State College on the eve of the annual homecomong game.

Miss Graves is a native of Tuscumbia, Ala., where she received her elementary education. She was graduated with honors from the High School Department of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., after which she matriculated at West Virginia State College, receiving her B.S. degree in Home Economics, cum laude in 1935.

Her entire career since graduation from West Virginia State College has been in the area of adult education and community organization.

MISS GRAVES entered the New York School of Social Work, affiliated with Columbia University, where she learned the master's degree in social work in 1944. She was the first home economics graduate to be admitted to the New York School of Social Work.

On October 14, Patsy Graves joined the Foreign Operations of the Department of State for a two-year assignment as Home Economics Advisor to be stationed in New Delhi, India. In India she will continued working on the Point-4 program, the same work of helping to raise living standards in the villages of that country.

Miss Graves is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a life member of the National Council of Negro Women, American Association of Social Workers, American Home Economics Association and the People's Congregational Church of Washington.

B.A.U.

Sat. 11-27-54

34c(1) 1954 FOREIGN OPERATIONS MISSIONS (INDO-CHINA)

Indo-China Post To La. Woman?

Lafayette p. 1 Sat. 3-6-54

GRAMBLING, La. — Mrs. Anita D. Auzenne, supervisor of teachers at Grambling college, is being considered for an $8,500 year position in Indo-China with the Foreign Operations Mission as teacher trainer.

Mrs. Auzenne has directed the teacher supervision program at Grambling for two years and she previously served as supervisor of Negro schools in St. Landry Parish for 14 years.

The prospective appointee and her family will be given transportation to and from her new post by the government, certain household effects will also be moved from her residence to the post of assignment, and $2,200 will be given toward maximum quarters for appointee's dependents.

The assignment for the position is for a period of two years, the report said.

3 Get Overseas Technical Posts

WASHINGTON— (ANP)—Three Negroes are among the 30 technicians from 17 states and Puerto Rico who were assigned, this month, to overseas posts with U. S. Operations Missions as part of the expanded technical cooperation program of the Foreign Operations Administration.

Members of this group will be stationed in 16 countries. Fifteen of them will go to the Near East and Africa, two to Latin America, four to Asia, seven to the Far East and two to Europe.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Baker of New York City will serve in Saigon. Indochina, as relief and rehabilitation specialist. Dr. John B. Eubanks of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, will serve as chief of the Rural Improvement staff in Baghdad, Iraq, and Emmett J. Scott, Jr., of New York will serve in Anmam Jordan as an office and field engineer.

Mrs. Baker is a native of New York and a graduate from the New York University with special courses studied at the Asia Institute. Lately she has been employed as a physical therapist working first at the New York Orthopeadic hospital and later at the Cerebral Palsy Clinic at the Long Island College hospital in Brooklyn. Earlier she was associated with the children's aid society, and served as a swimming instructor from the Harlem Branch YWCA. She is a member of the New York State Licensed Physitherapists, and the mother of one daughter, Dazne Alayne, 19.

Dr. Eubanks, who previously served as dean of Albany State college in Georgia, holds a bachelor's degree in theology and philosophy from Howard university in Washington, D. C. and the A. M. and Ph D. degree from the University of Chicago. He served as president of Jarvis College in Hawkins, Texas, after leaving Morris Brown College in Atlanta where he was professor of sociology. Earlier he was associated with the YMCA as an educational and field secretary in Indianapolis and New York City, respectively.

Scott was serving as civil engineer with the New York City Board of Water Supply at the time of his overseas assignment. A native of Houston, Texas, he holds the bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He held posts in New York with the Department of Plant Structures, later with the Triborough Bridge Authority, next with the Board of Transportation and finally with the Board of Water supply.

3 Get Overseas Technical Posts

WASHINGTON— (ANP) —Three Negroes are among the three technicians from seventeen states and Puerto Rico who were assigned, this month, to overseas posts with U. S. Operations Missions as part of the expanded technical cooperation program of the Foreign Operations Administration. Mrs. Evelyn S. Baker of New York City will serve in Saigon, Indochina, as relief and rehabilitation specialist. Dr. John B. Eubanks of Baton Rouge, La., will serve as chief of the Rural Improvement staff in Baghdad, Iraq, and Emmett J. Scott Jr., of New York, will serve in Ammam, Jordan, as an office and field engineer.

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To Post In Foreign Operations Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Foreign Operations administration has announced the appointment of Dorsey Edward Lane, as assistant to General Counsel Morris Wolf. This marks the first time that a Negro has been appointed as an assistant general counsel in this organization.

Mr. Lane is an honor graduate from the Howard university school of law, having received an LL.B. degree, magna cum laude, in 1949. His entire life has been marked by outstanding scholastic achievement.

He was born in Washington, D. C., graduated from Dunbar high school, and received his B.S. degree in social studies from Hampton institute in 1938. He later studied at Harvard university in the Quartermaster school.

He saw four years' service in World War II, serving first as a field operations officer under Col. Frank Snowden of Boston, Mass., the highest ranking Negro in the quartermaster corps. He rose to the rank of captain and command-

34c(1) 1954

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

LIBERIA

Griff Davis, FOA officer, back in U.S.

34c(1)

EAST ORANGE, N.J. — Griffin Davis, information and audio-visual officer for the Foreign Operations Agency, returned by air from Liberia Tuesday.

On a six-weeks' leave, he was accompanied by his wife, the former Muriel Corrin of East Orange, N.J., and their 15-month old daughter, Dorothy Madelyn.

Davis who has been in Monrovia for two years, has been helping the Liberia government establish a mass communications system.

* * *

IN A COUNTRY where 28 different languages are spoken and only two of them written, his job is no easy one, he told the AFRO.

His principal target now, he explained, is to establish a radio network which would blanket the African republic. The spoken word, he feels, has its advantages over newspapers, because of the high rate of illiteracy.

The tremendous progress which has been made by the Liberian people in recent years, is one of the miracles of the last decade, he said.

MR. DAVIS, after reporting to Washington, will return here to join his wife. They plan a cross country tour by motor, which will carry them as far West as Chicago and as far South as Atlanta.

Mr. Davis is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta and obtained a master's degree in journalism from Columbia University.

Four Get Overseas Jobs From Stassen

34-c(1)

By LOUIS LAUTIER
NNPA NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — With the Republicans taking credit for all appointments made from messenger to cabinet officer, here are a few they have failed to mention of technicians appointed by Harold E. Stassen, Foreign Operations Administrator and assigned to overseas posts with United States Operations Missions as part of the technical cooperation (Point 4) program:

Dr. Fluerney A. Coles, Jr., of Philadelphia has been assigned to the mission in Bonn, Germany, as an economics exports officer.

Coles, born in Trenton, N. J., was graduated from Xavier university. He accepted a travelling fellowship to study postwar economic conditions in Italy from the University of Pennsylvania where he received the M. S. and Ph.D. degrees.

He served a year as an instructor at Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) before becoming professor and head of the economic department at Florida A. and M. college in 1948. He was on the Texas Southern university faculty in Houston from 1950-51.

Recently he returned from a two-year assignment as U. S. Finance and Trade Officer in Thailand. His wife, the former Miss Pauline Garney Johnson of Philadelphia, and their 8-year-old son accompanied him to Germany.

Ernest Eugene Neal, of Chattanooga (Tenn.), director of the rural life council at Tuskegee institute, is to serve with the U. S. Operations Mission in New Delhi, India, as a community development adviser.

He has the B. S. and M. A. degrees from Knoxville college and Fisk university, respectively, and attended the University of Michigan.

Director of applied education at Bishop College, Marshall Texas from 1946-48, he was on the North Carolina college staff in 1945-46. Earlier he worked in Dallas Texas and was a member of the Texas college faculty in Tyler. He has written articles for the professional journals and other publications.

His wife, the former Miss Pearl Juette Johnson of Richmond, Vir., and their children, aged 7 and 9, are to join him later.

Dr. Arthur H. Webb, of Chicago, assistant professor of bacteriology in the Howard university medical school, is slated to join the mission in Ethiopia as laboratory director of the Gondar Public Health Training center.

He has the A. B., M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Illinois where he served as an assistant in animal pathology in 1942-43. Since then he has been a faculty member at Howard university.

Author and co-author of numerous bulletins in his field, he is married to the former Miss Dorothy Ernestine Griffin of Chicago. They have a daughter, Janet, 3.

Miss Rosie Marcella Bryant, 607 East 63rd st., Chicago, has been assigned to the mission in Paris as a secretary. Born in St. Louis, she received the B. S. C. degree from Roosevelt college in Chicago.

Born in St. Louis, Miss Bryant worked in Chicago for three years before entering the United States foreign service in Monrovia, Liberia, in 1951.

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34c(1) 1954

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
D.C.

Negro To Assist FOA Council

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He was born in Washington, D. C., graduated from Dunbar High School and received his B. S. degree in social studies from Hampton Institute in 1938. He later studied at Harvard University in the Quartermaster School.

He saw four years' service in World War II, serving first as a field operations officer under Col. Frank Snowden of Boston, Mass., the highest ranking Negro in the Quartermaster Corps. He rose to the rank of captain and commanded the 4520 Quartermaster Corps.

While at the Howard University Law School, Mr. Lane received the Albert Pillsbury Award for highest scholarship.

Howard Law Prof. Named U. S. Counsel

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Atty. Dorsey Edward Lane last week became the first Negro to be appointed assistant general counsel in the foreign operation administration.

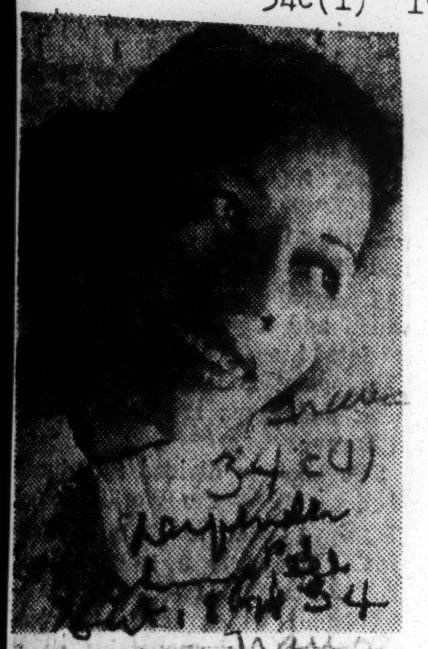
A native of Washington, Lane was graduated from the school of Law at Howard university, receiving an LL. B. with honors in 1949. He earned his B. S. in social studies at Hampton Institute in 1938.

A veteran of World War II, serving as a field operations, officer the highest ranking Negro in the Quartermaster Corps, Lane recently served as an associate counsel in the school segregation cases reargued before the U. S. Supreme court.

He also served as trial counsel in the recent Capital Transit rate case, where for the first time in the District of Columbia the propriety of discrimination in employment was discussed as a factor in determing rates. That case was heard by the Public Utilities Commission of the D. of C.

34c(1) 1954

FRANCE



OFF TO Paris on a three-year assignment with the U. S. Government, Miss Gwendolyn Quarterman left Chicago Sunday by plane for Europe. The daughter of Mrs. Anne Smith of 2040 W. Warren blvd., Miss Quartermar has been a resident of Washington. D. C. for the past three years

President Clement Takes The Oath

This state and city made history on Monday, January 5th., when President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University was sworn in as a member of the City Board of Education, of the City of Atlanta. Surrounded with due realization of the great epoch enacted, and such becoming fanfare that such an occasion might naturally be expected to bring, he solemnly took the oath along with the other eight members to be sworn in as the educational fathers of a progressive and growing city.

It will be recalled that President Clement made the race in the primary last Spring and was duly elected in the November election. This should be a boon to our political spirit that is at last being rewarded in a worthwhile compensation.

That is as it should be. With the great mass of colored children in the elementary and high schools of the city, surely there is some one among their group qualified to serve as a spokesman for them. We are happy that many of our white friends who voted for him, fully realized this fact and as the days go by, may there be other such additions to other functions of city government where we do not have such representation.

President Clement is an able and experienced educator; he has specialized in this field and has traveled abroad in the enlargement of his possibilities and vision in the field of education. Therefore he will not only be a valuable asset to his own people but to the city at large in its requirement of technical and efficient supervision of its educational facilities.

In recognition of him and his sterling worth, there has already been named for his mother, Emma Clarissa Clement one of our new and modern elementary schools on the populous westside.

Let those who are proud of President Clement and who would rise to give him a broad hand, remit such in their renewed energies in going out for registrants who must not only be ready to defend him, but to gain recruits in other spheres of city and state government as the opportunity presents itself.

Walden, Amos Sworn In At Executive Committee Session

Two more Negroes became official members of Atlanta's official governmental body last night when the 16 elected City Executive Committee members were sworn in.

The Executive Committee, with Austin T. Walden and Miles G. Amos, serving as members, held its first official meeting at 7 p. m. in City Hall after being duly sworn in by Superior Court Judge George Whitman.

Both men had secured posts on the committee in last May's city primary when they were elected to office. Walden had gained office without the necessity of votes, because he was unopposed on the ballot. Amos defeated another Negro candidate, Roderick B. Harris, to gain the seat from the Third Ward.

Before administering the oath to the body. Judge Whitman referred to Lincoln's Gettysburg address made during the Civil War, and announced the committee should "be true in our governmental processes in dedicating ourselves to the cause of freedom and liberty."

A small gathering, consisting mainly of Negro Atlantans, watched the installing of officers, before the committee got down to business Both Dr. Amos and Atty. Walden sat at the round table of the executive committee chambers as official members.

Their installation followed by a matter of days the installing of Dr. Rufus E. Clement as a member of the Board of Education, bringing the total of Negro members of the city governmental family to three.

This completed the campaign that started more than a year ago in voters' leagues to get Negro members on official bodies.

MIXED CROWD VIEWS START OF 4-YR. TERM

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Nine people — all of them chosen by the Atlanta public to guide the destinies of its children for the next four years — gathered around a traditional round table yesterday in City Hall with right hands raised in solemn promise of democratic loyalty

A flurry of fine pens, signing an anti-Communist pledge, prepared by the city attorney, and administered by Mayor Williams Hartsfield, while School Superintendent Ira Jarrell looked on approvingly and a history making fight by Dr. Rufus E. Clement to become the first Negro to win a citywide election was complete.

Such was the setting at approximately 3 p. m. Monday in the Board Room of the Board of Education, in the midst of flowers of congratulations, the blinding flashes of cameras, and the applause of a mixed audience who came to see the new Board of Education installed.

DR. CLEMENT TAKES PLACE

Dr. Clement, stalwart president of Atlanta University took his place at the round table where school decisions have been rendered for years with a smile of happiness on his face, while his wife, Mrs. Rufus Clement sat nearby and watched proudly.

Several Negro leaders were present to witness the climax of what had at first been a bleak hope of a Negro winning a city wide election. C. A. Scott, Editor of the Atlanta Daily World, joined J. H. Calhoun, NAACP leader at the opening of festivities. Later, Miss Grace Hamilton, Urban League leader, C. R. Yates, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atty. J. E. Salter, the Rev. T. J. Flanagan and Col. A. T. Walden, elected executive committeeman, joined the audience.

The installation of officers went over smoothly, without a hitch, even when the new board president Devereaux F. McClatchey, summed up many of the problems facing the group with an announcement that the awaited school segregation decision by the U. S. Supreme Court will be "vital to this board," and that "I'm sure we will have some problem to work out when it does."

"TIGHTER" BUDGET

The meeting was like this: Mayor Hartsfield jovially welcomed the new committee with a declaration that this year's budget "will be tighter." Asserting that "we are going to have to tell the people we cannot run a city without revenue."

His first recommendation to the board was to get out the city budget law and read it.

"I'm going to read it and memorize it myself," he declared.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Miss Jarrell, in her stead, lost no time in holding an election of board officers, and McClatchey, nominated as "a friend of the children of the City of Atlanta," was unanimously elected president.

J. Austin Dilbeck, a veteran of the board, was elected vice president; Albert Matthews, vice president of the First National Bank, was named treasurer, and Dr. Harris McManus, pastor of the First National Bank, was named treasurer, and Dr. Harris McManus, pastor of the First Christian Church, was elected Chaplain.

There were other newly elected board members installed during the meeting, including one woman. Mrs. Clifford Ragsdale, Frank Page and Neal Baldwin were also installed into office.

Two retiring board members, who lost their seats after nearly twenty years of office were lauded for their work. D. M. Therrell and J. M. Landers were cited for aiding the advance of education in city schools.

McClatchey, while thanking the mayor for his support of the board quickly told the audience that the city still needed many new additions and appropriations, and nanounce the bond issue would be pressed.

Guests were introduced, and then it was over. The new board members, including the first Negro ever to hold such a post, were now officially members of the city government for the next four years, here in the deep south where progress is such a greatly desird horizon.

1st of Race on Job

An Atlanta Negro has qualified and apparently will be elected without opposition to serve on the City of Atlanta's employe group insurance board of trustees—the first Negro to hold such a post.

A. J. Lewis, principal of Slater School, is one of four school employes who qualified for the four positions open to persons from the school system. City officials said Wednesday Lewis is in effect elected since the deadline for qualifying for an election to be held Friday has passed. The board administers group insurance for city employes.

WE ARE STILL FAR FROM THE GOAL

Many southern people boast that they know how to treat the Negro and will do a better job of dealing with him than the northerner. This comes from those who believe that the Negro "should stay in his place."

This advice might apply to individuals but certainly not the race as a whole.

Last week, a prominent Negro contractor in Georgia decided to run for the City council in his home town. However, before making his announcement he consulted some of the so-called powers that be whether the step should be taken. He got the go ahead sign and announced his candidacy.

Others thought differently and who but a couple of policemen took him, along with his brother, for a ride. Only by quick thinking and hard fighting were they able to save their hides.

It sounds ridiculous that in the "free world" (and the term is used advisedly) a citizen must get the consent of another citizen to run for office although the constitution of that and other states give him a legal right to do so.

In other words, the law says one thing; the code of ethics another. And these ethics are mob rule. Its the kind of thing which has raised its head in Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia: disrespect for law and order.

The human race is moving forward and the Negro, being a part of

the human race, is on the move. He like his white friends, is not satisified with second class citizenship and all the inqualities and injustices that go with it. So that in all activities he expects and should take his place in the movement for a beter life for all.

There are some who object to this line of reasoning and they are those who want to "keep the Negro in his place."

Georgia Contractor In Election Has 'Night of Terror'

Ocilla, Ga.—A Negro contractor said Oct. 13 his short-lived candadacy for city councilman resulted in a "night of terror" for his family.

Ernest Davis said he entered the council race Oct. 11, after consulting white officials and voters who told him they had no objections.

Police Uniform

He said two men in a police car, one of whom was dressed in a policeman's uniform, visited his home shortly after mindnight Monday and ordered him and his brother, Curtis Davis, to get into the car.

Davis said they got into the back seat and "the man in uniform told me things had gone as far as they could go. He said he was going to kill me if he went to hell for it."

The uniformed man pulled out a pistol and fired into the back seat, Davis said, "the bullet going between me and my brother."

"My brother jumped out of the car," the contractor sad, "and ran across a field. The driver of the car scuffled with the uniformed man for the pistol, and told me to get out and go into the house."

He reported the automobile "kept going back and forth in front of the house all night and my family and I spent a night of terror."

Wednesday he withdrew from the election race.

T. M. Alexander Named To New FHA Post As Fee Appraiser

Atlanta real estate man, T. M. Alexander, has been appointed to a Federal Housing Administration post, John F. Thigpen, state FHA director disclosed.

Mr. Aelxander, co-owner of the Alexander-Calloway Realty Co., has specially been appointed the first fee appraiser for the FHA in this area.

The office was created after response to President Eisenhower's housing program became so large that FHA feld offices were unable to handle the volume of applications being filed.

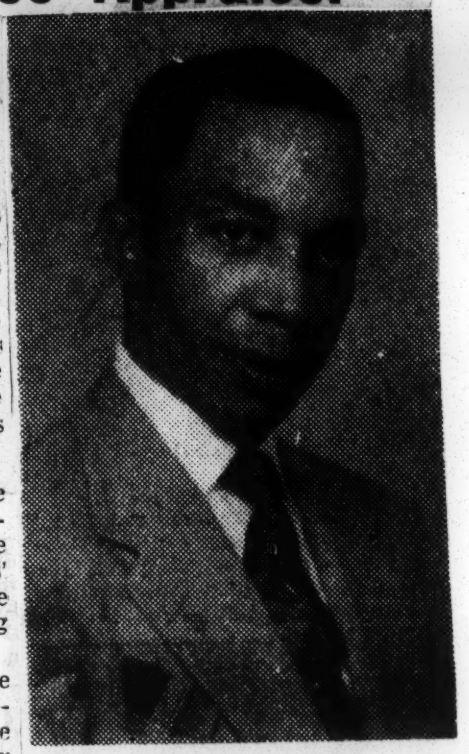
The FHA then planned to use fee appraisers who are engaged in private business to help break the mounting backlog of home buyers' applicatons for mortgage insurance being filed under the new housing law.

A Negro was chosen to help the minority housing program to forward and thus Alexander became the Negro appointee in the newly created post.

Mr. Thigpen stated, "Then Federal Housing Administration in appointing Mr. Alexander feels that his wide experience in appraising property and his knoweldge of mortgage financng in this area qualifies him to render a service to the Housing Administration and the people."

A. L. Thompson, Racial Relations Officer, commented that this appointment is a step forward in this area and in keeping with its progressive policy. He also added that Mr. Alexander had been very helpful to this area, unofficially, by advising with them from time to time on local housing housing problems and "bottlenecks" in insured mortgage financing.

Mr. Alexander is in the real estate and insurance business and is president of his firm. He is also Vice President of Southeastern Fidelty Fire Insurance Company, President of the Empire Real Estate Board, member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Appraisal Committee of Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Assocation of which he served as secretary for a number of years. He is also well-known for his many civic and educational interests in the Atlanta community, serving as Chairman of the Board of the YMCA and as Trustee of Morehouse and Atlanta University. He also serves on the Mayor's Housing Committee.



T. M. ALEXANDER

Failure to Include One Negro in Filling Court Vacancies Is 'Noticeable'

New York.—President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been urged to give "careful and sympathetic consideration" to qualified Negroes in making future appointments to the federal courts.

Acting on instructions of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, and Walter White, executive secretary, wrote to the president on April 13 expressing the NAACP's "keen regret that none of several eminently qualified Negro attorneys were included in the nominations announced on April 7 to fill vacancies on the federal bench."

Appointments

The letter, addressed jointly to the President and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, reiterated the NAACP policy against "askiog for political or other appointments for individuals."

Nevertheless, the Association spokesmen told President Eisenhower and the Attorney General, the NAACP has consistently maintained that race should not be "a deterrent to the nomination of qualified persons to important posts."

The failure to include a single Negro appointee, the letter said, was "particularly noticeable and regrettable in view of the precedents established by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman in the appointment of qualified Negroes to the federal bench, such as Judge William H. Hastie to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Irvin Mollison of the U.S. Customs Court, and Judge Herman E. Moore as District Judge for the Virgin Islands."

Copies of the letter were sent also to Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee and to Republican governors.

U. S. Advisory Posts For Four

WASHINGTON—The White House announced this week the appointment of four persons in advisory posts.

Named to the national board of field advisers to the Small Business Administration were: Horace Suddeth of Cincinnati and W. D. Morrison, jr., of Detroit.

The administration is an independent agency primarily concerned with loans to small business.

Suddeth is the owner of the Mance hotel in Cincinnati and president of the National Negro Business league.

Morrison is a real estate broker and a former member of the Wayne county board of supervisors. He is founder and past president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

Rufus Kuykendall, an Indianapolis attorney, was appointed a member of the National Commission on UNESCO United Nations, scientific cultural organization, by the State department.

Sherman Dana Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., was named a member of the board of foreign scholarships of the State department.

Kuykendall who has organized young Republican clubs throughout Indiana is an Indiana university graduate and a member of several boards of national organizations. He is an assistant city attorney in Indianapolis.

Three Named To Federal Posts

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Three more Negroes last week were appointed to positions with the federal government, the GOP national committee announced.

They are Lt. George W. Lee, of Memphis, Mallory C. Walker, Portland, and David E. Longley, Richmond.

Lee and Longly were named to the National Board of Field advisors to the Small Business administration and Walker was appointed immigration and naturalization examiner in the Portland office.

Lee is a long-standing Memphis Republican and member of the Elks. A graduate of Alcorn A and I College, Mississippi, he has served as vice president of Mississippi Life Insurance Co., district manager, Atlanta Life Insurance Co., and now is director, Universal Life Insurance Co.

He also is a veteran of World War I.

A graduate of the Northwestern College of law, Walker is a former social worker. He is a member of the Young Republican Club of Northwestern College of law. He was assistant chairman of the Oregon State Young Republican organization.

He is married and has a daughter.

A prominent businessman of Richmond, Longley was educated at Virginia Union University. He is a veteran insurance man, having served with the Virginia Benefit Mutual Life Insurance Co., as district manager, auditor, field supervisor and assistant secretary-educational director and member of the board of trustes.

An Episcopalian, he is married and has two children.

Ike Forgets Negroes In Naming Judges

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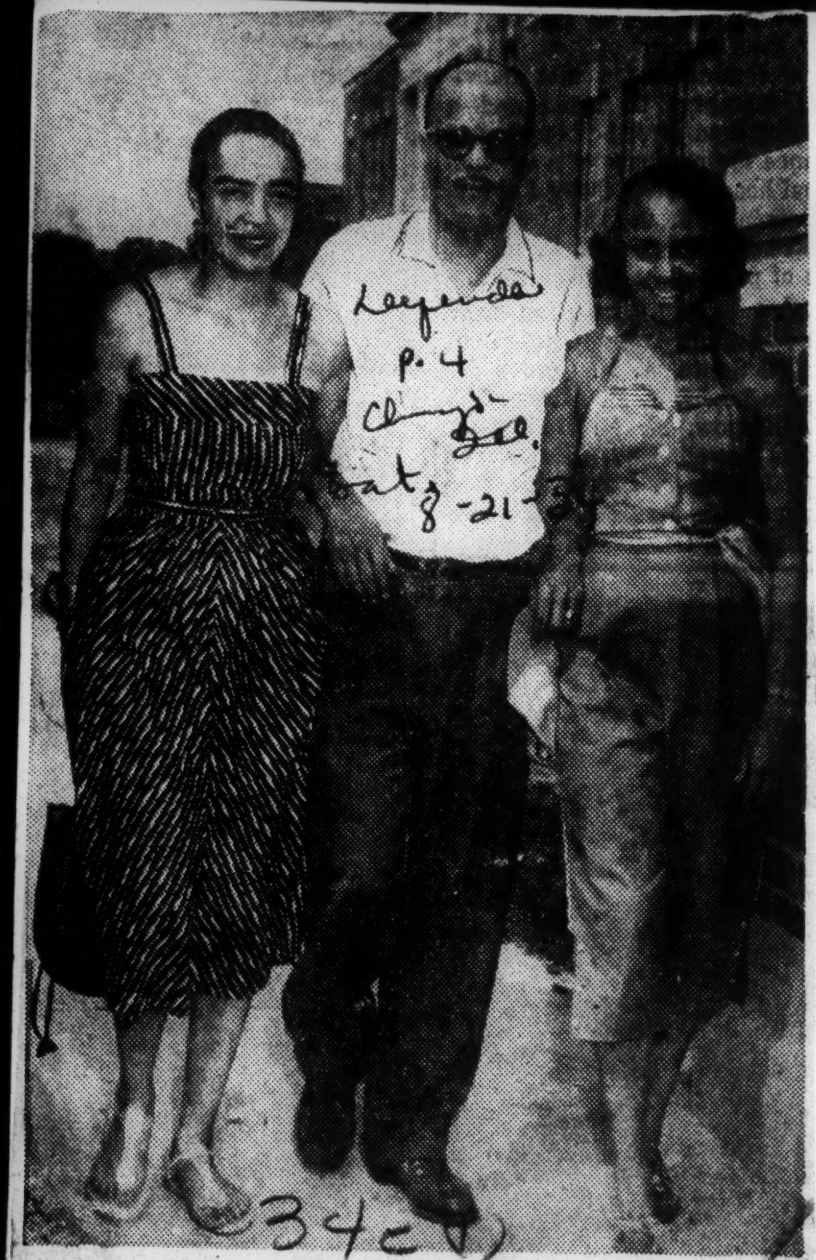
Ike Appointees To Be Honored

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Some fifty appointees of the Eisenhower Administration will be honored by the Virginia White Spool Club at a luncheon to be held at the National Airport Terrace dining room on Oct. 9.

Among speakers for the occasion will be Archibald J. Carey Jr., former alternate delegate to the United Nations; Maxwell M. Rabb, associate counsel to President Eisenhower; Carmel Carrington Marr, area adviser to UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge; Bertha S. Adkins, assistant to GOP Chairman Leonard Hall, and other Republican notables.

The fifty honorees, nine of whom have foreign assignments, are from twenty-one states and the District of Columbia, and represent every section of the country.

Appointments range from a delegate to the UN, a cabinet member and Governor of the Virgin Islands, to a page boy at the U. S. Supreme Court. Eight of the appointees are women, three of whom are lawyers.



MR. AND MRS. Lemuel E. Graves and their daughter, Theora Jean, paid A & T college a visit last week following their recent return from France. Graves, a former newspaperman, is on leave from his position as chief of the editorial section, Paris Office, of the U. S. Information Service. While in Greensboro, (N. C.), they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Corbett.

An Incentive To Do Our Best

In the same week, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was elevated to the second highest post in the United Nations organization, J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, attended a Cabinet meeting as a department head, making history for his race, and Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr. of Howard university was appointed cultural attache in Rome for the United States Information Agency.

Opportunities are opening up so fast for Negroes who are prepared that young people need not hesitate to go into any field of endeavor which interests them. There was a time when ambitious students were discouraged from specializing in certain areas because "there is no chance for a Negro to get a job in that field." That day is fast fading away. Our problem today is to get enough young folks ready to step into place as new opportunities are opened up.

Young Negroes of exceptional ability have tended to go into the fields of medicine, law and teaching rather than into business, engineering and architecture because the opportunities were greater. Young folks of average ability have been content to learn just enough "to get by."

Because of the limited opportunities in the business and industrial world, some young men and women have even considered it a waste of time to become proficient in their chosen work. "Why should I bother about learning to be a machinist when I won't get a chance to be more than a laborer?" Because of this attitude, our schools have turned out thousands of slip-shod workers. Negro businesses, seeking good typists, bookkeepers and clerks, have had a hard time finding applicants who could measure up to even the minimum standards.

In this new day, "getting by" is not enough. Those who cannot muster up enough energy and ambition to do their best will be by-passed as the door to opportunity swings open to those willing to prepare.

It matters not what field a young man or woman enters today. He can find a place if he is well qualified. Our advice to young people is, first of all, to go into a line of work which he likes and then to become the best possible worker in that line. A man does a better job when he enjoys what he is doing. School counsellors with their aptitude tests can help youngsters find out what type of work they are best suited for. Getting on the right track is half the battle won.

First Negro Official Sits In Cabinet Talks Today

Associated Press

James Ernest Wilkins

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UP) — The White House said today that for the first time in American history a Negro would attend a Cabinet meeting as a departmental representative.

Secretary of Labor James Mtichell will be out of town tomorrow on a speaking engagement. He will be represented in the weekly Cabinet meeting by James Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney who is now Assistant Secretary of La-

34c(1) 1954

Victors — Three Negroes will be seated in the House of Representatives when Congress reconvenes. Left to right: Adam C. Powell (D-NY); William Dawson (D-Ill.), and Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich.).

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 11-13-54

34 c(1) General

(By Courier Press Service)

For the first time since Reconstruction Days, three Negroes will occupy seats in Congress.

The victory of Charles C. Diggs Jr., in Michigan's Thirteenth District on the Democratic ticket in last week's election means that the Detroit politico will join Representatives Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) and William Dawson (D., Ill.) as members of the House of Representatives.

The hectic voting provided several other highlights.

In Arkansas, Independent Fred W. Martin became the first Negro in modern political history to occupy a seat in City Council when he defeated his two white opponents.

In New York, Democrat Bessie Buchanan became the first Negro woman to ever hold office in the New York State Assembly. Maryland now has her first Negro member of the State Legislature.

In Pennsylvania, six Negroes were elected to the State Legislature.

• • •

A STATE by state breakdown revealed these winners:

NEW YORK: State Assembly—Bessie Buchanan D.-L.); Bertram Baker (D.); Kenneth Phipps (D.-L.); James C. Thomas (D.-L.); Walter Gladwin (D.). State Senate—James Watson (D.-L.). New York City Court — Municipal Court Justice Thomas Dickens (D.). U. S. Congress—Adam C. Powell (D.). Slater (D.); George Barnes (D.). State Senate — Fred J. Smith (D.). State Assembly—Corneal

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Davis (D.); James Y. Carter (D.); Charles M. Skyles (D.); Kenneth Wilson (D.); William H. Robinson (R.); Ernest A. Greene (R.).

Courier

ARKANSAS — Hot Springs City Council—Fred W. Martin (Ind.).

Sat. 11-13-54

MARYLAND: State Legislature—Truly Hatchett (D.).

OHIO: State House of Representatives — Frederick Bowers (D.) of Dayton.

MISSOURI: St. Louis Constable—Jordan W. Chambers (D.). St. Louis Magistrate—John W. Harvey (D.).

GENERAL

KANSAS: Kansas City County Commissioner — Cordell D. Meeks (D.). State Assemblyman—Dr. Eldrew Browne (D.).

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles City Assembly—Augustus Hawkins (D.).

PENNSYLVANIA: State Legislature: Philadelphia — Susie Monroe (D.); Samuel Floyd (D.); Granville Jones (D.); J. T. Pettigrew (D.); Sarah A. Anderson (D.). Pittsburgh—Matt Anderson (D.).

Diggs,

Most Negroes In D. C. Since Reconstruction

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — More Negroes will sit in the Congress of the United States than at any other time since Reconstruction days.

The landslide election of Charles C. Diggs for congressman from Michigan's 13th district (in Detroit) means three Negroes will go to Capitol hill this year.

Diggs, first Negro ever to be elected to Congress in Michigan's history, plowed under his Republican opponent, Landon King, by a four to one vote margin.

His father is a former state senator and Diggs also served in the state legislature in Michigan.

The other two Negro representatives to Congress, Adam Clayton Powell of New York's 16th district and William L. Dawson of Illinois' First district also won by whopping majorities.

Powell polled 42,614 votes as contrasted to his 66-year-old Negro opponent, Harold Burton's 8,744.

Dawson beat his opponent, Genoa Washington, Chicago Southside hotel owner, 67,407 to 22,087.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK LEAD WITH NUMBER OF NEGROES

Chicago and New York led the nation with the number of Negro candidates who took office.

Fred (Duke) Slater (D.) was re-elected as judge of Chicago's municipal court. George Barnes (D.) was also elected to the court.

In the state senate race, Fred J. Smith (D. 3rd) was elected to succeed C. C. Wimbish. Rep. Corneal Davis (D.) was re-elected to the state house of representatives from the First district, while James Y. Carter won in the Third.

Democrats Charles M. Skyles and Kenneth Wilson were re-elected from the Fifth district. Republicans William H. Robinson and Ernest A. Greene won, bringing the Negroes who will go to Springfield to seven.

Chi. 11-12-54

NEGROES PROFIT IN DEMOCRATIC SWEEP

In New York, Negro Democrats running for office in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn were swept into office in one of the worst Republican defeats the state's history. In one of quiestest campaigns in Harlem in years, Democratic candidates swamped Republican hopefuls.

From the 21st district race for state senator, Democrat James Watson beat John A. Ross, 42,932 to 13,780. For the assembly from the 11th district, James C. Thomas (D.) whipped Albun Martin 12,166 to 2,525.

The first Negro woman to hold office in the state assembly is Democrat Bessie Buchanan who polled 21,575 to her opponent Lucille Pickett's 5,737 votes.

Other results showed Kenneth Phipps (D.) polled 2,415 votes while his opponent Walter Gumbs picked up only 243. Over in the Bronx, Republican James Webb registered 2,345 but 16,772 voted for his opponent, Walter Gladdin. In the Sixth district, Joe B. Williams' 3,159 failed to stop Bertram Baker who tallied 9,562 votes.

NEGROES IN 'FIRST' AROUND NATION

While New York and Chicago elected a large number of Negroes to public office, Negroes were also setting unprecedented records around the country.

A bathhouse attendant was elected to the Hot Springs (Ark.) city council to become the first Negro to sit on the council in modern political history.

Fred W. Martin best out two white candidates to win the council seat from the predominately Negro Second ward.

Unofficial returns gave Martin 2,334 votes, incumbent alderman O. O. Miles, 2,559 and Ralph Wright 2,284. Another Negro aldermanic candidate, Raymond Tweedle, lost in the Fifth ward by more than 2 to 1 to Councilman Lonnie Freeman.

Another first was in Baltimore, Md., Truly Hatchett, a real estate salesman, became the first Negro to be elected to the Maryland legislature in the state's history as he ran fifth, polling 11,447 votes, from the Fourth district to the House of Delegates.

A negro independent, Calvin Douglas, garnered only 345 votes in the Fourth district state senatorial race.

BOWERS RE-ELECTED IN OHIO

In Ohio, Democrat Frederick Bowers was re-elected to the Ohio House of Representatives for the third time. Bowers ran in Marion county where Dayton is located. A 42-year-old attorney, William N. Thomas, was defeated in Toledo on his second try for state representative to the assembly.

The first Negro ever to receive Republican nomination for any office in Lucas county, he finished eighth in a field of 10 seeking five seats from the county to the house of representatives.

His defeat was attributed by observers to the fact that he failed to pile up solid votes in predominantly Negro wards which normally vote Democratic.

ST. LOUIS DEMO COMMITTEEMAN RE-ELECTED

In St. Louis, Jordan W. Chambers, Democratic committeeman and boss of the powerful 19th ward, was re-elected constable of the Third district over Republican Leonard Brown, 11,675 to 3,337. John W. Harvey, Democratic candidate for magistrate of the same district defeated Ellis S. Outlaw.

In Kansas City, Kas., Cordell D. Meeks was re-elected Second district county commissioner in a Democratic sweep which brought success to the entire ticket.

Meeks won by 800 votes over his opponent, James Cox, in a district almost equally divided between white and Negro voters. Both Meeks and Cox are Negroes.

The race between the two was the main attraction in an otherwise dull campaign.

In the only other race involving Negro candidates, Democrat Dr. Eldrew Browne had apparently won over Republican incumbent Myles C. Stevens in the Eighth district representative race for a seat in the Kansas legislature.

A recount was due as Browne was leading by less than 100 votes, with counting still going on late last week.

Stevens was author of the Fiar Employment Practices bill which passed in the last legislative session.

NEGROES WIN ON COAST

Continuing on the victory trail with Negro candidates, in Los Angeles, Augustine Hawkins was elected to the city assembly. A Democrat, he was unopposed for his seat as no Republican candidate ran in the district.

Another Negro candidate's outcome was still in doubt. Lucious Lomax Jr., publisher, Los Angeles Tribune, was trailing Republican white incumbent, G. Delbert Morris, 10,112 votes to 12,815 with 150 out of 249 precincts reporting in a race for the state assembly.

the state house a distant fourth in a four-man race for three positions. He tallied only 9,515 votes while the third ranking white candidate picked up 19,245.

Elsewhere in Kentucky, a Hopkinsville attorney was losing against several white candidates in his bid for membership on the city board of education.

NEGROES FAIL IN BOSTON

In two other large cities where Negroes are concentrated, colored candidates failed to win major of-

bid for a chair in the house of representatives.

The lone Negro candidate in Tulsa, Okla., C. L. Johnson, lost in a bid for justice of the peace. Johnson, running as a Republican, failed to get a majority of Negro votes, as he lost in the over-all balloting 29,571 to 22,778. Colored voters gave him only 1,060 to 1,439 for his white opponent. His bid was designated on the official ballot.

In Louisville, Ky., Rev. Daniel J. Hughlett, candidate for the same ticket, was defeated in his Louisville board of education, ran

NEGROES MAKE GOOD SHOWINGS ELSEWHERE

Elsewhere around the nation, Negro candidates, although in general making good showings, failed to win.

In Indianapolis, a Negro, for the first time ran for the judgeship of superior court and ran a close second to his Republican opponent. He is Mercer Mance, former juvenile court referee here. Another Negro, Atty. P. L. Harden, on the same ticket, was defeated in his

fices. Negro candidates for state office from Boston failed to secure enough votes from wards nine and 12 to secure election.

Atty. Laurence H. Banks from ward nine and Atty. Harry Elam from ward 12, running on the Republican ticket, failed to capitalize on the re-election of Republican Gov. Christian A. Herter.

Banks was beat by 2,055 votes although he was the only Negro candidate for the office of state representative in the heavily populated, predominately Negro ward.

Elam was defeated in a curious campaign in which Jewish merchants who openly supported him were in turn boycotted by their customers. One merchant was almost put out of business.

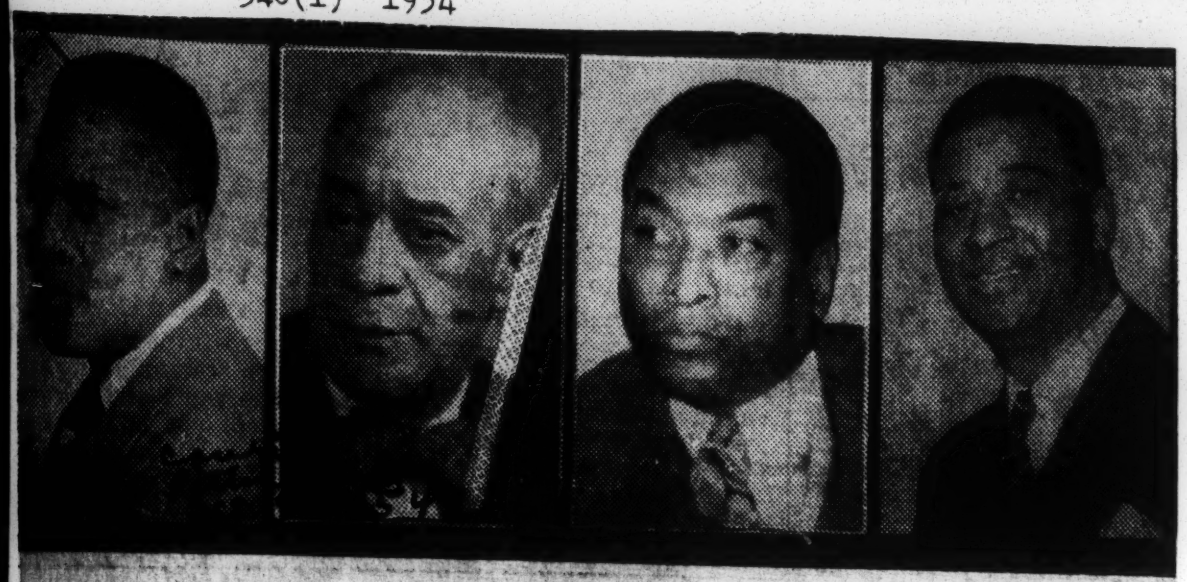
In Philadelphia, the Negro candidate for Congress, W. Beverly Carter, was defeated by Earl Chudoff.

However, five Negroes were returned to the state assembly. All Democrats, they are: Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd Granville, E. Jones, J. Thompson Pettigrew and Earah A. Anderson.

Political observers here commented that although the results were in many instances disappointing, the election and running of Negroes in certain sections of the South and border states was heartening.

34c(1) 1954

GENERAL



RUFUS KUYKENDALL, HORACE SUDDUTH, W. D. MORISON, D. S. SCRUGGS
. . . the Eisenhower Administration's most recent appointments

GOP Continuing Race Appointments

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Unprecedented recognition of qualified and prominent Negroes continues to be a major part of the Eisenhower administration.

This fact was again demonstrated this week when four important names were added to the ever-increasing Government family.

Sat. 5-1-54

Rufus Kuykendall of Indianapolis, Ind., was named to the National Committee of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization); Dana Sherman Scruggs of Jefferson City, Mo., was placed on the Board of Foreign Scholarships; Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, and William D. Morison were named to the National Board of Field Advisors of the Small Business Administration.

P. 1

The background of the men involved provides a key as to why they were selected.

General

HERE IS A THUMBNAIL sketch of each of the new appointees:

***RUFUS KUYKENDALL**—Indiana University Law School graduate; investigator public health service; assistant prosecuting attorney, Marion County, Ind., for six years; public defender, Criminal Court, Division 1, Indianapolis, Ind.; and, named first assistant city attorney, department of law, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1, 1952.

* * *

***DANA SHERMAN SCRUGGS**—President of Lincoln University (Mo.); Ph. D., 1935, from University of Kansas; vice president Missouri Council for UNESCO and the Missouri Association for Adult Education; has been a consultant to many of the nation's important educational commissions; author of several published books in his field.

* * *

***WILLIAM D. MORISON JR.**—Detroit, Mich. real estate man since 1936; educated at Swift Memorial College; Hampton Institute, Virginia Union University, and the University of Michigan.

* * *

***HORACE SUDDUTH**—Regarded by many as Cincinnati's "No. 1" Negro citizen; president of the National Negro Business League; president of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company; president, for twenty-seven years, of the Ninth Street YMCA in Cincinnati; and, for sixteen years, president of the New Orphan Asylum for Colored Children.

It is highly significant that Mr. Sudduth and Mr. Morrison have been placed in the very important small business administration agency.

Negro Business consists mostly of small businesses.

* * *

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. Sudduth is logical because of the fact that the veteran realtist from Cincinnati is president and spearhead of the organization which presently speaks for and represents our only cohesive group concerned mainly with the promotion and integration of minorities into the business world—namely, the National Business League.

In the appointments of Mr. Kuykendall and Mr. Scruggs, the government has finally recognized the need for use of the abilities of Negro representatives in the State Department, which too long has ignored their value.

Mr. Scruggs will be in a position to press for favorable consideration and approval of the application of qualified Negro students who, in turn, can and will demonstrate American democracy in action.

MR. KUYKENDALL as a member of the National Committee of UNESCO should render valuable service.

It is not without important internatonal coincidence that the Eisenhower Administration adds a Negro to the commission during the same week that Russia finally recognized UNESCO and appointed its representative to the organization.

Mr. Kuykendall was an organizer of young Republican clubs throughout the state of Indiana in 1930, served as an assistant to the state chairman during the 1936 and 1946 campaigns.

He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention and served as a member of the state platform committee in 1950.

Quite A Contrast

For every Negro appointed to a government post, the Eisenhower Administration laid off another 200 in Washington, D. C., alone.

Republicans boast about Negroes appointed to federal jobs, about 50 in number, in an attempt to get Negro votes. They fail to mention that since the GOP took over in Washington over 10,000 Negro government employees lost their jobs in the nation's capital under GOP economy firings.

Ike Appoints Three More To U. S. Jobs

Defender Sat. 5-8-54

WASHINGTON — The White House announced this week the appointments of three new persons to Federal posts.

George Maceo Jones of Chicago was named Architectural Engineer [illegible] He will work jointly with the Foreign Operations Administration and the State Department. His salary will be $15,000.

Jones attended Atlanta university and took his Ph. D. in civil engineering at the University of Michigan. He studied special architecture at Armour Institute. He has had his own office in Chicago for 12 years and has worked on two housing projects. For two years, he was development director to the Housing Authority of Cook County. He is a member of the City Planning Advisory board of the Chicago Planning Commission. In his new post, he will serve as architectural advisor to the government of Liberia.

Ulysses Plummer of Portland, Oregon has been named assistant counsel for the Bonneville Dam in Oregon. He is a practicing lawyer in Portland.

Mallory C. Walker of Portland was appointed a Naturalization Examiner with the Immigration Service for the West Coast with headquarters in Seattle, Washington.

will not change his plans, he added.

The blast completely wrecked the vestibule of the two-story building, blowing out windows and bulging the walls. Windows were broken in nearby buildings also. The whole neighborhood was shaken.

Deputy Detective Chief William Tuohy described the blast as the worst residential bombing he has

over torn. It was believed the bomb was made of dynamite. It was powerful enough to have killed anyone not protected by the walls of the building.

The former owner of the building, Leroy Lawson, had moved from the first floor three weeks ago after hoodlums had thrown burning, oil soaked rags into the vestibule. The Lawson family now lives in Grand Junction, Mich.

Hawthorne said he does not know how soon he will be able to start repairs on the building. The Hawthornes now rent a four room apartment.

34c(1) 1954 GENERAL

POLITICS USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

SWORN IN . . . as City Councilman is Atty. Paul F. Jones (Pittsburgh) by Council President Thomas J. Gallagher.

Paul Jones First Negro In Pgh. City Council

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—History was made in this city Monday, when Atty. Paul F. Jones, member of the State Legislature, was named to City Council.

With the blessing of Democratic Mayor David Lawrence, Council unanimously endorsed him to the seat made vacant when former Councilman Davis was elected Sheriff in the November elections.

Jones . . . who was a protege of the late Robert L. Vann (from 1932 to 1937), will come up for re-election this year. The post pays $10,000 per year.

Courier Sat. 1-9-54

RHODES AFTER NEGRO VOTE!

COLUMBUS, Ohio — If State Auditor James Rhodes decides to run for Governor in Ohio and wins the GOP nomination . . . there will be a knock-down, drag-out fight for Negro voters in the state.

Pittsburgh Post

Governor Lausche, Democratic incumbent, is popular with Negro voters, but Rhodes' record as Mayor of the city, proved that he also believes in "black cabinet" members. This fight could be a lu-lu!

Sat. 1-9-54

NEGRO VOTE "KEY" IN 12 STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both major political parties will bid high for the Negro vote in twelve states . . . electing 218 House Members and six Senators . . . this year! States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Kansas and California.

* * *

Republican control of Congress faces traditional "off-year" trend . . . which favors minority party. Absence of "Independents for Eisenhower," who coined "I Like Ike" slogan in '52, can hurt.

* * *

ORLEANS' POLITICS BUBBLING

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Politics is bubbling in this town. Judge Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia to speak here, Feb. 12 . . . Octave J. Rainey, Independent candidate for Councilman-at-large dramatized campaign by carrying crippled Rose May Foster into Parish School Board Meeting . . . Bishop H. Thomas Primm of the AME Church has endorsed Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison to succeed himself.

* * *

SYMPATHY FOR VAL WASHINGTONS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sympathy of their nation-wide circle of friends went out to the V. J. Washingtons last week. (He's top man at Repulican Committee.) Wife, Sarah's mother, Mrs. Emma Taylor, 87, died during Christmas week. While in Detroit for the funeral, Mrs. Washington learned that her sister had just died.

* * *

New York City is speculating furiously this week as Mayor Robert Wagner moves into office. Question revolves around what will happen to Impelliterri appointments. If these people go . . . who will take their places?

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION!

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Courier has just been advised that . . . although the Republican platform pledges action on civil rights, no decision has yet been reached by the White House to seek enactment of such laws. Civil Rights issue, in all its phases, had high priority at recent White House legislative conferences.

Insiders hint Ike will go slow . . . because he needs Democratic help for other legislation. Will wait until Supreme Court decision on school case, and will then come out with strong pronouncement.

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward E. Mansure, administrator of General Services, has announced appointment of Mrs. Julia P. Cooper as first colored lawyer placed in legal position in agency. Born in Fayetteville, N. C., attended Hampton and Howard. Took oath of office, Dec. 21, 1953.

* * *

RESIGNS TO JOIN LAW FIRM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William P. Bryant, Assistant U. S. Attorney . . . only Negro ever attached to U. S. District Court for the District . . . has submitted his resignation to U. S. Attorney Leo A. Rover, effective this month. Rover headed for Federal judgeship. Bryant will join law firm of Houston, Houston and Waddy.

* * *

DETROIT FEARS NEW BOUNDARIES

DETROIT, Mich.—Re-appointment and re-districting of voting areas in this city may work political havoc with State Senator Cora M. Brown's chances for re-election. Don't be surprised if former Recorder's Judge Charles W. Jones runs for State Senate from the Thirteenth District.

New D. C. School Board Appointee a Fighter!

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, beautiful, militant new appointee to District School Board . . . is living proof that beauty and brains do mix.

A fighter against educational jim-crow, she stays in headlines as she battles for integration . . . NOW! She stepped up pressure even as Supreme Court heard basic cases last month.

Pictured above . . . Mrs. Mildred Robinson Thomas, 27, candidate for councilman-at-large in New Orleans, in Democratic Primaries, Jan. 26, is shown with her six children, ranging from 9 years to 9 months. Children are Lois Marie, 6; Mary Lee, 3; Carol Lane, 9 months; Mildred, 4; Charles Huey, 9; Joyce Marie, 7. Her platform:—"Better Schools for Negroes."

N. Y. Democrats Make Own Survey, Find Negroes Hold Few Top Posts

NEW YORK (ANP) — Probing the political appointments of the new administration, a group of Democrats has come up with the interesting information that available to "deserving" politices are 400 jobs that pay from $6,000 to $15,000 per annum. And of that number, only a dozen Negroes have been "blessed" with jobs in this category, and only one has reached the top salary.

Of course these jobs are allocated by borough and by office—that is so many belong to each of the five borough presidents, Manhattan, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Richmond (Staten Island) the remainder being at the joint disposal of the mayor and other political big wigs.

This startling revelation has caused a stir among the colored supporters of the admininstration. They feel they have been and still are being gyped in the matter of dishing out jobs.

When Billy Rowe was named 7th deputy police commissioner and Fred Weaver appointments, under the $10,000 category, led the faithful to sniff the situation more closely. That's when some of the smarter boys came up with the startling revelation that for the solid support given the Democrats by Harlem the voters had to be content with the crumbs from the table while other club house politices sopped up the gravy.

Mayor Wagner is aware of the situation although when his first official announcements of appointments were released only one Harlemite was included, Anna Arnold Hedgeman—who in the flurry of excitement was announced as an assistant to the mayor.

Such a post would carry a nice fat salary, almost douuble that now paid Mrs. Hedgeman who was the one person who could interest Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Wagner campaign. What Mrs. Hedgeman's duties are have never been clearly defined, but as yet, she is not an assistant to the Mayor. Right now, the faithful want to know what happened to the bulk of the 400 jobs—some of which are right here ein Harlem.

5 MORE NAMED TO U.S. POSTS

2 Women, 3 Men Get Assignments

A Report On The President

READ IT, PAGE 12

By ETHEL PAYNE
(Defender Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The Republican administration continued its high batting average last week with the announcement of five new important assignments.

Those receiving federal appointments were A. Donald Bourgeois, young Chicago attorney: Mrs. Elizabeth "Betty" Granger of New York, veteran newspaperwoman; Mrs. Helen Cromer Cooper, of Evanston, Ill., a social worker, and Marron Fort, a title consultant of Newburyport, Mass., and George W. Hamilton, Los Angeles attorney.

Bourgeois, 26, was named to the staff of Stuart Rothman, solicitor of the Labor department. He is a graduate of Loyola law school. Federal Bureau of Investigation clearance of the young lawyer was revealed by Val Washington, director of minorities for the Republican National Committee.

Bourgeois has entered the Republican primary as a candidate for the Illinois state legislature.

Mrs. Granger, a native of Rocky Mount, N. C., has been appointed as administrative assistant in charge of public relations on the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance. She is a native of Rocky Mount, N. C. and wife of Dr. William Granger, brother of Lester Granger of the Urban League.

Mrs. Cooper was named assistant regional director of District Nine of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A career social worker, Mrs. Cooper is a graduate of Evanston Township High school and Northwestern university. Her new post will take in several western states and Alaska.

Fort was named as chief chemical specialist to Israel and will be under the Commerce department. He was recently named vice president of the A. and G. J. Caldwell Chemical firm. He has been with the Claldwell firm since 1934 and is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During World War II he served in the Navy and was discharged in the reserves as a full lieutenant. His assignment to Israel is a top grade one in this field.

Hamilton, a World War I veteran of overseas duty, has been appointed executive assistant to the New Governor of the Virgin Islands, Archie Alexander.

Long active in Republican campaigns and in civic affairs, Hamilton has practiced law since 1923 and also been a real estate broker.

During World War I he was commissioned first liehtenant of Infantry and attached to the 92nd division with which he served in France from June, 1918 to February, 1919.

Since going to California from Milwaukee, Wis., he has been administrative assistant in the legal department of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance company, Los Angeles.

Meanwhile, Emmett Scott, jr., of New York City, is enroute to Amman, Jordan, as engineer for the water works between Israel and Jordan.

GEORGE HAMILTON

34c(1) 1954 GERMANY

Dr. Coles given FOA assignment

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Flornoy A. Coles Jr. of this city, has been assigned as an economics reports officer to the U.S. Operations Mission in Bonn, Germany.

Dr. Coles, born in Trenton, N.J., was graduated cum laude from Xavier university. He received the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.

After serving one year as instructor at Lincoln university (Pa.), he became head of the economics department at Florila A. and M. university in 1948.

At Texas-Southern

From 1950 to 1951, he was a member of the faculty at Texas Southern university in Houston.

Dr. Coles has just recently returned from a two - year assignment as U.S. Finance and Trade officer in Thailand.

His wife, the former Miss Pauline Garney Johnson of Philadelphia, and their 8-year-old son, will accompany him to his new assignment.

Dawson To Head House Committee Under Democrats

Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, will be among the 18 Democrats who will take over in January as chairman of the House committees that will handle President Eisenhower's legislative program in the new 83rd Congress.

Congressman Dawson will head the Committee on Government Operations which he has been chairman of before. All Republican chairmen in the House were automatically relieved of their jobs when Tuesday's election returns gave the Democrats a 232 to 203 margin victory.

Negroes picked up another U. S. Representative with the sweeping victory of Charles Diggs, Junior, of Detroit, Michigan's Thirteenth District. He will join Congressman Dawson and A. Clayton Powell of New York, incumbents.

Opportunity for a fourth U. S. spot was lost when W. Beverly Carter, Jr., seeking election from Philadelphia's Fourth District, was nosed out by the Democratic incumbent, Earl Chudoff, a long time proponent of FEP legislation.

Philadelphia did, however, send five Negroes to the State Assembly, all Democrats. They were Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd, Granville E. Jones, J. Thompson Pettigrew, incumbent and Sarah A. Anderson.

St. Louis sent three Negro Representatives back to the State Assembly in the person of Leroy Tyus from the Tenth District, John W. Green from the Seventeenth, both incumbents, and James P. Troupe, Sr., an organizer for the CIO Steelworkers Union, in the Eleventh. All three are Democrats. The Eleventh District was formerly represented by a Negro, Walter V. Lay, who resigned his post earlier this year.

In St. Louis, Negroes picked up two additional posts with the establishing of the additional magistrate districts.

W. S. Duigiud won the magistrate post in the Tenth District with Frederick N. Weathers the constable post over their Republican opponents.

In the Third District, John W. Harvey captured the magistrate seat together with the incumbent, Jordan W. Chambers.

Dawson Star At Demo's N. O. Confab

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS — Cong. William L. Dawson took the spotlight here last week when the National Democratic Committee kayoed Jim Crow and held a successful integrated meeting here.

It was at the Illinois representative's insistence that the convention headquarters were changed from the Jim Crow Roosevelt hotel to International House.

The structure was built expressly for the purpose of entertaining the darker folk from Central and South America who come to New Orleans on business for their firms and governments.

They come from non Jim Crow countries and upon their treatment in America often depends the continuance or discontinuance of trade with the United States.

Congressman Dawson insisted upon the banquet being held at a place where there was no Jim Crow and they selected Loyola university, a Catholic institution which has already integrated to a great extent.

An $11 a plate dinner was served cold due to lack of cooking facilities at Loyola, but nobody registered a complaint.

Television pictures featured the brown-skinned Congressman at the head table during the banquet, which was addressed by Adlai Stevenson, 1952 Democratic candidate for president.

During the week Dawson conferred with leading Louisiana Negro citizens. He sat in and assisted to organize a registration drive and taped a broadcast for the Negro Forum over station WNOE.

The distinguished legislator was the house guest of President and Mrs. Albert W. Dent of Dillard university.

Cong. Dawson Fights Pay Raise For Federal Judges

World
Fri. 12-18-53

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A congressman's voice was the only one raised in dissent yesterday when labor leaders, lawyers and businessmen urged more pay for Federal Judges and Lawmakers.

Birmingham Ala.

The Congressman, Rep. William L. Dawson, (Demo., Ill.) appeared with the others at a public hearing by the National Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries.

P. 1

The 18-member commission is considering recommendations on possible pay increases for members of Congress and the federal bench.

Dawson declared: "The people did not send us here to make a social impression on others through an obstentatious display of wealth and possessions."

The Congressman, who said he had "some outside sources" of income, maintained that the nation's "taxpayers couldn't afford to give us a salary raise at this time."

However, former Federal Judge Evan Howell, of Springfield, Ill., told the Commission he quit his $17,500 a year judicial post several months ago because he couldn't rear five children and maintain a jurist's standard of living on that pay.

He said he had even more trouble during the seven years he served as a Congressman at $15,000 annually, $2,500 of which is marked off for expenses.

Dawson's committee repudiates Wimbish

P. 3

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Cook county Democratic central committee, led by Congressman William Dawson, last week refused to endorse State Sen. Christopher C. Wimbish in his bid for reelection from the Third district.

Up until the past year, Mr Wimbish worked closely with Mr Dawson in running the powerful Southside political machine. The split came, it was said, when it was indicated that Wimbish was seeking to become Dawson's successor

Dawson Crushes Ill. State Senator

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Congressman William L. Dawson, powerful member of Cook County's Democratic central committee, took the last step in crush State Sen. Christopher C. Wimbish's current political career Wednesday when he had the central committee refuse Wimbish endorsement for reelection from the 3rd district. A running feud has existed between the two for the past year or two.

Chicago Ill.
P. 3

Wimbish, formerly a close lieutenant of Dawson, functioned as part of the latter's south side political machine for a number of years. A capable lawyer, with an affable personality, he developed a following of his own as 3rd ward committeeman. Some of Dawson's friends thought Sen. Wimbish was getting ambitious to become Dawson's successor.

Systematically checking and choking Wimbish's political maneuvers, the congressman drove the last spike Wednesday when he refused endorsement for the state senator's return to the post where he has spearheaded for several sessions unsuccessful efforts to secure passage of an FEPC bill. Grown wealthy with a good law practice, Wimbish followers say he will retire from politics for the present.

Name Euclid Taylor As Superior Court Master In Chancery Here

Defender
Chicago Ill.

Lt. Col. Euclid Louis Taylor, one of the city's outstanding criminal lawyers, has been named master in chancery of the Superior court.

He was sworn in during simple ceremonies Wednesday afternoon by Judge James J. McDermott, chief Justice of the Superior court, while a courtroom filled with admiring friends and associates looked on.

Sat. 3-20-54

Short speeches were made by the chief justice and Judge Holmgren. The latter said that appointing Col. Taylor as master in chancery was one of the greatest pleasures of his lifetime.

There was a short response by Taylor, who told of the great masters in chancery who had gone on before and made history. "I may not add to their great record, but I promise you I shall take nothing away from it" he said.

Among several scores seen at the ceremonies were Ald. Archibald J. Carey, John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender; Attorney C. Francis Stradford, Attorney Zebrick T. Braden, Circuit Court Judge Wendell E. Green, William Davis, retired policeman; David Walker, Genca S. Washington, GOP candidate for Congress in the First District, and Committeeman J. Horace Gardner who recommended Taylor for the position.

The appointment marks another highlight in Taylor's colorful legal career which began 25 years ago when he was named assistant state's attorney. During those years he became an extradition expert and caused international attention when he prepared the legal papers for return of the late Samuel Insull, midwest tycoon who fled from the country after the crash of his great multi-million dollar utilities empire.

Later he became one of the founders of the law firm of Prescott, Burroughs and Taylor. The years that followed saw him develop into a successful defense attorney with a record well over 150 straight victories.

During the years, however, he never lost interest in Republican politics and in 1952 he was elected delegate-at-large from Illinois to the national Republican convention.

In addition Col. Taylor is an expert horseman and has held a commission in Illinois state troop units for 15 years.

When asked about his new appointment by a Chicago Defender reporter, he said: "I am deeply grateful to my Republican committeeman, J. Horace Gardner (20th ward) for recommending me for the position. I am also happy that this appointment will not cause me to give up or curtail my general practice of law at the same office, 188 W. Randolph st."

EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR outstanding Chicago criminal lawyer and former president of the National Bar Association was sworn in last week as master in chancery of the Superior court of Cook county. At right administering the oath is Chief Justice James J. McDermott as Superior Judge Elmer Holmgren (left) who appointed Taylor looks on.

for a United Nations post.

Mrs. Verta Watson Jackson, another sister, is a head chemist with the Chicago Board of Health.

A third sister, Mrs. Cathryn Watson Johnson, is principal of an Atlanta, Ga., elementary school.

The lone brother of the family is S. E. J. Watson jr., a Bangor, Mich., contract farmer and auto mechanic, head of his own thriving business.

Last of the Watson clan is Mrs. Jewell Watson Fisher, an insurance actuary in Detroit.

MRS. VIVIAN TIVES

First In Chicago

Vivian Tives Is Boss Of Proiect

By GEORGE DANIELS

The appointment of Mrs. Vivian Watson Tives as manager of the 422, unit Wentworth Gardens project, marked the first time in Chicago that a Negro woman had been placed in complete charge of a Chicago Housing Authority development.

Her parents gave outstanding public service years before her and her four sisters and one brother are giving theirs in large doses, now.

Mrs. Tives was born in Chicago some years ago. The exact number of years is known only to her, her close friends and family.

She was graduated from Chicago's Hyde Park high school and then won her degree at Virginia Union university. She has done graduate study at the famed Illinois Institute of Technology, university of Chicago, in public administration and accounting.

She began her social work career with the Chicago and Cook County departments of welfare, married T. Theodore Tives, a government worker, and entered the housing field early in 1943.

During these eventful years, Mrs. Tives served at the Altgeld Gardens homes as a tenant selector and was later made supervisor of tenant selection at the Ida B. Wells homes. In 1947 she became resident manager of the Racine Court development.

Then, in March, of this year, the three CHA developments — Racine Courts, Trumbull Park Homes (where race riots have been occuring for the past nine months) and the Lowden Homes — were combined and Mrs. Tives' office was shifted to Trumbull Park.

Her father was the late Dr. S. E. J. Watson who pastored Chicago's Pilgrim Baptist church for many years. Her mother presently heads the religious education department at Tennessee State University — a position she has held for the past 17 years.

Mrs. Tives is one of six children and seems to have followed closely in their footsteps. Here's the record for proof:

Her oldest sister is the well known Cleveland and New York actress and singer, Mrs. Zelma Watson George, once mentioned

AIR PARTY ISSUES Democratic Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, also vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, discusses national campaign issues and reminisces with former President Harry S. Truman in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dawson called on Mr. Truman to renew a long-standing friendship during the latter's visit to Washington to attend the National Jefferson-Jackson Dinner and Conference May 5-6, and to fulfill speaking engagements in the East.

34c(1) 1954

INDIA

Rowan tours India to dispel false notions

BOMBAY, India (ANP)—Carl T. Rowan, journalist selected by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the outstanding young men of 1953, has been touring India in an effort to dispel false notions about racial prejudice in the United States.

Author of best-seller, "South of Freedom," Rowan is staff writer (education section) of the Minneapolis Tribune. He points out that racial discrimination—in which India is greatly interested—still exists in one form or another in some parts of the United States.

"BUT," HE NOTES, "no people ever moved farther along the road of freedom in 10 years than did the colored American. Only in a free society where a minority can cry out for its rights, can any social progress be made."

Rowan is being accompanied on the tour by Sammy Lee, two-time winner of Olympic gold medals. A Korean, Lee is a skilled doctor and holds the rank of major in the U.S. Armed Forces.

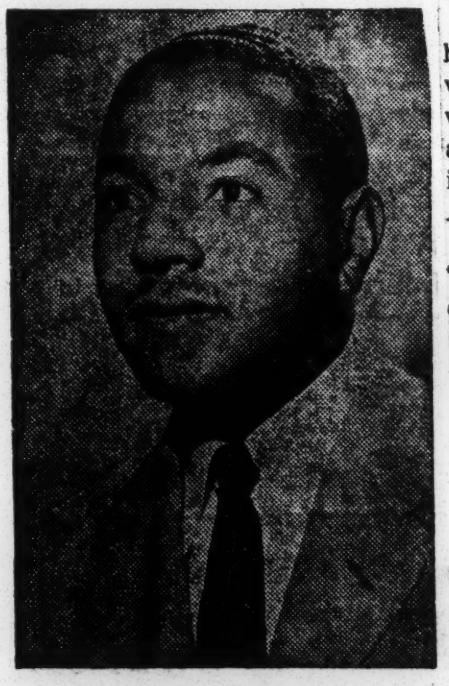
Scribe's India Tour Seen As Boost To U.S.

WASHINGTON — A tremendous assist to democracy has been credited to newsman Carl T. Rowan as a result of his recent State Department-sponsored visit to India. Not pleased, however, about Minneapolis man's three- month tour is the Communist press of that nation. Rowan's India jaunt was sponsored by the State Department's leader exchange program. He lectured throughout the country about the Negro in the United States.

Communists particularly disliked Rowan's pointing up of the democratic progress the Negro is experiencing in America. The pro-Communist Blitz news magazine in Bombay headlined an article. "Rowans babble while Negroes burn." The publication called the writer a "propaganda peddler" a "one of the State Departments trained Negro parrots."

To get back at Rowan for talking about discrimination in India, the magazine ran a spread about the Chicago Trumbull Park riots.

To Visit India As U. S. Specialist



CARL T. ROWAN

Minneapolis, Minn. — Announcement was made in the Minneapolis Spokesman here recently of the U. S. State Department's selection of Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis newspaperman and author for a three months visit to India as a specialist with the International Exchange Service. He is scheduled to leave the U. S. on July 1.

The Minneapolis Tribune will grant Mr. Rowan a three month's leave of absence for loan to the State Department. His duties in India will be to visit newspapers, schools and Indian institutions to interpret the standards and practices of the American Press.

This will include description on the American methods of newspaper gathering, selection of material and other phases of news and editorial practices.

Following his three months tour of service for the government, Mr. Rowan is expected to spend three months visiting eight other Asiatic countries for the Star and Tribune papers. First hand stories of what he observes there will be printed in the Tribune.

A tentative plan calls for him to tour Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Burma, Malaya, the Phillipines, Indo-China and Hong-Kong.

Mr. Rowan will return to the U. S. around Christmas time.

The government assignment will halt not only Rowan's newspaper writing for a three month period, but will stop his U. S. platform appearances for the time being. Rowan is in great demand for speeches all over America.

It is expected, however, that the Tribune writer will be in greater demand for speaking engagements after six months in the seething Far East.

Tuskegee Educator Joins U. S. Team Helping Advise Indonesian Republic

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — E. P. Westmoreland, formerly with the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, has been named chief advisor of technical training to the Indonesian Ministry of Education.

His services were obtained for Indonesia by Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The Institute recently contracted with the Indonesian government to render advisory, technical and procurement services in promotion of an Indonesian system of technical training.

This is believed to be the first time a Negro institution has sent a specialist to a foreign country in a similar capacity, although Negroes have assisted the U. S. Foreign Operations Administration in its activities abroad.

Indonesia, which has a population of more than 80 million, is undertaking an intensive industrialization program. Its present economy is about 75 per cent agrarian. Main export products are rubber, tin, spices, tea and copra.

The southeast Asian country, which obtained its independence from the Dutch in 1949 and set up a republic, is the sixth largest in the world. It consists of more than 3,000 islands, although nearly 80 per cent of the population live on two of the main islands, Java and Sumatra.

The people of Indonesia, which stretches along the Equator South of the Asiatic mainland and North of Australia, are mostly of Malayan origin. About ninety percent of the population is of the Moslem faith.

To Technical Advisory Post In Indonesia

WASHINGTON. — A Negro American has been named chief advisor of technical training to the Indonesian Ministry of Education.

He is E. P. Westmoreland, formerly with the board of education of the District of Columbia. Mr. Westmoreland's services were obtained for Indonesia by the Tuskegee institute in Alabama.

The institute recently contracted with the Indonesian government to render advisory, technical and procurement services in promotion of an Indonesian system of technical training.

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'Miss America' of Sumatra Is Former Howard Teacher

Myrtle Thorne Called 'One-Woman' Agency For The Islands

The Island of Sumatra in far-off Indonesia has its own "Miss America."

She is Miss Myrtle Thorne, 32-year-old public affairs officer for the United States Information Agency, described by Director Theodore C. Streibert as a "one-woman" agency.

A former English instructor at Howard University, Miss Thorne has been spreading the story of what America stands for in the Sumatran jungle for the past two years.

"She is fast becoming a legend," said Mr. Streibert, in a recent speech at the National Press Club on his return from an inspection tour of information posts in Southeast Asia.

Miss Thorne, who is colored and a graduate of Howard and Smith College, entered the Foreign Service in 1951 and was assigned to Djakarta, Indonesia. An assignment is Medan, Sumatra, her present post, followed.

Fluent in French and Spanish, Miss Thorne determined to learn the Indonesian language. She went out of her way to meet Indonesians and soon became an integral part of their community, agency officials here explained.

Today, they report, she is known on the islands as "Miss America." As far as the Sumatrans are concerned, she is the United States Information Agency and the United States combined, they say.

As public affairs officer, Miss Thorne runs the agency's library, film and cultural programs to demonstrate to the Sumatrans what kind of a country America really is and what its people stand for in their relations with the rest of the world.

MISS MYRTLE THORNE.

Stories of her junkets to remote places to distribute American literature have won her the admiration of her colleagues. She recently received the highest personnel evaluation conferred upon Foreign Service employes —"outstanding."

Miss Thorne's local address is 1115 Fairmont street N.W.

34c(1) 1954

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Ike names Hampton woman dean to post

34c(1) P. 3

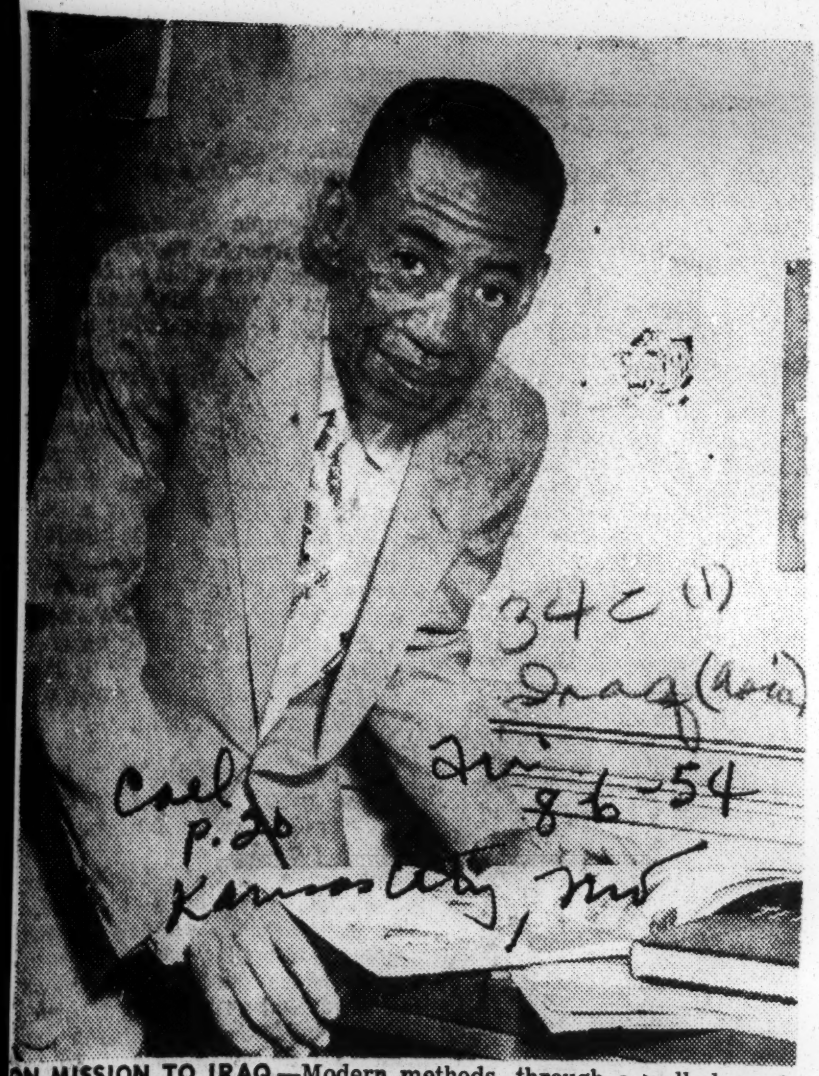
HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Mary P. Holleran, dean of faculty at Hampton Institute, was appointed by President Eisenhower recently as a U.S. representative to the Inter-American Cultural Council of the Organization of American States, which will meet in Rio De Janeiro next March.

The Inter-American Cultural Council is composed of representatives of 21 American republics. The Inter-Economic Conference is now in session in Rio De Janeiro.

Hampton Dean To U.S. Post

34c(1)

HAMPTON, Va. — Dean Mary P. Holleran of the Hampton Institute faculty received an appointment from President Eisenhower recently to serve as a U.S. representative to the Inter-American Cultural Council of the Organization of American States meeting in Rio De Janeiro next month.



ON MISSION TO IRAQ.—Modern methods, through a well-planned technical education program, are finding their way to Iraq, the "Cradle of Civilization." And Marshall Field, Tenn. State university, Nashville, associate professor of industrial education and sheet metal work, on leave to the U. S. Government, has for two years had much to do with the program. Mr. Field, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., is back in the country after two years in Iraq on assignment to the United States Operation Mission there. For the duration of his assignment he is on loan by the government to work with a team of specialists from Bradley university of Peoria, Ill.

34c(1) 1954 ISRAEL

Dr. Fort named to Israel post

34 c (1)

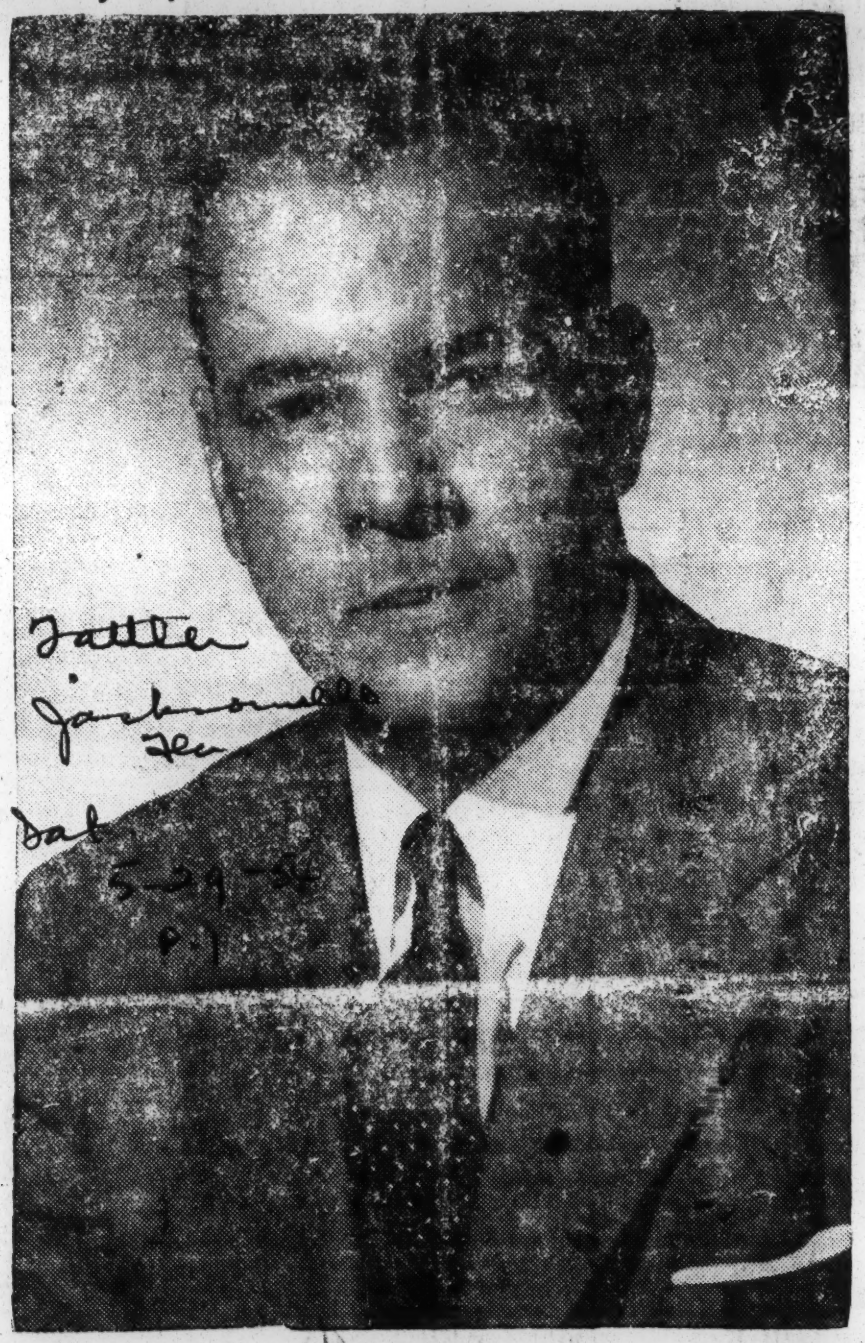
WASHINGTON

Dr. Marron W. Fort of Newburyport, Mass., has been appointed light chemical specialist in Israel by the Department of Commerce.

Dr. Fort, who is 46 years old and married with two children, received his B.S. degree in electrochemical engineering, M.S. degree in electrochemical engineering and Ph.D. in physical chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Fort is vice president of the A. G. L. Caldwell Co. Inc., distillers. He also served as a consultant on electrochemical problems in the U.S., Puerto Rico and South America. He is director and owner of the East Coast Laboratories.

Chemistry Specialist In Israel



34 c (1)

MARRON W. FORT

Washington, D. C.——Marrow W. Fort, of Newburyport, Mass., has been appointed Light Chemical Specialist in Israel by the Department of Commerce. Dr. Fort, who is 46 years-old and married with 2 children, received his B. S. degree in electrochemical engineering, M. S. degree in electrochemical engineering, and Ph. D. in physical chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is vice president of the A. & G. L. Caldwell Co. Distillers. He served in the U. S. Navy from 1944 to 1946 starting as an apprentice seaman.

Emmett Scott Jr. Gets Israel Post

34 c (1)

WASHINGTON—

Emmett J. Scott, Jr., of New York City, was reportedly appointed engineer to Amman, in Israel Friday by President Dwight Eisenhower at a salary of $15,000 a year.

34c(1) 1954

ITALY

Dr. Snowden Named Attache To U. S. Embassy In Rome

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr., Head of the Department of Classics and Director of the Summer School at Howard University, in Washington, D. C., has been appointed cultural attache for the U. S. Information Agency in the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, Director Theodore C. Streibert announced recently.

In announcing Dr. Snowden's appointment, Mr. Streibert said:

IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT

"We are fortunate to enlist so distinguished an educator and scholar as Dr. Snowden in the information program and we are grateful to Howard University for granting him leave of absence to accept this important assignment.

"Strong cultural ties between the American people and those overseas are indispensable in promoting international understanding and friendship. The Information Agency is placing increasing emphasis on improving cultural relationships and greatly expanding its overseas information activities in this regard. To carry on this most important endeavor, we are augmenting our staffs abroad with highly qualified persons prominent in education, the arts, and the sciences."

EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND

Dr. Snowden has studied, lectured and travelled extensively abroad. As a Leader and Specialist Lecturer for the International Information Administration of the State Department in 1953, he went to French West Africa, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Libya, Italy, Greece, and Austria. In 1949-50 he was in Italy as a Fulbright Research Fellow in archeology. While a Rosenwald Fellow, he attended the American Academy in Rome in 1938.

An instructor and professor at Howard University since 1940, Dr. Snowden has also served as Director of Evening School and Adult Education and as Chairman of the Humanities Program. From 1936 to 1940, he was an instructor in classics at Spelman College and Atlanta University. During the preceding three years, he was instructor in Latin, French and English at Virginia State College.

HARVARD HONOR GRAD

Dr. Snowden was born in York County, Va., but moved to Boston, Mass., as a child. While attending the Boston Latin School he was the recipient of several classical prizes, and the Franklin Medal. An honor graduate of Harvard University, he

DR. FRANK SNOWDEN

continued his post-graduate studies there, receiving A. M. and Ph.D. degrees. While attending Harvard, Dr. Snowden was awarded the following scholarships and prizes: the Price Greenleaf Scholarship, for two successive years; the Henry D. and Jonathan M. Parmenter Scholarship; the Bowditch Scholarship; and, the Bowdoin Prize in Classics.

CLASSICAL CLUB

Active in educational, civic, and religious affairs, Dr. Snowden has been vice president of the Washington Classical Club, vice president of the Washington Federation of Churches, member of the District of Columbia Committee on Fulbright Scholarships, discussion leader at the 6th National Conference on Citizenship, advisory committee member of District Friends Service Committee, and member of the local education committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is a member of the American Philological Association, the American Archaeological Institute, and the Classical Society of the American Academy in Rome. He is the author of many published articles and papers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dr. Snowden is married to the former Elaine Hill of Cheyney, Pa., and they have two children, Jane 14, and Frank III, 8 years of age. Mrs. Showden has been teaching art in the public schools of the District of Columbia since 1941. A graduate of Oberlin College, she received an A. M. from Radcliffe. Prior to moving to the District, she taught at Virginia State College and Spelman College. The Snowdens reside at 1227 Girard Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

DR. FRANK M. SNOWDEN, Jr.

Howard Professor Takes USIA Post

Howard University's head of the Department of Classics will go to Rome in October as cultural attache for the United States Information Agency at the American Embassy there.

Appointment of Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., was announced today by the agency's director, Theodore C. Streibert. Dr. Snowden also is director of Howard's Summer School.

Of Dr. Snowden, Mr. Streibert said, "We are fortunate to enlist so distinguished an educator and scholar in the information program and we are grateful to Howard University for granting him leave of absence to accept this important assignment."

Dr. Snowden has been an instructor and professor at Howard since 1940. He is married to the former Elaine Hill of Cheyney, Pa., an art teacher in the public schools of the District since 1941. They have two children and live at 1227 Girard street N.E.

First Negro named to U. S. embassy post

ROME, Aug. 18—(AP)—The United States has named its first Negro appointee to a major embassy post in Europe.

Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., director of Howard University's Summer school, has been appointed cultural attache in Rome, the embassy announced last night.

The announcement said the professor, his wife and two children are expected to come to Italy early this fall from their Washington, D. C., home.

Snowden to Rome

WASHINGTON — The Courier learned this week that Frank Snowden, a Howard University professor, will be appointed a cultural attache this week by the American Embassy in Rome.

Negro Named To Head Kansas City Civil Service

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (ANP) — James H. Browne, youthful manager of the ordinary department of Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Kansas City, Mo., and vice president of Douglass State bank, last week was named chairman of the Kansas City, Kas. Civil Service Commission.

A member of the board for three years, he is the first Negro to head this body.

WHITE COLOR EMPLOYERS

This commission supervises the employment of more than 400 city workers including police and fire department personnel. It holds merit examinations for all white collar employees and hears charges filed against police and other city staff members.

Browne, a native of Kansas City, Kas., is a graduate of Sumner High School. He is a trustee of First A. M. E. Church and active in civic work. Two years ago the women's division of Wyandette Chamber of Commerce selected him as 'Man of the Year."

34c(1) 1954

KENTUCKY

Three Get Clerk Jobs in Louisville

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — In an unprecedented move, three Negroes were appointed last week as window clerks in the main post-office here.

Elevated to clerk positions were: James K. Davis, finance section, and Odell Brown and John T. Covington, parcel post section.

Jerome Wilson, assistant postmaster, said the promotions were made on the basis of demand and qualifications. He pointed out that political allegiance played no part in the promotions.

The elevation of the men to clerk positions was unusual in the South where Negroes in the main have been kept from positions serving white people. Most colored postal employees in the South are mail carriers.

34c(1) 1954

LIBERIA

Outstanding Architect

Name Dr. Jones Liberia Adviser

WASHINGTON—George Maceo Jones, outstanding architect and civil engineer of Chicago, has been appointed as architectural adviser in Monrovia, Liberia.

He holds a Ph. D. in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, where he received his B. S. and M. S. degrees in architecture as an honor student. Since receiving his doctorate, he has done additional study at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

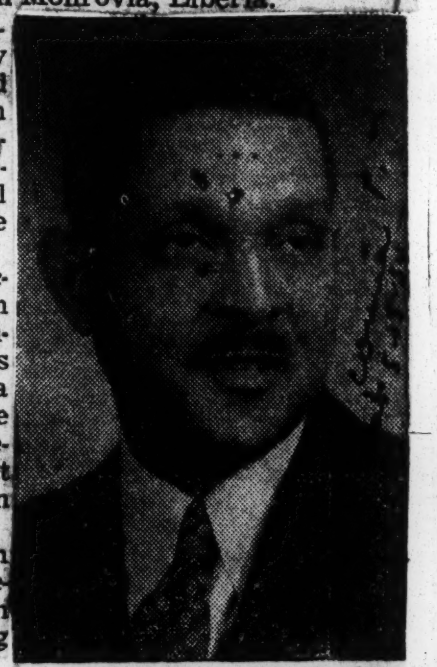
Dr. Jones has had wide practical experience in his field in Chicago, Gary, Ind., and Washington, D. C. For sixteen years he was a school architect, a teacher and dean in trade schools. He taught in the Department of Architecture at Howard University for ten years.

He has maintained his own office in Chicago, where he designed a housing project with approximately 1400 dwelling units valued at $7 million. He is also an expert at remodeling and additions.

Dr. Jones is a member of the City Planning Advisory Board of the Chicago Plan Commission; American Mathematical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Institute of Architects; the National Association of Housing Officials, and Alpha Phi Alpha, national college social fraternity.

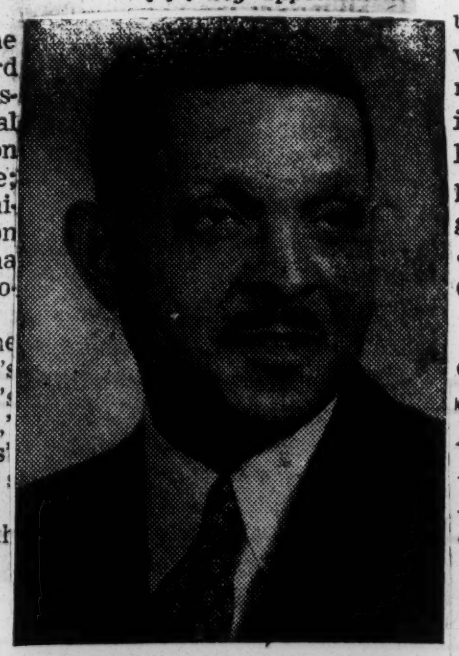
Dr. Jones is listed in the "Men of Chicago," "Who's Who in Engineering," "Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois," "Who's Who in Central States" and "International World's Who's Who."

He resides in Chicago with his wife, Beatrice.



GEORGE M. JONES

. . . key appointment



DR. GEORGE MACEO JONES

George Maceo Jones, outstanding architect and civil engineer of Chicago, has been appointed as Architectural Adviser in Monrovia, Liberia.

He holds a Ph.D. in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, where he received his B.S. and M. S. degrees in architecture as an honor student. Since receiving his doctorate, he has done additional study at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Dr. Jones has had wide practical experience in his field in Chicago; Gary, Indiana; and Washington, D. C. For 16 years he was a school architect, a teacher and dean in trade schools. He taught in the Department of Architecture at Howard University for 10 years

He has maintained his own office in Chicago, where he designed a housing project with approximately 1400 dwelling units valued at $7 million. He ih also an expert at remodeling and additions.

Dr. Jones served two years as Development Director for the Housing Authority of Cook County, Chicago. Here his major work wah public housing and redevelopment under the Housing Act. He developed 4 public housing projects while in this position. He has also been engaged in school planning and construction in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Dr. Jones is a member of the City Planning Advisory Board of the Chicago Plan Commission; American Mathematical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Institute of Architects; the National Association of Housing Officials; and Alpha Phi Alpha, national college social fraternity.

He is icensed as an architect in Illinois, Indiana and North Carolina. He is also a licensed engineer in Illinois and Ohio, and a licensed real estate broker in Illinois.

Dr. Jones is listed in the "Men of Science," "Who's Who in Engineering," "Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois," "Who's Who in Central States," and "International World's Who's Who."

He will advise the Liberian Government on housing projects and general government construction.

Dr. Jones resides in Chicago with his wife Beatrice.

TAKES OATH

The oath of office was administered by Raymond E. Peterson, director of office personnel. Officials of FOA had high praise for Dr. Davis and his work.

During the ceremony, Jones made a little speech about the fine opportunity to serve his country as well as a challenge to do a good job. But Dickie put the icing on the cake when he chimed in:

"What my father really means is if there's a job to be done or a fight to be fought, everyone works together as a team."

After this one, Moran remarked:

"I wonder if we got the right Jones for the job."

Chicagoan Gets John Davis' Job

By ETHEL L. PAYNE
Defender Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Brig. Gen. Richard M. Jones of Chicago was sworn in as the new director of U. S. Operations in Liberia.

He succeeds John W. Davis, who is returning to the United States after two months as head of the program

Jones will leave in mid-September for his new post and is now undergoing orientation in the Foreign Operations Administration. He was accompanied to Washington for the swearing in ceremony by his wife and son, Richard, jr., 8.

Present at the ceremony were Harry M. Englestein, owner of the South Center Department store building and for many years General Jones' boss; Val J. Washington, director of minorities of the Republican National Committee; Joseph Ray, assistant to the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance, Albert Cole; William E. Moran, chief of the Africa officer for Liberia and West Africa and Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, deputy director for operations.

Jones, for five years advertising and business manager of the Chicago Defender, was notified two weeks ago of his appointment.

STORE EXECUTIVE

Recently retired from the Illinois National Guard, General Jones was vice president in charge of public relations at South Center department store in Chicago. He is also a member of the boards of Victory Mutual Life Insurance company and Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Associations and the Community Conservation Board of Chicago.

As director of the JOM program, Jones will head a 65 member staff and be in full charge of technical cooperation with Liberia as well as administering the funds made available for the program by the United States.

Officials of the FOA said Jones was picked after Dr. Davis indicated that he did not wish to serve another period and it was vitally important to have the best person as soon as possible for the post.

Jones' long military career was a major factor in his selection. He will consult with Dr. Davis before leaving for Liberia with his family.

Loses Top U. S. Post In Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP Cable)—Dr. John W. Davis, director of the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, has been summarily dismissed from his post, three months before the expiration of his contract.

Reports here are that Richard (Dick) Jones, department store executive of Chicago, will succeed to the job.

News of the firing of Dr Davis, who until he came to Liberia nearly two years ago was president of West Virginia State College, struck official circles in Liberia with dismay. Liberians in the main believe Dr. Davis has done a superior job in managing the three score U. S. technicians working here under FOA.

One of the aspects of the case which has puzzled Liberians is that Dr. Davis and his staff have been engaged in working out some important matters between Liberian and American officials.

Dr. Davis had only three months to serve under his present contract. Liberians were hoping he would be reassigned here but it is understood that he was determined to retire when his contract was finished because he had commitments with a publishing firm in the United States which he felt could not be delayed any longer.

"Dick" Jones' brother, George Maceo Jones, a well-known architect in Chicago, has recently been appointed to a high post in the U. S. technical corps working here and is expected here soon.

Interviewed by an Associated Negro Press reporter, Dr. Davis said:

"I have enjoyed my work here immensely. I will be able to leave Liberia with a certain sense of accomplishment and achievement.

"The Liberian people have been lovely to me and the members of my family. They have rallied to my efforts here. The net result of my work has been the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and understanding between the Governments of Liberia and the United States of America."

Mrs. Davis and their daughter, Dash, leave Liberia next week and en route home will visit Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Geneva, Zurich, Paris and London. Arriving in America about Sept. 20, Mrs. Davis will go to Englewood, N. J., to get their home ready for family use while Dash will proceed to Oberlin College for her senior year.

* * *

CHICAGO (ANP) — "Dick" Jones, prominent Chicagoan whom reports from Liberia say will be named as the next director for the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission to Liberia, declined comment when an Associated Negro Press reporter inquired whether he would accept the post.

Jones said he had no official notice regarding the appointment to a post of any kind. He said he would keep silent until he had some definite indication that he was to be offered an appointment.

Jones is a leading figure in Chicago. He is a vice president of the South Center Department Store, an organization with an interracial staff.

The general served with distinction in both world wars and after the conclusion of the last war became colonel of the 178th Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. He was retired a few months ago having reached the service age limit with the rank of brigadier general.

Replaces Davis

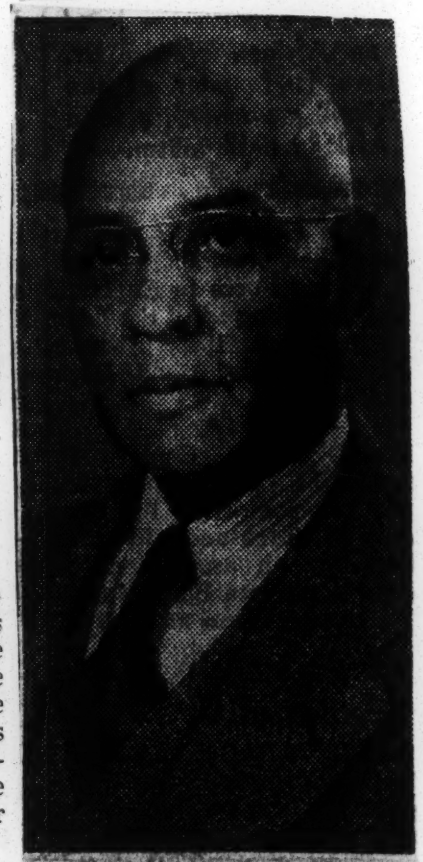
Jones Gets Top Post In Liberia

WASHINGTON — Richard L. (Dick) Jones, a retired brigadier general with the Illinois State National Guard, has been appointed director of United Nations Foreign Operations to Liberia, it has just been disclosed.

He will replace Dr. John W. Davis, former president of West Virginia State College.

Jones, who was born in Albany, Ga., has had a varied career. He helped to organize Louisville's First Standard Bank and served as its first cashier. He moved to Chicago in 1922 and eventually became advertising and business manager of the Chicago Defender.

In 1928 he became general superintendent and personnel director of the South Center Department Store, and advanced to the position of vice president and general manager. He has been active in the civic and business life of the community for many years.



DR. JOHN W. DAVIS

34c(1) 1954

LOUISIANA

Names Negro Aide in La.

Courier
Pittsburgh
Sat. 12-11-54

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS — United States Representative F. Edward Herbert of the First Congressional District of Louisiana last week announced the appointment of a Negro, Gilbert Porterfield, to his Congressional staff as field representative in race relations.

Porterfield, a native of Greenville, Ala., has been employed as a crane operator in the American Sugar Refinery here for the past eighteen years. He resides at 3240 Law Street, is married to the former Velma L. Dunson, and is father of one daughter, Aida Rita Porterfield. He is a registered Democrat, but holds no membership in a political organization.

Courier
Pittsburgh
Sat. 12-11-54

Dixie Solon Names Negro To His Staff

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-11-54

NEW ORLEANS — Gilbert Porterfield of New Orleans was named last week by Cong. F. Edward Hebert to his congressional staff for "liason in the area of race relations."

The appointment becomes effective with the opening of the 84th Congress in January, Hebert said.

Hebert said the appointment was made "in an effort to expedite the handling of matters which concern Negroes on the congressional levels."

34c(1)

The new field representative will be stationed in New Orleans. He is a native of Greenville, Ala., and for the past 18 years has been employed by the American Sugar Refining company.

Maryland judge picked by Ike

BALTIMORE

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the Maryland Court of Appeals has been selected by President Eisenhower as the new U. S. Solicitor General.

Following senate confirmation, Judge Sobeloff, a Baltimorean, will take over the office which has been absent since the resignation of Philip Perlman, also of Baltimore in August 1952.

As Solicitor General, Judge Sobeloff will represent the government in important cases before the Supreme Court.

A Republican, he is a close friend of Maryland's Governor McKeldin and former city solicitor of Baltimore and U. S. district attorney for Baltimore.

Maryland Prosecutor Picks Negro Assistant

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12—George H. Rosedom will be sworn in Monday as the first Negro in Maryland history to become an assistant prosecutor. State's Attorney Anselm Sodaro yesterday named him.

Mr. Rosedom, 40-year-old graduate of Morgan State College, for the past 11 years has been probation officer under supervision of the Baltimore Supreme Bench.

TAKING OATH—The Rev. E. Luther Cunningham is shown taking the oath of office for a six - year term as civil service commissioner from Major Joseph S. Clark Jr. Ceremony was performed Tuesday of last week in the Mayor's office.

BUSY AT WORK — George H. Rosedom, first colored assistant state's attorney for Maryland, is shown at his desk in the Court House as he begins his work. Mr. Rosedom, appointed by State's Attorney Anselm Sodaro, is assigned to handle domestic relations cases.

AP Wirephoto

FIRST NEGRO — Truly Hazlett is the first Negro ever elected to the Maryland General Assembly, as a result of Tuesday's election. He is from Baltimore's 4th legislative district.

34c(1) 1954

MASSACHUSETTS.

Steele named parole officer

Town moderator gets appointment

BOSTON, Mass. — Julian D. Steele of West Newbury was named to the parole board by Gov. Christian Herter, Thursday and will succeed former Rep. Michael Batal of Lawrence, appointed in the last days of former Gov. Paul Dever's administration.

Mr. Steele, town moderator of West Newbury and a Harvard graduate, was recently nominated to the highest post of moderator by the Massachusetts Congregational Christian Conference.

It as the first time in the 155-year history of the organization, that a colored person had been so honored.

Other Positions

The new member of the parole board has also served as executive director of the Robert Gould Shaw House and the and the Hemingway-Armstrong Foundation.

He is married to the former Mary Bradley Dawes, a descendant of Revolutionary War hero, William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere to warn the people of Lexington and Concord of the approach of the British.

Burrows sworn in as U.S. attorney aide

BOSTON — Quietly, with just his wife and family, his grand master, Dr. James Leseuer, and fellow Masons looking on, Oscar S. Burrows, 45, of Cambridge, was sworn into office by Judge Francis J. W. Ford, as an assistant U.S. attorney.

The eminent lawyer has been added to the staff of U.S. Atty. Anthony Julian.

The oath of office was administered Saturday morning to the new assistant U.S. attorney, in the offices of the United States District Court.

MR. BURROWS, a quiet man except when he is fighting to win his court cases, is a veteran of World War II, having served for five years, entering as a private and rising to the rank of major.

He is married to the former Dorothy Jones of Cambridge, and they are the parents of two sons, Quentin 11, and Stanley, 7.

Mr. Burrows is a graduate of Northeastern University Law School, Class of 1940, has been engaged and is a former enforcement attorney for the Office of Price Stabilization in Boston.

He is a member of the Cambridge, Boston and Middlesex Bar Associations and has been admitted to practise before the federal district and appellate courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

OSCAR S. BURROWS

34c(1) 1954

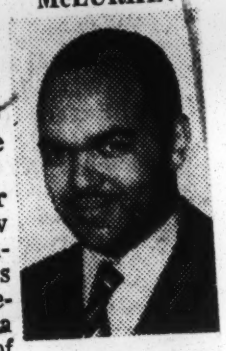
MASSACHUSETTS

McLURKIN

Town Moderator

WEST NEWBURY, Mass — Julian D. Steele recently was elected to his fourth consecutive term as Town Moderator.

Mr. Steele, who was former head of the Robert Gould Shaw House and the Armstrong-Hemingway Foundation in Boston, is active in town politics. He recently served as chairman of a committee to revise the pay of teachers.



STEELE

34c(1) 1954

MICHIGAN

NEGRO CIVIC LEADER REJECTS U. S. POST

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 18 (AP)—Paul Phillips, a Negro civic leader, today rejected a high Government appointment.

He cited racial segregation in Washington as one reason and said he did not wish to submit his family, and especially his young son, to the necessary adjustment.

Mr. Phillips, executive secretary of the Grand Rapids Urban League, had been offered the appointment as special assistant in Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby's Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In a letter to Mrs. Hobby, Mr. Phillips said he was "humbly grateful" for the honor of being considered for the $9,600 post. However, he added, there were two reasons why he could not accept.

He listed first the "evident progress, though slow, being made in Grand Rapids toward the desired democratic goal of equal opportunity for all and the dignity of the individual. It is our desire to remain with the league."

"The second reason," Mr. Phillips wrote, "is a very personal one. In our opinion it would be unfair and unwise to ask my family, and especially our 7-year-old son, to live in and attempt to adjust to the rigid pattern of racial segregation that exists in Washintgon."

Mr. Phillips said he believed President Eisenhower was making a sincere effort to eliminate segregation in the capital, but "nevertheless the pattern is such it would make adjustments very difficult."

M.L. Bass Named To Real Estate Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, announced Monday the appointment of Martin L. Bass, of Detroit, as a real estate appraiser for the Veterans' Administration office in Detroit.

Mr. Bass, a real estate broker, is a past president of the Detroit Real Estate Board and has more than ten years of experience in the field of realty appraisals.

Senator Ferguson said he had recommended Mr. Bass for the VA position because of his experience and ability in the field.

GRADE SCHOOL TEACHER

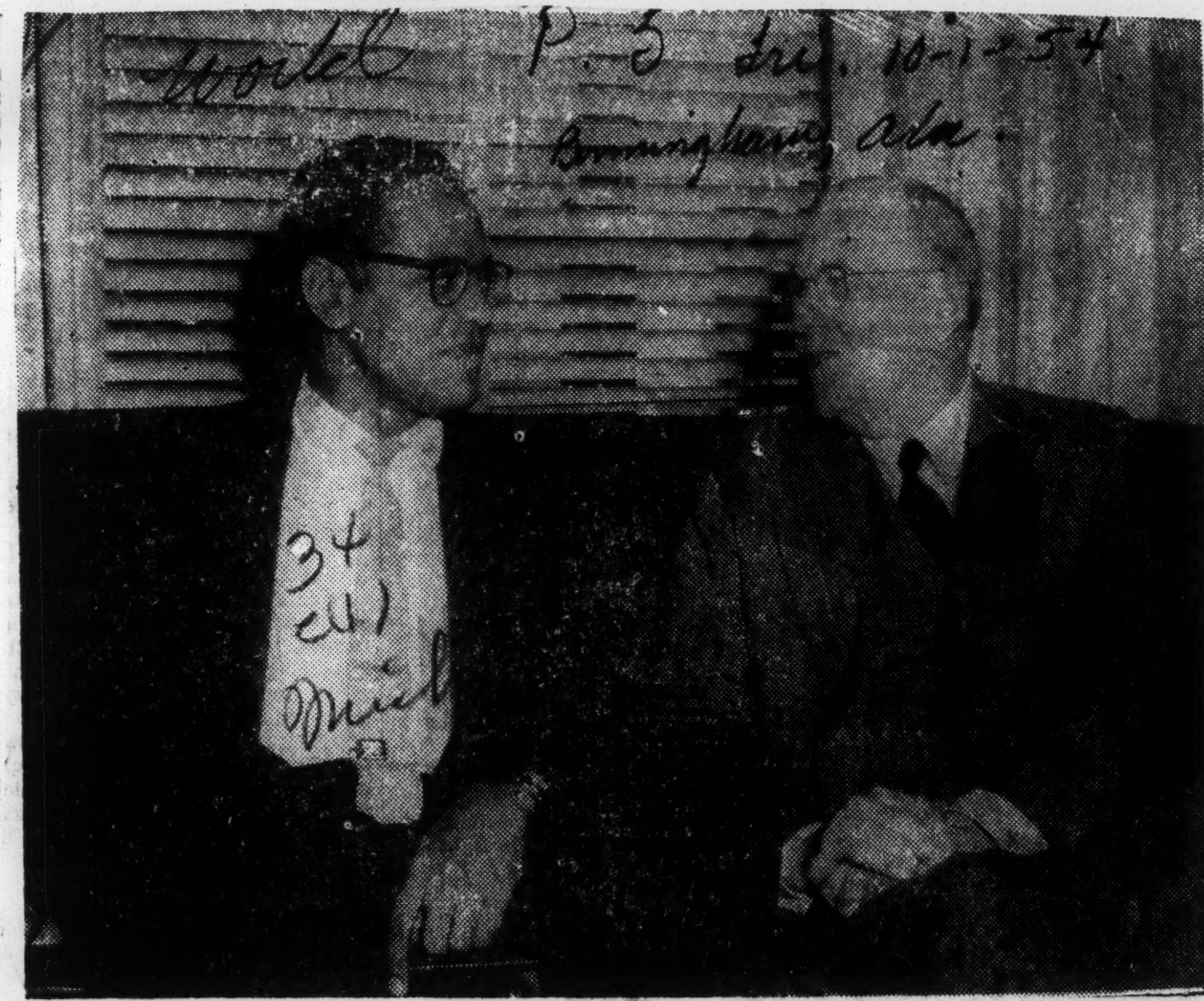
Mr. Bass is a member of Unity Church in Detroit, a director of the Booker T. Washington Association and serves on the membership committee of the YMCA. His wife, Mildred, is a grade school teacher in Detroit.

This is the third political plum Senator Ferguson has plucked for colored Republicans in his state. The first was appointment of Douglas Williams of Ann Arbor as a member of the Federal Hospital Council, which serves as an advisory group to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and the second was appointment of Charles H. Mahoney, Detroit lawyer and insurance executive, as a United States Representative to the ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

DETROIT GETS NEGRO JUDGE

Wade H. McCree, Jr. 34, Detroit lawyer, was appointed the first Negro Judge of Michigan by Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

He was named to the second highest judiciary in the state — Circuit Court. Only the State Supreme Court is higher.



DETROIT MAN GETS STATE DEPT. POST — John Walter Roxborough II, has been appointed as consultant to the secretary of state on administration. A native of Detroit, Mich., he is graduate of the University of Michigan and of the University of Detroit Law School. The 32-year-old Roxborough practiced law since 1949. Seen with the attorney is John Foster Dulles, secretary of state. — (ANP)

Judge Wade McCree becomes highest paid Fisk U. graduate

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Wade M. McCree Jr., newly appointed Circuit Judge of the Wayne County Court, Detroit, recently rose to become the highest paid graduate of Fisk University

Amid a furor of high pressure, argument and deadlock over who would succeed the late Judge Marchner of the Wayne Court, Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams announced McCree's appointment by telephone last week.

The 34 - year - old lawyer will receive an annual salary of $24,500. He has become the youngest Circuit Court Judge and the only colored jurist in Detroit at the present time.

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McCREE, descendant of a long line of Fiskites, received the B.A. degree in history here in 1941. As an undergraduate, he was a member of the original Student-Faculty Council, president of the Student Council and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi and Sigma Upsilon Pi fraternities.

He was graduated summa cum laude and also received the highest departmental honors.

At Harvard University, where he studied for the law degree, the young judge was awarded a second-year scholarship on the basis of high scholastic attainment.

At the time of his appointment, Wade McCree was a member of the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission.

When notified of the judgeship, he was at the Detroit-Leland Hotel, attending a dinner in honor of Michigan Senator Diggs, Democratic nominee for Congress in the 13th district.

McCree said, with a happy smile:

— o O o —

"IT WAS a complete surprise. A man elbowed his way through the crowd and told me I was wanted on the phone because I had been appointed to the Circuit Court. Whoever had called had hung up before I could answer.

"I called Lansing and the appointment was verified.

"It is not only a great honor, but a humbling experience as well. It presents an opportunity to render a great service to the community.

"I am grateful to Governor Williams and to my many friends who intereceded in my behalf; I trust that, with God's help, I will prove worthy of their confidence."

— o O o —

IN APPOINTING McCree to the judgeship, the governor said:

"It is important that the new judge be young and vigorous, and at the same time, enjoy the highest reputation as a citizen, as a public servant and as a lawyer."

"Wade McCree fills those qualifications . . . his loyalty to American concepts has been tested, not only in combat, but before the state senate and affirmed by an overwhelming vote of that body."

Judge McCree was born in Des Moines, Iowa. He is of the Catholic faith. During World War II, he climbed to the rank of captain from private and served two years of combat duty in Italy. The lawyer has a wife and a 7 year old daughter.

In commenting upon the accomplishments of his former student, Dr. Theodore S. Currier, well-known chairman of the history department at Fisk, asserted:

"As I said then, 'A young man with the integrity, fortitude and scholarship of McCree could qualify for the Supreme Court'!"

Wade McCree Given $24,500 Post

First Race Circuit Judge Is Named For Detroit Area

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-30-54

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wade M. McCree Jr., newly appointed circuit judge of the Wayne county court (Detroit, Mich.) recently rose to become the highest paid graduate of Fisk University.

Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams announced McCree's appointment last week. The 34-year-old lawyer will receive an annual salary of $24,000. He has become the youngest circuit judge and the only Negro jurist in Detroit.

* * *

McCREE received the B. A. degree in history from Fisk in 1941. As an undergraduate, he was a member of the original Student-Faculty Council, president of the Student Council and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi and Sigma Upsilon Pi fraternities. He graduated summa cum laude and also received highest departmental honors.

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* * *

AT THE TIME of his appointment, Wade McCree was a member of the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission.

In appointing McCree to the judgeship, Governor Williams said:

34 C (1)

"**IT IS** important that the new judge be young and vigorous, and at the same time, enjoy the highest reputation as a citizen, as a public servant and as a lawyer.

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Judge McCree was born in Des Moines, Iowa. During World War II, he climbed to the rank of captain and served two years of combat duty in Italy. He has a wife and a seven-year-old daughter.

31.c(1) 1951.

At 34, McCree's A Circuit Judge

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-30-54

DETROIT — A brilliant Harvard law school graduate last week became one of the youngest and the state's first Negro to sit on the circuit court bench.

He is 34-year old Wade H. McCree who was named by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to fill out the unexpired term of the late Judge Adolph Marshner. P. 3

McCree will serve until April, 1955, when he will have to run for election to a full six-year term. Prior to his appointment McCree was a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Atty. Charles S. Brown, close friend to McCree and "generalissimo" of protocol as the new jurist busily winds up one set of affairs and launches another, puts it this way:

"Mac is a man who has no enemies. If people meet him, they like him. So between now and April one of our jobs will be to let people meet him."

Brown noted: "The judgeship is quite a post, and many people will be after it for many reasons. But if there is anyone who deserves the position it is Mac.

NEVER ANGRY

"McCree has the perfect judicial temperament. Some of the people who work with him at Workmen's Compensation were commenting on that. They were saying he never blows up or comes apart at anything that happens. He never gets angry. And they are very right."

Brown is fully able to speak with authority about McCree. The two served together as combat infantrymen with the 92nd Division in Italy during the World War II. McCree was discharged a captain.

But the young judge himself is best justification for the high regard in which friends and acquaintances hold him. A man slightly less than average height, his bearing is unassuming and free of pretension.

Author Photo

P. 5

NAMED CIRCUIT JUDGE — Wade H. McCree Jr., Detroit attorney who was named by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to the Wayne County Circuit bench to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Adolph F. Marshner.

McCree said, in commentating on his appointment, "I am humbly grateful. I think it is the ambition of every lawyer to sit on the bench, and I am grateful for the opportunity."

McCree called his work with the Compensation Commission — taking testimony, making decisions, preparing cases appealed to the Supreme court — a sound preparation for the judgeship.

McCree graduated Summa Cum Laude and number one in his class at Fisk university, in 1941, where he majored in history and government. "I wrote on the Fisk Herald," McCree recalls, "and was very interested in government even then. I was president of the Student Council my last year.

A HARVARD GRAD

"Law? I would say being a lawyer was a lifelong ambition."

McCree worked most of his way through college and held scholarships at both Fisk and Harvard. He also held a teaching assistant's position at Fisk.

"I had two sisters in school at the time, "McCree said, "and the scholarship assistance meant a great deal."

McCree is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and active in the Detroit Alumni chapter. But his range of well-wishers and friends runs the complete circle of people in every walk of life.

As Atty. Brown puts it: "The cop on the beat is Mac's friend. Everybody, Everybody who knows him. Mac is tops.

"There's no finger anyone can point at his life, personal or otherwise. He is a man you can hold up to the light and look at.

"If anyone deserves the judgeship. Mac does."

MICHIGAN

3rd. Negro goes to Congress

Tribune P. 3

Los Angeles, Calif.

Tue. 11-3-54

DETROIT — A third Negro went to the House of Representatives as a result of Tuesday's election of State Senator Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Democrat, from this city's 13th district, and the re-election of veteran Congressman William L. Dawson, of Illinois, and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, of New York.

Diggs, a 31-year-old undertaker, whose father served in the State Senate before him, defeated Republican Landon Knight, son of the editor of the Detroit Free Press, Detroit's biggest daily.

Diggs' father was sent to the State Penitentiary for bribery during the 40's and emerged to run again for his seat in the State Senate.

When he was defeated, his son took up the cudgel and ran and was elected.

Diggs' strength in Tuesday's Congressional race came from the heavily populated Negro section of the district which was the strength of the district.

Fifth Negro to be elected to the Congress since Reconstruction — first was Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, and the second was Arthur W. Mitchell, also of Chicago. Diggs weighs 200 pounds and was graduated from Fisk university. He served in the Air Force in World War II. In the primary, Diggs beat out the incumbent Democratic for the nomination. In his first race for public office, Detroit's Common Council, he placed 10th in the election of 9 members.

In a victory statement, Diggs said that his election 'is a great victory for the Democratic party, and "it also settles the deeper issue — the racial issue."

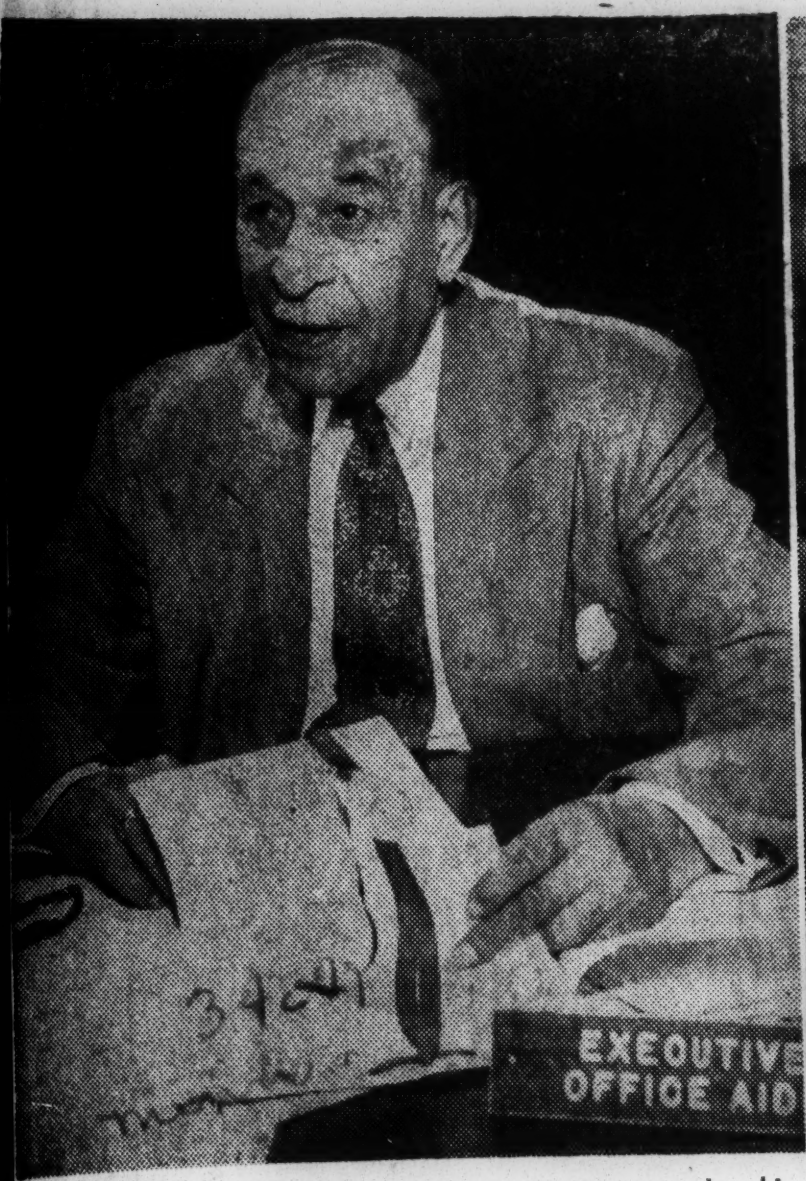
He said his major interest is housing. "I intend to work for an expanded housing program. I am also opposed to present discriminatory immigration laws," he said.

The defeat was Republican Knight's second try for Congress

34c(1) 1954

MINNESOTA

Fine Example of Brotherhood



Billy Williams, "Assistant Governor" of Minnesota, has his desk just outside the Governor's private office.

Minnesota's Governor Anderson receives documents from "Assistant Governor" Billy Williams.

'Assistant Governor' of Minnesota

Billy Williams Has Been Capitol Official for Over Half a Century

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Billy Williams, 72-year-old public servant, is a man of many talents, the most prominent of which is his role as the "assistant governor" of the State of Minnesota.

Mr. Williams has been working in the Governor's office much longer than the present state capitol building has been in existence.

In fact, Billy, as he is known to uncounted Minnesotans, was helping to transfer records for Governor-Elect John A. Johnson while workmen were hammering on the skeleton of the present building back in 1904.

* * *

ABOUT SIX years ago, Williams had thought about retiring from the post of executive office aide but has since changed his mind. He has been such a fixture in his job that the practice of formally appointing him to his job has been dispensed with and, to this day, no one has had the temerity to challenge Billy's right to the job.

Williams has served four-teen of the twenty-eight governors of the State of Minnesota, which was admitted to the union in 1858. These figures include all of Minnesota's governors since 1904.

During this span of five decades, Williams, in his career as "guardian of the Governor's inner office," has advised, aided, turned aside, or shaken hands with close to 325,000 individuals.

* * *

HE HAS SERVED under Farmer-Laborites, Democrats and Republicans alike. Williams was installed in the post as a result of his ability on the baseball diamond. He had met Governor Johnson back in the 1890s when the former was playing ball in a Southern Minnesota league.

His ability as a ballplayer, coupled with his gentle manner, impressed Johnson, and the two men became fast friends.

When Johnson was elected to the governorship, he had Billy organize the state's files, which were being shifted from the old capitol at Tenth and Exchange Streets to the new steel vaults in the building under construction up on the "hill."

But, working in the capitol building was nothing new for Mr. Williams. He had served as a messenger for Governor John Lind during 1899 and 1900, returned to school and dropped from the state payroll during the GOP regime of Governor Van Sant and returned to the capitol when Johnson was elected.

* * *

A. O. EBERHART, a Republican who moved up from the lieutenant governorship in 1909, when Johnson died in office, assured Billy that he was to be retained as executive aide.

Among the governors Billy has served are Theodore Christianson, curently a State Supreme Court justice; C. Elmer Anderson, the present chief executive; Luther Youngdahl, Harold Stassen, Edward Thye, Hjalmar Peterson, Elmer Benson, Floyd B. Olson, Winfield Scott Hammond, J. A. A. Burnquist and J. A. O. Preuss.

He was also there under the administrations of Burnquist, Eberhart and Lind.

An example of how high Billy rates in the esteem of politicos in both parties was afforded on Jan. 5, 1915, when a man walked into the Governor's office, looked around at the office workers who merely glanced at him and continued to work.

* * *

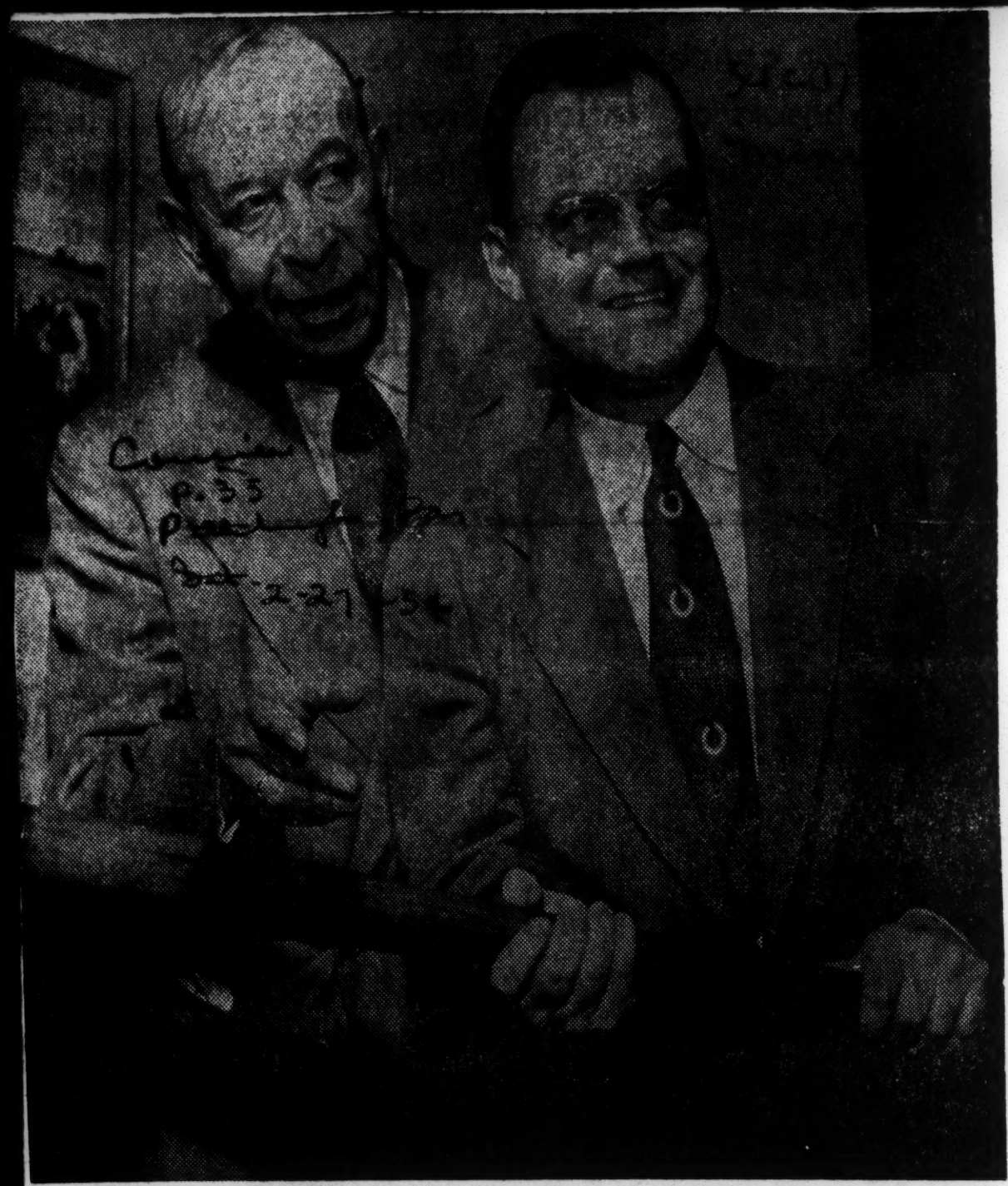
THE "STRANGER" saw Billy, then walked over and said, "I'm certainly glad to see you. You are the only one here I know, Billy."

The "visitor" was the newly elected Governor Hammond, a Republican, who had arrived early that day for his inaugural. Billy then knew that his job was safe, despite the change in administration.

Billy's favorite pastimes are watching sports and fishing. He claims as his top exploit to have hooked thirty-nine crappies weighing fifty-one pounds at South Center Lake near Lindstrom twelve years ago.

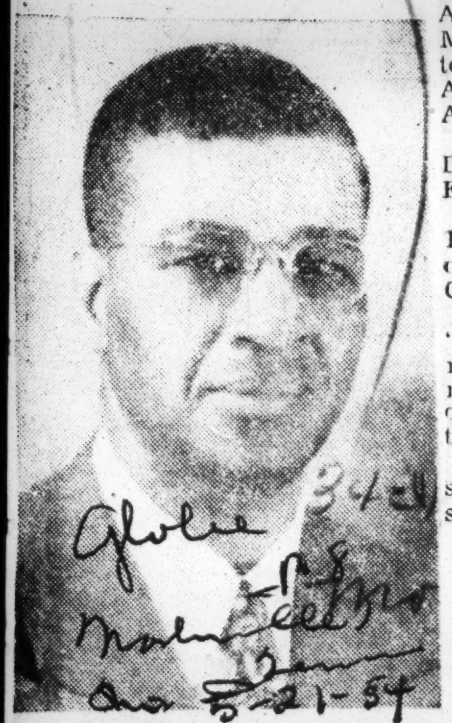
He has preserved a bat that he used as a semi-pro baseball player.

Williams lives at 520 North Western Avenue with a niece, Mrs. Ida Hanna. His boyhood home was at 160 West Ninth Street, the site of Minnehaha Hall.



Mr. Williams tells Supreme Court Justice Theodore Christianson Jr. to keep his eye on the ball as he re-enacts a batting lesson he gave the justice more than twenty-five years ago when Judge Christianson's father was Governor.

Appointed



DR. SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS

Sherman Dana Scruggs, President of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Missouri, has been appointed a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Dr. Scruggs was born in Nashville, Tennessee, June 22, 1894. He received his A. B. degree from Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and M. A. and Ph.D. Degrees from the University of Kansas.

He was an instructor at Tougaloo College in Mississippi, later a public school teacher and principal in the Kansas Public Schools and served as Superintendent of Instruction of the public schools from 1924 to 1938. He served in the first world war as an infantry lieutenant.

Dr. Scruggs is a consulant on the American Council of Education; a member of the board of directors of the Missouri League for Reduction of Delinquency and Crime, Sentinel Loan and Investment Co. Kansas City, and the Douglass State Bank, Kansas City.

Dr. Scruggs has also served as vice president of the Missouri Council for UNESCO and the Missouri Association for Adult Education. He has served as a member of the Missouri State Advisory committee of NYA and the Committee on Institutions of Higher Education.

He is a member of the North Central Association for Universities and Colleges; the Executive Committee of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges; the President of the Missouri State Advisory Committee on Family Life Education; the Missouri State Teachers Association, and the American Association for School Missouri State Advisory Committee on Family Life Education; the Administrators, American Teachers Association.

Dr. Scruggs is a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternities and the Masons.

He is an associate of the Edward Hazen Foundation and a Fellow of the Research Academy, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dr. Scruggs is the author of "Reading Interests of Negro Children," 1925, and "Effect of Improvement in Reading Upon Intelligence of Negro Children," 1935. He is the father of 3 children.

The Board of Foreign Scholarships administers the Fulbright scholarships.

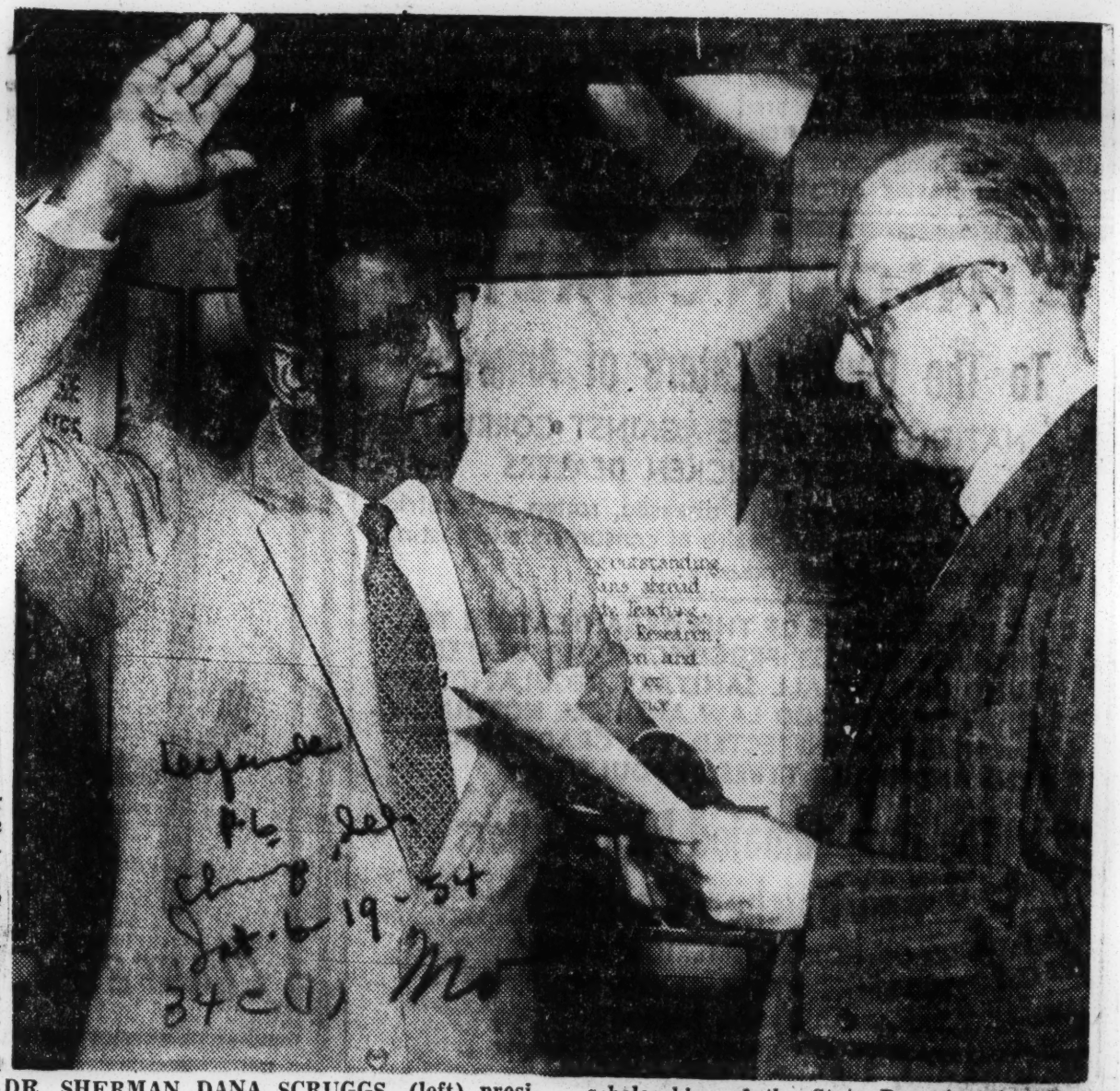
Quits Missouri Legislature For Civil Service

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—One of four Negro members of the Missouri state legislature has given up his $125—month salary as a legislator in order to qualify fo rappointment to a city on state civil service job.

Walter Victor Lay, St. Louis Democrat, resigned as state representative of the city's 11th district in a letter to House Speaker Richard M. Webster, last Friday.

Lay said he had applications pending for several civil service positions, but that he could not be appointed as long as he was a member of the legislature.

Now 30 years old, Lay was a student at Lincoln university (Mo.) when first elected to the general assembly in 1948. He was reelected in 1950 and 1952. (18).



DR. SHERMAN DANA SCRUGGS, (left) president of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., is sworn in as a member of the board of foreign scholarships of the State Department. Administering the oath is E. W. Spurks, assistant chief of protocol.

Judge Bledsoe Becomes Magistrate Bench '1st'

Judge Frank S. Bledsoe, prominent local attorney and Democratic candidate for re-election to the post of magistrate of the Third District, this week became the first Negro to serve as presiding magistrate of St. Louis. In 1949 Judge Bledsoe became the first Negro to sit on a police court bench, serving as a provisional judge in City Court No. 1, now presided over by Judge Dowd.

As presiding magistrate, Judge Bledsoe will take care of approximately 150 cases daily, assigning various cases to the eight judges in the district. Judge Bledsoe must also sign all summons and emergency papers.

A graduate of Howard University in 1922, Judge Bledsoe has practiced law in St. Louis since 1922. Previously he served as Justice of the Peace from 1934 to 1942. He has been a magistrate since 1950. The position of presiding magistrate is rotated among the city's nine magistrates for a period of six months. Judge Bledsoe is married and resides at 4323 Cote Brilliante.

Negro Presides As St. Louis Magistrate

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Atty. Frank S. Bledsoe last week became the first Negro presiding magistrate of St. Louis. He will hold the position for six months.

He has been a magistrate for the last four years. The position of presiding magistrate is rotated among the city's nine magistrates, each holding the office for a six-month period.

LEWIS W. CLYMER of Kansas City (2nd from left) becomes the first Negro in the history of the State of Missouri to be appointed special assistant to the attorney general. Appointment was made during the 29th annual convention of the National Bar Association in Kansas City, Mo. Left to right following a luncheon meeting in the Blue Room of the Streeter's hotel are Col. Euclid Louis Taylor, former president of the National Bar Association of Chicago, who was toastmaster at the luncheon; Honorable Lewis W. Clymer, special assistant to the attorney general; Honorable John M. Dalton, attorney general of the State of Missouri; Honorable Wendell E. Green, judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., and one of the founders of the NBA; and Atty. William S. Thompson, president of the Washington, D. C., chapter of NBA.

Almer T. Adair To Federal Post

Almer T. Adair, 2713 Benton Blvd., a practicing attorney here since 1949, recently was appointed as claims examiner attorney for the Social Security Administration, 210 W. 10th St.

The 31 year-old lawyer is the first Negro in Kansas City to be appointed in a legal capacity at the Social Security office.

Adair said approximately 40 other lawyers are assigned in the same section with him. There is no discrimination, he added.

The young lawyer received the appointment as a result of a civil service examination he took sometime ago.

Adair began his practice in Kansas City following his graduation

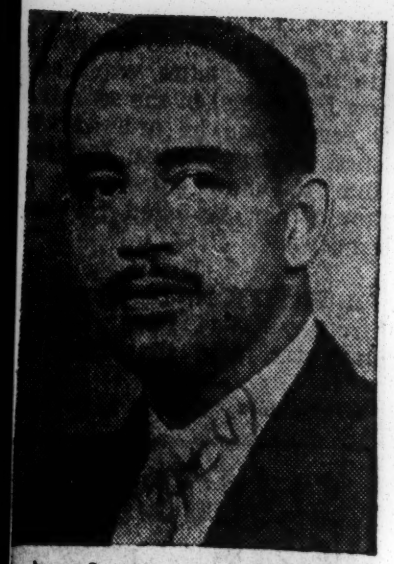
He received his A.B. degree from Lincoln university law school in 1949. He has been assocated with Atty. Joseph N. Moore.

from Arkansas State college in 1946.

Adair was married in 1950 to the former Miss Gloria B. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Thompson, 1306 Ann St. The Adairs have one daughter, Janielle three months.

Adair is a member of the Bethel A.M.E. church, the Jackson County Bar association, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Tuberculosis Society.

He said he would continue with his private practice of law.



Assistant Atty. Rob- Courier 10-2-54

Blanchard has been appointed assistant city prosecutor for Omaha, Neb. The announcement was made public Sept. 6, by Mayor John Rosenblatt, who is serving his first term in office. Blanchard is purportedly the first Negro to hold such a position in the City of Omaha or the State of Nebraska. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editorials

Afro American Sat. 3-6-54

Political Afterthought

Mayor Leo P. Carlin's appointment of Herbert E. Crawford, visual aids instructor for the Board of Education, as his executive-secretary at $5,600 a year to fill a vacancy, was dictated by political expediency.

The first election in Newark on May 11 to select a so-called "strong" mayor and nine councilmen, five from the wards and four from at-large, will not only be a "rat race," but will also be one of the bitterest in the city's history.

The fact that, as of this week, more than 100 candidates have filed petitions, speaks for itself.

This is an old, familiar pattern. When a city adopts a new charter, nearly two-thirds of the incumbent municipal officials decide to become candidates for office in the new government; and an assortment of good and capable citizens on the one hand and a group of opportunists on the other join in the parade.

Mayor Carlin is among the few experienced, capable mayoralty candidates in the May derby. But, he will have to do much more than hand out a $5,600 a year secretarial post to one of their qualified representatives to convince the majority of colored voters that he is deserving of their confidence and support.

Mayor Carlin has not given the majority of Newark's 76,000 colored citizens any satisfactory evidence that he is an uncompromising foe of class prejudice and racial discrimination.

Afro American

He has had many opportunities to put himself on record concerning prejudice and racial discrimination while he was a member of the Board of Education; during his tenure as Director of the Department of Public Works under the City Commission form of government; since his re-election last May; and during his short reign as Mayor.

Colored voters in Newark have grown in intelligence and vision. They are no longer going to vote for a public official just because he gives ONE member of the race a $5,000 or $10,000 job—especially when such an appointment is made ONLY a few weeks before the public official comes before the electorate for re-elction.

And they resent the practice of treating them as political afterthoughts. Sat. - 3-6-54

We are more concerned with social and employment security, with better health and recreational services and facilities, and with greater democratic practices by the Board of Education and Police Department that make life better for the masses, than we are about token jobs and good-will gestures to a few of their friends by public officials.

The mayoralty race will be a struggle down to the wire between Mayor Carlin and that other able public servant, Commissioner Pearce R. Franklin.

We hope that Mayor Carlin's new executive secretary, Mr. Crawford, and his other colored advisers will convince him that he can swing into his column on Election Day a considerable number of colored voters with a forthright pre-election statement on such major issues as:

1. His willingness, if elected, to issue a directive to the Catholic-dominated Board of Education to stop telling the taxpayers that there are no qualified colored teachers available for appointment as principals and vice-principals, and revise the discriminatory examination policy and grading procedures to end once and for all a lily-white administrative personnel.

2. His willingness to appoint a colored person to the Housing Authority, which has been lily-white since former Commissioner Stephen J. Moran failed to re-appoint the Rev. Dr. William P. Hayes to the Authority, despite his long and brilliant tenure thereon.

3. His willingness to shake up the personnel of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, which has been so cautious in its efforts not to offend anyone that it no longer commands the respect of people with character and integrity.

Candidates for public office who are not willing to discuss the so-called race problem or the paramount democratic issue of civil rights, and take a stand on them, are not entitled to serious consideration by those who are the victims of discrimination, segregation and bigotry in Newark.

John W. Roxborough 2nd named Dulles consultant

34c(1)

TRENTON, N.J.

John W. Roxborough 2d, 32, reported for work on Tuesday as consultant to Secretary of State Foster Dulles on administrative matters, including personnel. He will serve on a part-time basis, while continuing to maintain his law practice in Detroit.

Nephew and namesake of the late trainer of ex-boxing champion Joe Louis, Mr. Roxborough is the son of Charles A. Roxborough, Detroit attorney and former Republican state senator in Michigan.

Det. Free Press 3-4-54

—o O o—

THE NEW CONSULTANT is a graduate of the University of Michigan where he received his A.B. degree in 1944. An outstanding athlete, he was a three-letter man in track and won the Big Ten half-mile championship.

Mr. Roxborough volunteered for military service in 1944 and was in the European theatre for two years. He won a field commission as a second lieutenant, three battle stars, and a commendation ribbon while serving as adjutant with the 223rd quartermaster battalion.

After he left the Army, Mr. Roxborough studied law at the University of Detroit law school where he was head of his class and editor of the Law Review. He received his LL.B. degree in 1949 and since then has engaged in private practice in Detroit.

—o O o—

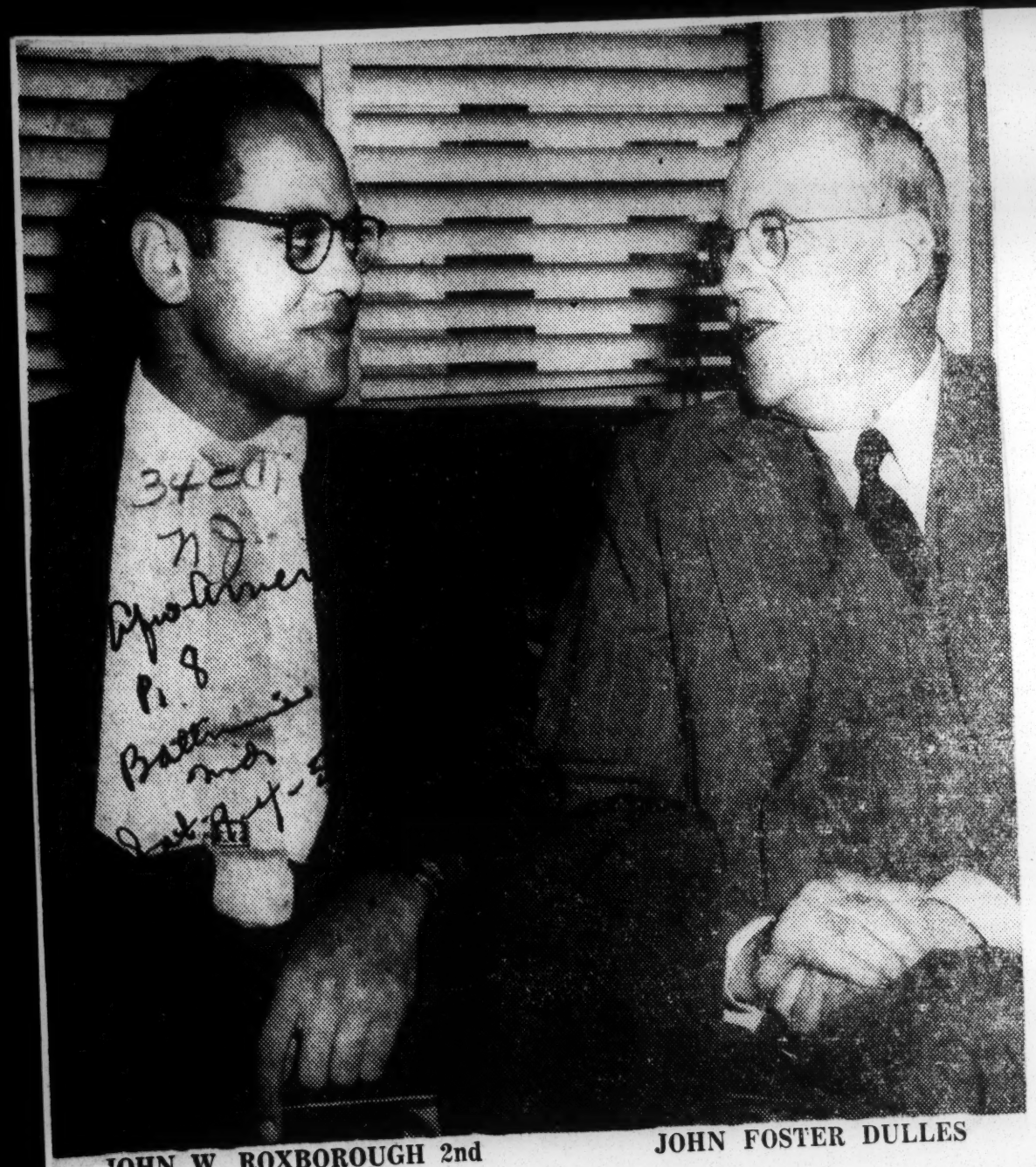
ACTIVE in civic and political affairs, Mr. Roxborough is chief attorney for the Detroit NAACP and a member of the NAACP's national legal committee.

He is also legal adviser for the Department of Michigan American Legion, and judge advocate for the Detroit Districts Association of the American Legion. He has been legal adviser for the Michigan State Association of Elks since 1950.

Mr. Roxborough is also on the executive board of the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights and active with the Boy Scout movement and other organizations in Detroit.

—o O o—

FORMER regional vice-chairman of the Michigan Young Republicans, Mr. Roxborough is at present co-chairman of the educational committee of the Michigan Young Republicans. He was secretary of the Michigan-for-Ike Committee and since 1951 has been a precinct delegate to the Michigan State Republican Convention.



JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH 2nd
Consultant to Secretary of State

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

SLATED FOR TOP JOBS — These prominent members of New Jersey Democratic Party are slated for jobs of importance in the administration of Governor-elect Robert B. Meyner who takes office next Tuesday, January 19. At top — Arthur Chapin of Montclair (left), State CIO civil rights director; Frank Tucker of Montclair (right), insurance executive. At bottom — Roger M. Yancey of Newark, former Assistant U. S. Attorney and former Assistant Corporation Counsel for Newark; and Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, 3rd, of Trenton, Mercer county Democratic leader and medical inspector for the county.

4 judges see new court aide take office

Mrs. Shrivers third member of family to hold position

TRENTON — Following in the footsteps of her mother and her cousin, Mrs. Edith M. J. Shivers, 77 Spring st., was sworn in as a Mercer County court attendant on Jan. 4, by Sheriff Thomas A. Brennan in Superior Court.

Present for the ceremony were:

Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley, District Court Judge Philip S. Vine and County Court Judges Charles P. Hutchinson and Clifton C. Bennett.

Relatives Present

Also, Mrs. Willie Cagle Taylor, a cousin of Mrs. Shrivers, who was the first colored person in Mercer county to be appointed as court attendant in 1942.

She served until 1943 during the time that the last Republican sheriff in Mercer County, Mark Kimberling, held that office.

Mother Was Deputy

Mrs. Shivers' mother, Mrs. Annie H. Flowers, deceased, held this position during the time that Sido Ridolfi, new state senator-elect, was sheriff.

She was court attendant during the term of Sheriff Edward Leadem. Mrs. Flowers was made a special deputy and held this title until her death in March, 1952. Mrs. Shivers' sister, Mrs. Thaddeus Ball, also attended.

Mrs. Shivers was born in Jacksonville, Fla., but came to Trenton at a very early age. She is a graduate of Junior High school No. 5 and Trenton Central High school.

She is a member of the executive board member of the Greater Mt. Zion AME church, a past Girl Scout troop leader and ex-Trenton Branch NAACP, and program committee chairman.

Mrs. Shivers is also a member of the Metro Civic League, an active worker Carver Branch YMCA, a tireless Democratic worker and a community leader.

She is the former wife of Irven Shivers of Newtown, Pa.

Asbury Park may mix city council

ASBURY PARK — There's a strong possibility that this liberal resort city will become the second in the state with a colored councilman in 1954.

Councilman Joseph R. Ely submitted a letter of resignation to City Manager J. Oliver Armstrong on Dec. 21.

Prominent civic and interracial leaders have suggested to Mayor George A. Smock 2nd, and the City Council that Dr. E. A. Robinson, treasurer of the Housing Authority be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mayor Liberal

Major Smock enjoys the respect and confidence of the colored electorate who gave him strong support in his successful re-election bid last May.

The mayor has demonstrated his gratitude for such support from colored voters during his administration by appointing several colored persons to top departmental positions.

Mr. Ely, a prominent funeral director, was appointed to the City Council in 1944, and was re-elected last May with Mayor Smock on the United Citizens' League ticket.

Councilmanic Trend

John T. Wright, a young taxi service operator, became the first colored candidate to be elected to the city council in Englewood in November, 1952.

Colored citizens in Newark, through the NAACP and allied civic groups, are formulating plans to try and elect their first colored councilman next May when the City Commission government is terminated.

Joe Walcott is sworn in as investigator

CAMDEN—Jersey Joe Walcott former heavy weight champion of the world, was sworn in as an investigator in the department of public safety, last week, by Director E. George Aaron.

Commissioner Aaron told the AFRO the move, contemplated for sometime, was designed to combat juvenile delinquency.

Walcott in private life is Arnold Cream Jr. His duties will include organizing and supervising juvenile clubs. Also, he is to work with religious and civic organizations interested in youth activities.

Jersey lawyer named first freeholder

James A. Curtis, 44, selected for $8,000 position

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

(Photo on Page 2)

NEWARK

Political history was made here this week, when, for the first time, a colored person was sworn in as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The new member is James A. Curtis, 44, an attorney and former Republican Assemblyman who lives at 325 N. 11th st., with his wife and three children.

Mr. Curtis was elected unanimously last Thursday by the eight other members of the board to fill the unexpired term of Jacob S. Glickenhaus, who resigned to become a District court judge.

AFRO Editorial Near Scoop

The precedent-setting action came a day after the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN hit the newsstands in Essex county carrying a front-page editorial titled, "An Essex Freeholder."

After praising Essex county as "one of the best governed of New Jersey's 21 counties," and paying tribute to "the high calibre of men who have served as freeholders," the editorial said in part:

"Despite this governmental efficiency, however, we feel that the democratic process in Essex county can be greatly strengthened by breaking away from tradition to end the lily-white personnel of the Board of Freeholders.

"In the last 30 years, colored people in Essex county have watched with uneasiness the political process by which representatives of other racial and religious minority groups have been elevated to the county judiciary, the Board of Education, the prosecutor's office, the sheriff's office, and various major boards and agencies and departments of the county government . . .

Curtis Top Choice

"As taxpayers, the more than 100,000 colored people in Essex have a vital stake in the composition of the Board of Freeholders. And their business and professional status cannot be brushed aside as insignificant. Also, in no other county do colored people in the state show better cultural advancements than in Essex.

"These are considerations that should compel the Essex County Clean Government to give serious consideration to the endorsement of a highly qualified colored person for election to the board of Freeholders, and to issue the party edict that will insure his election.

"Among some of the people we feel can meet the qualifications to serve as Freeholders are:

"J. A. Curtis, a former Assemblyman and a member of the American Bar Association; Mrs. Mary Burch, a member of the Newark Board of Education, a former school teacher, and a member of the Board of Governors of the State Republican Women's Assembly."

SLATED FOR TOP JOB — Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, vivacious and talented vice-chairman of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee, has been endorsed for a top administrative appointment by Governor-elect Robert B. Meyner. She was state associate organizer of the Meyner-for-Governor Clubs, and is the wife of Dr. J. Minor Sullivan 3rd, 200 Spring st., Trenton. Mrs. Sullivan was recently appointed to the Executive Hospital Association Committee at the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute at Skillman Village.

Chapin and Sullivan to get policy jobs

Governor-elect Meyner ready to reward minority Democrats

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — Five colored Democrats in Essex and Mercer counties are in line for some precedent-making appointments by Governor-elect Robert B. Meyner, the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN learned here last week in discussions with party leaders and workers.

The majority of colored voters in the state supported the top Democratic candidates, Adlai Stevenson (then governor of Illinois) for President, and Archibald S. Alexander, national Democratic committeeman, for the U. S. Senate in the 1952 Presidential campaign.

In the state gubernatorial election last November, the majority of colored voters again supported the Democratic standard-bearer, Mr. Meyner, whose surprise victory over Paul L. Troast, Republican, increased his party's national prestige.

To Keep Campaign Pledges

Mr. Meyner pledged in his campaign speeches to appoint qualified colored persons to top administrative and policy-making positions.

The colored party leaders and workers most responsible for the strong support the Governor-elect received from their districts are insisting that the campaign pledges be kept.

From what I learned here last week, both the Governor-elect and his top advisers are set to fulfill the pledges—but the number of top and secondary appointments colored people will receive depends largely upon a united patronage front by their party leaders.

Appointments Stated

As of Saturday, the Democratic high command, I learned, had reached unanimous agreement that the following five persons should be rewarded with jobs of importance:

Arthur Chapin, Montclair, civil rights director for the State CIO.

Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, Trenton, wife of Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, 3rd vice-chairwoman, Democratic State Committee.

Roger M. Yancey, Newark, former Assistant U. S. Attorney, and former assistant corporation counsel for the City of Newark.

Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, 3rd, medical inspector for Mercer county.

Frank Tucker, Montclair, insurance executive.

Chapin Top Choice

Chapin may be assigned to one of three posts: as an administrative assistant to the Governor, as an assistant in the Labor and Industries Department, or in the Division Against Discrimination.

Mrs. Sullivan may receive an administrative job in the Meyer administration similar to that to which Mrs. Anne A. Hedgeman was appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City.

Mrs. Sullivan Endorsed

She has the endorsement of the Mercer County Democratic Organization and the State Democratic Committee. She was state associate organizer, Meyner-for-governor clubs, during the election.

Mrs. Sullivan was recently appointed to the Executive Hospital Association Committee at the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute at Skillman Village. Mrs. Thorn Lord is president of the Association.

Attorney Yancey is almost certain to be appointed as an assistant attorney general. His former boss, former U.S. District Attorney Grover Richman, was appointed attorney general by the governor-elect.

Dr. Sullivan's Choice

Dr. Sullivan, who with his wife, built a strong colored Democratic organization in Mercer county that piled up many election victories, can have his choice of an appointment either with the State Health Department or the Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mr. Tucker is eligible for appointment to the Banking and Insurance Department, the Division of State Police or the Division of the Real Estate Commission.

They were married in 1941. Their children are: James A. Jr., 11; Ardele Susan, 10; and John Fletcher, 4.

Salary $8,000

The position pays $8,000 per year, but it does not require Mr. Curtis to discontinue his law practice.

News of his election was hailed throughout the county and state by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Congratulatory messages from members of the legal profession, loyal party stalwarts and civic and interracial leaders were sent to George H. Becker, chairman of the Essex Republican Clean Government, who recommended Curtis's election.

Ware's Hands Stronger

It strengthens the position of Toussaint Ware, chairman of the Third Ward (now the Central Ward) Republican Committee, who gave Curtis strong support.

The appointment or election of a colored Freeholder has long been one of the major objectives of the Third Ward Republican Committee.

In Democratic circles, however, it was felt that the decision of the Essex Republicans to integrate the Board of Freeholders was dictated primarily by political expediency.

Colored Democratic leaders point out that, the overwhelming support given by the majority of colored voters in Newark and Essex county to the Democratic Party candidates in the 1952 Presidential election, and the 1953 gubernatorial election, forced Mr. Becker to do something constructive for colored Republicans.

They reason that Governor Meyner's decision to give some top appointments to colored Democrats made it imperative for the Republicans to guard against further defection by colored voters in the coming Congressional electon next November.

Curtis Well Trained

Mr. Curtis is a native of South Boston, Va., and received his early education in the East Orange public schools and Barringer high school, Newark.

He graduated from Amherst College in 1933 and from Rutgers University Law School in 1940.

He was admitted to the bar in 1942, became a counsellor in 1946, and was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1950.

Mr. Curtis served in the Assembly from 1948 to 1951, and was a leader in the historic fight for stronger statutes to halt racial discrimination in the state.

Civic Leader

He is a former president of the Newark NAACP Branch a former member of the board of directors of the Urban League of Essex County, and is a member of 13th Avenue Presbyterian church.

He formerly served as an extension worker at the New Jersey Manual Traming School at Bordentown.

Mrs. Curtis is the former Miss Catherine Fletcher of Princeton.

Afro American P. 12

SLATED FOR TOP JOBS — These prominent members of New Jersey Democratic Party are slated for jobs of importance in the administration of Governor-elect Robert B. Meyner who takes office next Tuesday, January 19. At top — Arthur Chapin of Montclair (left), State CIO civil rights director: Frank Tucker of Montclair (right), insurance executive. At bottom — Roger M. Yancey of Newark, former Assistant U. S. Attorney and former Assistant Corporation Counsel for Newark; and Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, 3rd, of Trenton, Mercer county Democratic leader and medical inspector for the county.

FILLS POST—James A. Curtis, 45, of Newark, N.J., was named to fill the unexpired term of District Court Judge Jacob S. Glickman as one of the Essex County Board of Freeholders.

Afro American P. 20 Sat. 3-13-

MAYOR'S SECRETARY—Herbert E. Crawford, left, is shown as he was sworn in Monday by City Clerk Harry S. Reichenstein of Newark and begun his duties as executive secretary to Mayor Leo P. Carlin at $5,600 per year. Crawford, 42, took a leave of absence as a visual aids instructor with the Newark Board of Education. A graduate of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., he is a former assistant football coach at Howard University, and took graduate studies at Columbia and New York universities.

Clark sworn in as top postal assistant

Afro American p. 22
Chr. 11-20-54 p. 22
Baltimore, Md.

NAPE officials hail move to police the merit system

NORMAN R. ABRAMS, assistant postmaster-general, congratulates Joseph A. Clarke, Montclair. N.J., newly appointed staff assistant, Bureau of Operations, United State Post Office Department.

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

NEWARK, N.J. — Joseph A. Clarke of Montclair, a veteran Republican field aide, was sworn in here Monday as a staff assistant, Bureau of Operations, U.S. Post Office Department.

The position, never before held by a colored person in the Post Office Department, pays $6,200 per year, plus expenses.

Clarke a former newspaperman and a state employee in New Jersey from 1943 to 1949 will be the personal representative in the 48 states of Norman R. Abrams, first assistant postmaster general.

— o O o —

HE WILL advise and assist in the administration and implementation of the Post Office Department's merit system to insure equality of job opportunities and fair treatment in promotions to all employees.

The merit system was inaugurated by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield in keeping with the President's fair employment policy.

The ceremony took place in the office of Postmaster Louis A. Reilly in the Federal Building, attended by Mr. Abrams. Republican leaders, officials of the Newark Chapter of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and Mrs. Joseph A. Clarke.

— o O o —

CLARKE WAS educated at Atlanta University and the School of Journalism of the University of Illinois.

His journalistic experiences include employment as a reporter on metropolitan dailies, and editor and publisher of weekly newspapers.

He served as an assistant director of the New Jersey State Commission to Investigate Conditions Among the Urban Colored Population.

— o O o —

HE SERVED in the same capacity with the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, following the reorganization of all state departments in 1948 after the New Constitution was adopted.

Clarke left the state service in 1950 to devote full time to public relations work, and became an assistant to the executive director of the New Jersey State Republican Committee.

He was one of the first colored leaders in the East to support the then General Eisenhower for the presidency organization.

HE ORGANIZED the first delegation of colored leaders who pledged their support to the general for the presidency during a conference with him in Denver in August, 1952.

He is prominently active with the Elks, the Newark Chapter, Frontiers of America, and Alpha Phi Alpha. His appointment was indorsed by the NAPE.

Clarke played an important role in the recent Senatorial race in New Jersey as the only colored liasion at the Republicar headquarters in Newark which directed the campaign for former Rep. Clifford P. Case who opposed Rep. Charles R. Howell, Democrat.

Case's claim to victory by more than 3,000 votes has been challenged by the Democrats. A decision awaits final tabulation of the ballots on Nov. 30.

Carolina Native Given Jersey Post

SWORN IN Mrs. K. Lucille Wallace a native of Rutherfordton, N. C., was sworn in at Jersey City, N. J., last week as the first woman member of the Juvenile Conference Committee on Youth Authority.

Norfolk, Va.

She was the first colored policewoman appointed there in April 1950, and assigned during sessions to the Municipal Court Part . She is assigned to the Domestic Bureau, Second Branch, after court and is Democratic committeewoman of the 8th Ward, 21st District.

At swearing-in were, left to right, Judge Morris Barrison of the Domestic and Juvenile Court, Mrs. Wallace and Lawrence Whipple, commissioner of public safety.

Yancey new deputy attorney-general at $9,000 in N.J.

34-54

TRENTON, N.J. — Roger M. Yancey, 49, well-known Newark lawyer, was sworn in here Friday as deputy attorney general of New Jersey. The job pays $9,000 a year.

The first of his race to receive such an appointment, Yancey a native of Essex, Va. is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Rutgers University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1930.

Married to the former Adele Smith of Danville, Va., the couple has three children, a son and two daughters.

TAKES OFFICE IN NEW YORK—Hulan Jack, as he was sworn in as borough president of Manhattan on December 31 by Judge Samuel DeFalca. Shown with Mr. Jack is his wife and son (extreme left).

Educator denounces jim-crow practices

Delegates to Kappa convention hear Chicago university head

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. Lawrence A. Kimpton, chancellor of the University of Chicago, said in an address opening the 43rd annual Kappa Alpha Psi convention last week, that his university is against racial segregation "in any form."

The meeting highlighted the beginning of the Kappa grand chapter confab, which also included a social evening at Parkway ballroom and business sessions at the KAM temple.

Nearly 1,000 Kappas and their guests jammed Mandel hall on the University campus to hear Dr. Kimpton lash out at segregation. He said jim crowism is "not only illegal, but bankrupt and foolish."

P. 3

Featured at the meeting were brother William R. Ming Jr., master of ceremonies; music by the Kappa Alpha Psi glee club, with Mrs. Mary C. Delaware as soloist.

Presentation of a posthumous membership to the late brother Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender, was made by W. E. Stewart in behalf of the late Mr. Abbott's newphews, John and Fred Sengstacke.

Dr. W. Henry Greene of Washington, D.C., grand polemarch, also was a speaker. James E. Stamps was chairman of the public forum committee, and the Rev. Hyman B. Mills directed the glee club.

First Negro Judge In Brooklyn, N. Y. Sworn In

Chicago Defender

Brooklyn, New York, January 5, 1954

Lewis S. Flagg, leading Negro lawyer in Brooklyn, New York, and one of Brooklyn's outstanding AME laymen, was today sworn in as the first Negro Judge in Brooklyn.

P. 1

Judge Flagg won the nomination in the Democratic primary. This was unusual because he defeated a white judge who was appointed to serve up to the election. Although he won the nomination by only 128 votes, he was elected by a 15,000 plurality, receiving more votes than all his opponents, and twice as many as his nearest opponent. Attorney Flagg was born in Maryland, the son of Rev. Dr. L. S. Flagg, once pastor of Bethel AME Church, Baltimore. He graduated in law from Howard University Law School, and has practiced most of his time in New York. He is a loyal churchman, and represented the Bishops in the famous Sims case. His term is for ten years. His son, Lewis S. Flagg III, is also a lawyer and one of the New York City assistant district attorneys.

Brooklyn Pays Tribute To First Negro Judge

Atlanta

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — More than 1,500 persons of all races and creeds last week jammed the St. George hotel to pay tribute to Brooklyn's first Negro judge, Municipal court Justice Lewis F. Flagg, Jr.

The occasion was a banquet sponsored by the Civic League, the group that sponsored Flagg's candidacy for judge despite the opposition of organized political machines.

FDERAL JUDGE VACANCIES

Guest speaker for the occasion was Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York. Rep. Powell revealed that he had telegraphed President Eisenhower asking that he appoint a Negro to one of four federal judge vacancies in southern New York. He said this area has never had a Negro judge.

He praised Judge Flagg and the Civic League. He also said citizens of all races must work together for more Negro judges, congressmen, state legislators and city councilmen.

Of the new judge Powell said:

QUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

"The democracy we profess means equality of opportunity. The man we honor at dinner tonight activated meaning to the equality for which America must be responsible if she is to maintain her place of influence in world leadership."

Abe Starks, city council president and also honorary chairman of the dinner, revealed that he and Councilman Earl Brown are sponsoring a council ordinance calling for a new committee on civil rights to replace the mayor's unity commission and the Puerto Rican Council.

Nat B. Holder served as chairman of the dinner. Justice Hubert B. Delaney was toastmaster.

MAYOR'S AIDE — Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman as she was sworn in as Assistant to the Mayor January 1 at City Hall in New York City. Mayor Robert F. Wagner administered the oath.

ick, Mrs. A. Hedgeman
For New York Posts

NEW YORK (NNPA)— rs. Anna Arnold Hedgean and Hulan Jack both of hom were candidates for e presidency of the Borugh of Manhattan in the ent New York City munipal elections, took oaths of fice as they were sworn in for city posts last week.

Mr. Jack, the victorious candidate in the borough presidency race, who becomes the first Negro to head Manhattan Borough, was sworn in on Dec. 31 by Manhattan Judge Samuel DeFalca.

MRS. HEDGEMAN, the defeated candidate for the borough post, was sworn in by Mayor Robert F. Wagner as assistant to the Mayor, at a salary of $8,000 per year on New Year's Day.

She is one of thirty-six commissioners and aides who will serve under him, all of whom were sworn in at a City Hall ceremony. The appointment of Mrs. Hedgeman had not been previously announced.

MRS. HEDGEMAN, who was candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of Manhattan Borough — the post to which Mr. Jack was elected — served in Washington as an assistant to Oscar R. Ewing, President Truman's Federal Security Administrator.

She is the first colored person to be appointed to the Mayor's staff. Since resigning from her Washington post after the Republicans took over, Mrs. Hedgeman has lived here at the Hotel Theresa.

She formerly worked for the city in the Emergency Relief Bureau, now the Welfare Department.

MRS. HEDGEMAN

Negroes of World Hail Hulan E. Jack

Letters Deluge Borough Chief

By GABRIEL PRESSMAN,
Staff Writer.

With joy, hope and prayer, Negroes throughout the world have hailed the election of Hulan E. Jack as Borough President of Manhattan.

Letters have come streaming in to Mr. Jack's Municipal Building office from places like Port-Au-Prince, Barcelona, Hamburg, Kansas City, Tucson and San Francisco. All the messages stress one theme: the inspiration of Mr. Jack's election to the highest elective office ever held by a Negro in New York City.

A Typical Letter.

Typical was the Negro editor who wrote from Port-Au-Prince, Haiti:

"I feel proud and honored . . . the great distinction you have been the object of extends itself not only to U.S. Negroes, but also to Negroes the world over, and more especially to us Negroes of Haiti who, for the past century and a half, have been striving so that those prominent men of our race should be acknowledged the place they deserve."

From Amsterdam, Holland, an American student wrote: "Europeans have time and again ridiculed the United States over the Negro situation saying: 'How can America have a democracy when the Negro is treated as he is?' If every European knew about you, I'm sure they'd have a better opinion of us."

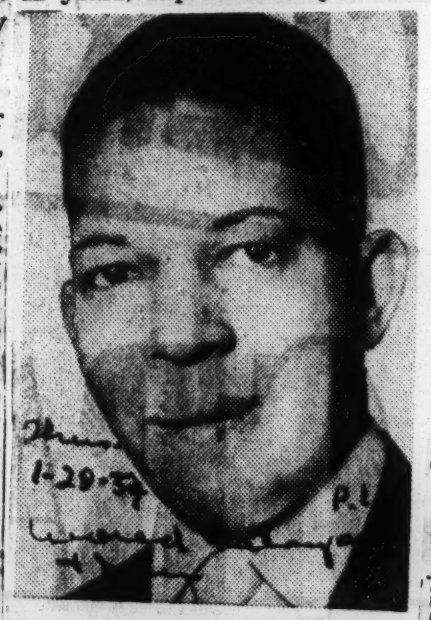
Message From Cuba.

A "spontaneous homage" came in a letter from Barcelona, Spain. From Havana, Cuba, a lady sent a message of "pride and happiness." From Boston: "You are a credit to your race." From a Negro private on duty in the Pacific area: "I trust that the people of Manhattan are aware of the fact that you will not only be a public servant for one race of people but for all people."

A prominent Negro civil servant in this city declared: "You are a living example that here in the United States, the heroes of Horatio Alger are still our leading citizens."

And, summing up the universal feeling, the National Council of Negro Women in Washington said: "You have elevated millions of Negroes and filled them with pride in your accomplishments."

Many non-Negroes sent heartfelt messages too. Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the State Assembly where Mr. Jack served 12 years, expressed deep sorrow that Mr. Jack had left the Legislature. He praised the Borough President for his "devotion to duty."



HULAN JACK.

'Example to Mankind.'

Sitting in his 20th floor office today, Mr. Jack voiced his happiness at being able to tell his story in a Voice of America broadcast that went out in 80-odd languages. "The people of the darker races, no matter where they are, have always looked to our democratic institutions for liberation from economic and political enslavement," he said.

"The Communists have used civil rights propaganda to pervert issues. The United States is not perfect, but it is moving steadily in the right direction to end discrimination. In electing a Negro to this office, America has again proved a great example to all mankind."

TAKES OFFICE IN NEW YORK—Hulan Jack, as he was sworn in as borough president of Manhattan on December 31 by Judge Samuel DeFalca. Shown with Mr. Jack is his wife and son (extreme left).

Hulan Jack, Mrs. Hedgeman get top jobs

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Harlem planted its foot firmly in the door of big time politics last week as Hulan Jack was sworn in to the $25,000 a year post as president of the borough of Manhattan and Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman was named as assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, at a reported salary of $15,000.

Mr. Jack's election, and Mrs. Hedgeman's appointment, with more lesser appointments certain to follow, gave Harlem the highest positions of influence colored people have ever held in any major city in America and forecast a new era of politics for them in New York City—a key factor in any national election.

Sworn In Thursday

Mr. Jack was sworn in Thursday by Supreme Court Justice Di Falco. Mrs. Hedgeman was sworn in Friday in ceremonies at City Hall.

Although the position attained by Mr. Jack is the highest and most powerful municipal position ever to be reached by a colored man in America, it was the appointment of Mrs. Hedgeman as assistant to the mayor, which immediately became the talk of the town as New Yorkers celebrated the first day of the New Year.

Political observers in Harlem were virtually unanimous in agreeing that the appointment of Mrs. Hedgeman by Mayor Wagner was a master stroke for Wagner from the standpoint of Harlem sentiment and as Harlemites celebrated the New Year at the Gothamettes' annual dance, the by word among dancers was that "Bob Wagner got off to a good start."

There was more than met the eye behind that statement and Harlemites knew the full story.

Speculation Rife

For weeks since the election of Mr. Wagner and the Democratic ticket there had been all kinds of speculation as to whom the new mayor would appoint, who would lose their jobs and where certain political figures would end up in the new scheme of things.

The man in the street who had supported the Wagner ticket was almost in unanimous agreement that Wagner was deeply indebted to Mrs. Hedgeman and felt that she deserved one of the top positions on the basis of her strenuous work as his assistant campaign chairman.

On the other hand there was the ever recurring rumor that none of the political leaders in Harlem were backing Mrs. Hedgeman for any job and that as a result she would be left out when the gravy train passed around.

Mrs. Hedgeman further complicated this already complicated situation by letting it be known that she would not accept any job already held by a colored person as she did not feel that such an arrangement represented any progress in the whole scheme of things.

She then tossed her hat into the ring for the position of Commissioner of Welfare, a post never held by any colored person.

Wins Admiration

Her courage in refusing to take a job from any other colored person, and her daring in "asking for something big" as Harlemites put it, won for her the admiration and backing of those few who were not already on her side.

By the time the day of political judgment rolled around Harlem was standing squarely behind Mrs. Hedgeman waiting to judge Mr. Wagner by whatever moves he made with regards to her.

When he offered her a top spot as assistant to the mayor everyone on all sides was pleased.

There were those who also found encouragement in the fact that Mr. Wagner did not fire, on his first day in office, any of the Harlemites who were carryovers from the administration of former Mayor Impellitteri.

Rowe Not Mentioned

In the raft of new appointments which he announced at City Hall Friday he made no reference to the positions now held by Deputy Commissioner of Housing Fred Weaver and deputy police commissioner William Rowe, both appointed by the former mayor.

Supporters of these two men (and there are many in Harlem) felt that this could indicate that the new mayor plans to keep them in their positions and find other jobs for his loyal supporters.

If Mr. Wagner does follow such a move it will serve to strengthen the hand even more in Harlem for there is a growing feeling here that nothing is gained when one colored man is simply replaced by another.

In its new political status the watchword in Harlem is "More jobs where we've never had jobs before."

Mr. Wagner rightfully refrained from any indication as to the fate also of Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley, secretary to the powerful board of estimate.

Mrs. Whaley's position in that spot depends on whether she is re-elected to that spot by the members who make up the board of estimate.

Done Job Well

There is common agreement that she has performed her job well and while it is certain that members of the board will be looking to the new mayor as to what direction they should move, it is felt that Mrs. Whaley enjoys the favor of the new mayor despite the fact that she did not support him.

The big question mark as Mr. Wagner took office was the fate of Mrs. Thelma B. Boozer, who served under him as a special assistant while he held the presidency of the borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Jack could retain Mrs. Boozer in her old position as his assistant, but many felt that Mr. Wagner would take her with him from the office of borough president and place her in his realm.

He gave no indication of such a move when he announced the appointments on Friday, however.

MAYOR'S AIDE — Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman as she was sworn in as Assistant to the Mayor January 1 at City Hall in New York City. Mayor Robert Wagner administered the oath.

HISTORIC HANDSHAKE — While newsreel and television cameras ground away, and a record crowd cheered, new Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack (left) accepts the congratulations of justice Joseph DiFalco, who administered the oath of office. Looking on are Mrs. Jack and the couple's 17-year-old son, Edwin. (Newspress Photo.)

STORY OF HULAN JACK

WASHINGTON — The State Department is going to distribute a picture story on Hulan Jack, Manhattan's borough president, to 200 embassies and legations throughout the world to show how far a colored man can rise in the United States.

Brooklyn Pays Tribute to First Negro Magistrate

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — More than 1,500 persons of all races and creeds last week jammed the St. George hotel to pay tribute to Brooklyn's first Negro judge, Municipal court Justice Lewis F. Flagg, Jr.

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Guest speaker for the occasion was Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York. Rep. Powell revealed that he had telegraphed President Eisenhower asking that he appoint a Negro to one of four federal judge vacancies in southern New York. He said this area has never had a Negro judge.

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"The democracy we profess means equality of opportunity. The man we honor at dinner tonight activated meaning to the equality for which America must be responsible if she is to maintain her place of influence in world leadership."

Abe Stark, city council president and also honorary chairman of the dinner, revealed that he and Councilman Earl Brown are sponsoring a council ordinance calling for a new committee on civil rights to replace the mayor's unity commission and the Puerto Rican Council.

Nat B. Holder served as chairman of the dinner. Justice Hubert B. Delaney was toastmaster.

Fire Weaver, N. Y. City Housing Aide

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

NEW YORK — Frederick D. Weaver, great grandson of the late Frederick Douglass was fired from his $8,500 a year post as deputy housing commissioner last week without official notice.

The dropping of Weaver, who was appointed to the post in 1950 by Former Mayor Vincent Impellitteri to replace Raymond Jones, the first Negro to hold the job, was expected. But the manner in which it came was a surprise.

While it was reported that Weaver was advised by his chief, Housing and Building Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy, several weeks ago that he would be replaced, no date or time was mentioned.

Before leaving for home Thursday, Feb. 11, Weaver checked with a city hall aide, but was advised that the date when he would be requested to leave was still undecided.

However, when he returned to work Monday morning, Feb. 15 (Friday was a holiday), he not only found that he had been fired, but also that a new deputy commissioner had been sworn in and that the staff was celebrating the new replacement, Mrs. Bernice Rogers, a former assistant corporation counsel was fired by the same mayor who hired Weaver.

JACK IS INDUCTED AS BOROUGH HEAD

First Negro in Post Pledges Civic Betterment Program —Swears in Some Aides

More than 500 political and personal well-wishers jammed the twentieth-floor Municipal Building offices of the Borough President of Manhattan yesterday to see Hulan E. Jack sworn in as the first Negro to head the borough.

Hundreds of those attending listened to the proceedings from crowded corridors and anterooms reached by loudspeaker from the induction office.

In an 1,800-word inaugural address, Mr. Jack pledged a broad program of civic betterment for Manhatan, including an attack on slums, an effort to work out a comprehensive traffic control plan, support for the work of local school boards and an intensive drive to keep the streets clean.

As the ceremony opened, the city's incoming Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr., who is retiring as Borough President of Manhattan, turned over his office to Mr. Jack "with my best wishes."

The oath of office was administered by State Supreme Court Justice Samuel Di Falco, a friend of long-standing of the new Borough President. The oath followed an invocation by Msgr. Cornelius F. Drew of St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, 211 West 141st Street.

With his wife Almira and son Edwin at his side, Mr. Jack gratefully acknowledged the democratic processes of government by which, he said, he had reached "the highest elective office ever attained by a Negro in the history of our United States."

At the end of the ceremony, the new Borough President swore in several reappointed assistants in his office and one new appointee. High on the list of those reappointed was George W. Thompson, to the $9,500-a-year post of assistant commissioner of borough works.

The new appointee was Stanley B. Rose, who became assistant to the Borough President. The positions of Commissioner of Borough Works at $15,000, executive manager and stenographer to the Borough President were left open.

In his address, Mr. Jack announced that representatives of business, labor and industry would be asked to form a permanent advisory committee to suggest improvements and solutions to problems impeding the borough's growth.

Traffic Study Planned

A research committee will be proposed by Mr. Jack to conduct "an intensive and concentrated" study of the traffic problem in an effort to work out an over-all plan for traffic control. The state and Federal Governments were called upon by the new borough head to increase their contribution to public housing in a drive to wipe out slums.

Mr. Jack called for a program of community participation, with interested citizens forming "clean-up committees" in all neighborhoods. He said he planned to continue the Community Planning Boards formed under the guidance of Mr. Wagner as Borough President to foster community betterment and projects.

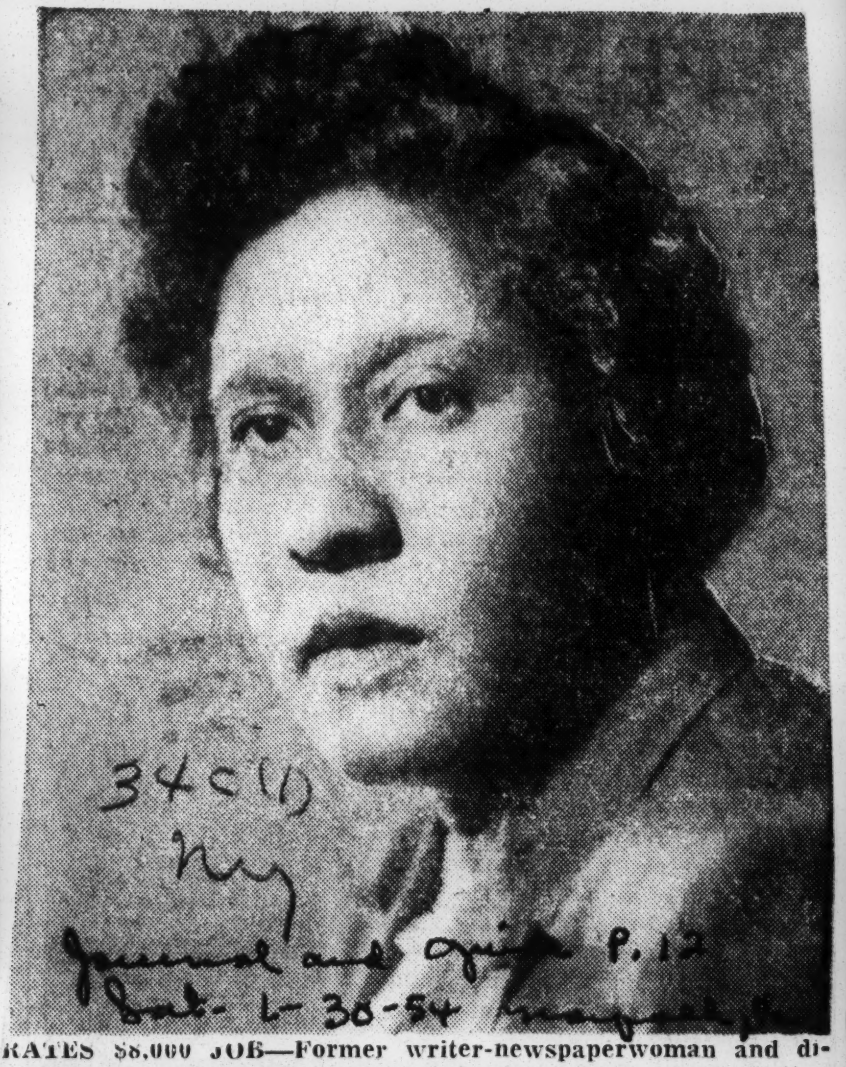
The new borough head, retiring from the Legislature after thirteen years, received a watch from Assemblyman Louis Cioffe, who made the presentation on behalf of his colleagues in the Assembly.

Another inaugural yesterday was that of Supreme Court Justice-elect Owen McGivern, who was sworn in by Presiding Justice David W. Peck of the Appellate Division. The ceremony, a private one, took place in Justice Peck's chambers in the Appellate Division Courthouse, Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

J. Paul Carey of 812 Park Avenue was appointed a director of the Fire Department's Honor Emergency Fund yesterday by Fire Commissioner Jacob Grumet.

Associated Press Wirephoto

HULAN E. JACK, new borough president of Manhattan, and his wife make a happy couple after he is sworn into office. In assuming the $25,000-a-year job yesterday, Jack termed it the highest elective position ever attained by a Negro in the United States. He is a Democrat.



RATES $8,000 JOB—Former writer-newspaperwoman and director of community relations in the office of Manhattan borough president, Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer became the second Negro woman named to a top municipal job by New York's Mayor Robert Wagner.

She is now the $8,000-per-year public information director of the New York Office of Civil Defense. (Newspress Photo)

New York Commissioner

$15,000 Water Post to Ford

NEW YORK—Arthur C. Ford, who was consulting engineer in the office of Manhattan Borough President at $9,600 was scheduled to be sworn in Monday or Tuesday as Commissioner of Water Supply at $15,000 annually.

This marks the first full commissionership granted a Negro in this city. The appointment was hailed by a group of civic organizations, such as the YMCA, YWCA, Urban League, and NAACP, who termed Mr. Ford one of the city's most able and competent engineers. Mr. Ford is a resident of Queens.

Mrs. Thelma B. Boozer, formerly director of Community Relations in the office of the borough president of Manhattan, was sworn in last week as civil defense aide in the New York City office of civil defense at 500 Park Avenue.

* * *

MRS. BOOZER'S salary is $8,000 annually. Meanwhile, there was some definition of the responsibilities of Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman who was sworn in Jan. 1 as assistant to the Mayor at $8,000.

It was reported that she will act as liasion between the Mayor and the Department's of Welfare and Health, the United Nations and the New York City Public Library.

There was still some question about where Mrs. Hedgeman's office would be located.

She has just recently been assigned a desk but a full office had not yet been provided for her.

Hang On To Posts

New York—(CNS) The ouster of a couple of top Negroes who held positions under the former Mayor Vincent Impellitteri has not been forthcoming as was expected once the new Democratic mayor, Robert F. Wagner, took office. Deputy Housing Commissioner Frederick S. Weaver, a right hand man to former Mayor Impellitteri has not yet been asked to resign. The Howard University Law graduate is hoping that the mayor reappoints him to his post.

Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner William Rowe is hoping he, too, can stay one. Though very close to the previous mayor, Rowe has one point in his favor. The new Police Commissioner Adams has announced no present plans for any immediate changes.

Mrs. Thelma Berlack-Boozer who had worked in Wagner's office while he was Borough President of Manhattan as secretary of community relations, was asked to give up her

Woman Sworn In As Mayor's Aide

NEW YORK, (GLOBAL- -- Mrs Anna Arnold Hedgeman. former Assistant to the Federal Security Administrator, was sworn in last week as assistant to the newly-elected Mayor of New York City. Robert F. Wagner. The ceremony took place at City Hall on New Year's Day. Mrs Hedgeman is the first Negro to hold such a position in the city administration.

Mrs. Hedgeman's community activity in New York dates back more than 25 years when she joined the staff of the Harlem Branch Y W. C A. and became widely known for her effective work with youth groups, and with industrial, business, and professional women

She joined the staff of the Home Relief Bureau in 1934, and soon became Assistant to its Administrator.

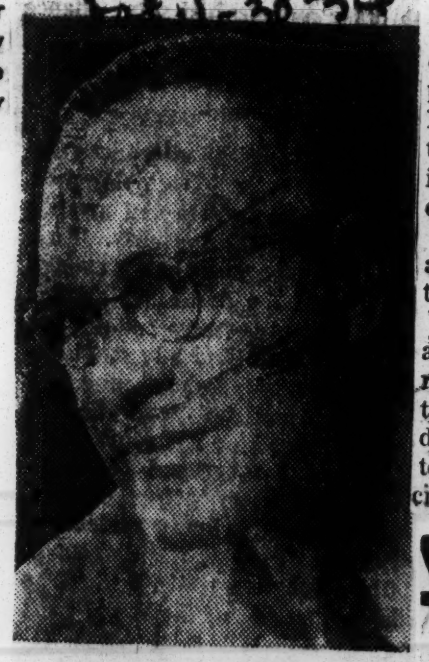
Mrs Hedgeman gained national prominence through her work as Executive Secretary of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Comission, and under her guidance, the gcouncil attracted nation-wide attention and made FEPC a national issue within a period of two years.

In 1949 she became Assistant to Oscar Ewing. then Administrator of the Federal Security Agency in Washington, D. C. and it was during her period of service with this quest of the State Department to India to study youth welfare and education programs for the administration

Big Job— Ann Arnold Hedgeman, former assistant to Oscar Ewing, was sworn in Friday morning as assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York.

New York Gets First Dept. Chief

MR. FORD



MRS. BOOZER

NEW YORK — New York City got its first full Negro commissioner last week when Mayor Robert Wagner appointed Arthur C. Ford as the commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Ford has been New York's first Negro consulting engineer in the office of the Borough of Manhattan since 1950. He was also appointed to that post by Wagner when he was the Borough president.

The appointment of Ford followed two others made within the past two weeks by the Mayor. Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer was named a civil defense aide in the city's office of Civil Defense, and district leader Antonio Rasmus was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of the Board of Elections.

On Jan. 1 the Mayor appointed Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman as one of his assistants, the first Negro appointed to that office.

Ford's new post pays $15,000 yearly, Mrs. Boozer's pays $8,000 and Rasmus gets $4,380.

Ford, 60, has been on civil service status since 1924, when he joined the city's Board of Transportation. He is a native of Washington, graduated from the Montana State School of Engineering and was with the U. S. Ordinance Engineering Bureau during World War I, and later with the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. When he joined the New York Board of Transportation he worked as a structual steel draftsman, and later served in the department as a designer.

During the 30 years he was with the city, Ford worked as a civil engineer with the Sanitation Department and the Department of Public Works, having been one of the engineers on most of the city's important water works and sewerage plants.

During War II, he served as a major with the New York National Guard, Engineering Corps.

Mrs. Boozer's appointment came as no surprise. She served as director of community activities in the borough president's office under Wagner. She will be assigned to the Manhattan Office of Recruit- and Public Information.

Swear in N.Y. commissioner

A. C. Ford first to hold position

NEW YORK — Mayor Robert Wagner was scheduled Monday to swear in 62-year-old engineer Arthur C. Ford to the $15,000 position of commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity for the City of New York, thereby making him the first colored man ever to hold a full commissioner's post in the city government.

Mr. Ford, a career man in New York City government, is currently a $9,500 consultant engineer in the office of the president in the Borough of Manhattan, a position he has held for the last four years.

Born in Helena, Mont., in 1892, Mr. Ford was graduated from Helena high in 1911, and received a B.S. from the Montana State university school of engineering in 1916.

MIT Graduate Work

After doing graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he came to New York in 1925 and accepted a post with the city government in the board of transportation. While in that post he helped to design the Eighth Avenue Subway line.

He is married to the former Lydia Bowser of Boston, and is a brother of Mrs. Carlotta Nichols, who is well known in Harlem circles. The Fords live at 409 Edgecomb ave.

The appointment of Mr. Forde created another first for Mayor Wagner and further strengthened his hand in lining up the Harlem community solidly behind his new administration.

Earlier Appointments

One of Mayor Wagner's early appointments was that of Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman as assistant to the mayor, the first time a colored person has held such a position.

Last week, he followed this with the elevation of Mrs. Thelma Boozer to an $8,000 post as a civil defense aid, and now comes the appointment of Mr. Ford, also gratifying to Harlem.

No One Removed

Mayor Wagner has not removed any of the colored persons holding high positions in city government under the previous administration, although there are predictions that the ax may fall on some any day.

Mr. Ford's new position, one of the most responsible in city government, carrys with it the 24-hour services of a chauffeur and a Cadillac car, in addition to the $15,000 salary.

34c(1) 1954

NEW YORK

'Confidential' Aide

Newburgh Names A New Secretary

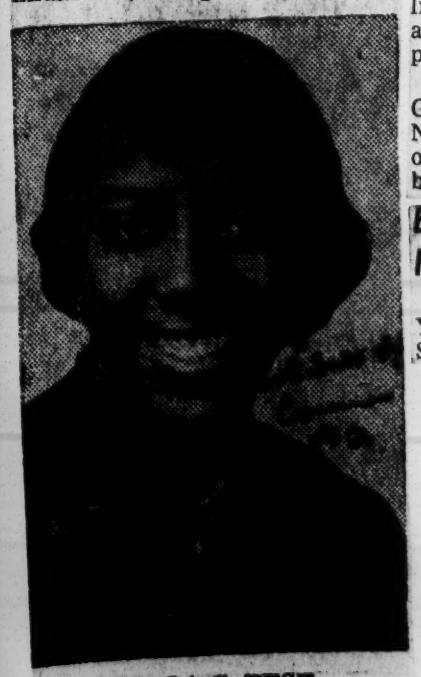
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A 21-year-old Negro girl has been named "confidential secretary" to Newburgh's City Manager, Donald H. Blatt.

Mr. Blatt announced that the appointment of Hilda G. Best became effective on Monday, March 1. Miss Best, purportedly the first Negro to hold a position in Newburgh's City Hall, is the daughter of the Rev. James L. Best.

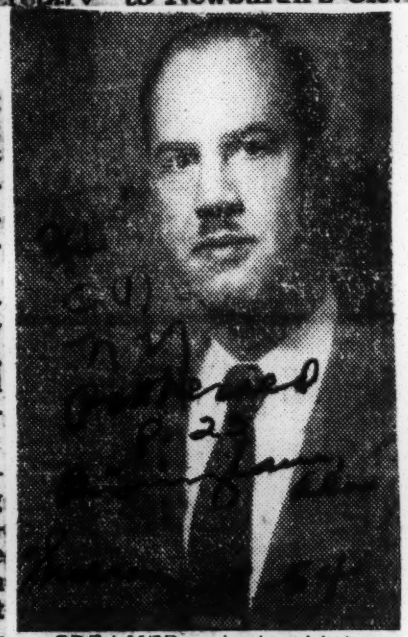
Miss Best's office will be located next to that of the city manager and, Mr. Blatt said, will not be classified under civil service because of its confidential nature.

Miss Best finished twenty-seventh in the 1950 graduating class of Newburgh Free Academy in 1950. Last August she completed a two-year course in Business Administration at Providence, R. I.'s Bryant College.

No salary scale has been set for the position which was filled formerly by the late Mrs. Jean Frew. However, Miss Best's will start at the stenographer's minimum of $2700 per annum.



HILDA G. BEST
. . . of a confidential nature



SPEAKER—Judge Hubert T. Delaney.

Sunday, March 28. He also will speak at New Bethlehem Baptist Church in Bessemer at 2:30 p.m. that same afternoon.

The programs will highlight "NAACP Sunday" and the annual state membership campaign kick off.

Judge Delany is a justice in the Court of Domestic Relations in New York City. He is chairman of the committee on NAACP branch activities.

Baptists To Hear New York Judge

Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York City will speak at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 8 p.m.

CIVIC APPEAL MADE TO PRIDE OF NEGRO

Mrs. Hedgeman, Mayor's Aide, Urges Resurgence of Will to Strengthen Democracy

New York's Negroes can testify to the worth of democracy by making their "proud, beautiful and valuable" section of the city "representative of itself," Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, an assistant to Mayor Wagner, declared yesterday.

Speaking at a Women's Day service of the Rendall Memorial Church (Presbyterian) at 59 West 137th Street, Mrs. Hedgeman, a former consultant to the city's Department of Welfare and once assistant to former Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, called American Negroes "the most significant group of people in the world."

"We understand the world's cry for freedom and equality of opportunity, which it is difficult for other Americans to comprehend fully," she said.

"We can say democracy is good, even though we haven't had it completely ourselves. We have watched others enjoying it, and we have edged in too. American democracy couldn't be as good as it is without our constant pressure."

But Negroes and their ideas have been rejected so often "that we have rejected ourselves, and our cities show the result," the Mayor's assistant asserted.

A Contrast in City Life

On her first visit to New York in 1929, she recalled, "there were trees on Seventh Avenue and most of the city was beautiful." Now, she said, sections are littered.

"We are drenched with jump and jive music—even our spirituals are being prostituted," she went on. "Negro women in a generation concerned with gadgets are urging their men to bring them more material goods.

"And children, not knowing of the Negro's traditional struggle for self-respect, run around caught by the city's so-called glamour.

"I say there are not enough Christians, and we are selling ourselves short."

Mrs. Hedgeman urged the congregation to "catch the full impact of the simple, direct, honest and holy life of Jesus" and examine their families and their community.

"All the talent and all the beauty are here to make this the kind of city that would be an inspiration to the world," she declared.

Mrs. Hedgeman further urged her audience to use its political rights to bring about the kind of city, state, nation and international situation it wanted.

"We should be determined that the world wil lnot be run by men who do not understand that people who live in mud huts will be looking for a way out," she said, "and we hope that way will be democracy."

"To assure that it will be," she concluded, "the best way is by example. Begin in your apartment, in your block, on your street to set an example that will go out to the rest of the world. The world must find itself before it destroys itself, and there is no time to lose."

Granger Hails Appointment

NEW YORK—The recent appointment of E. Vincent Suitt, director of industrial relations, Buffalo Urban League, to a three-year term on Alcoa Foundation's Scholarship Selection Board, was hailed last week by Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive director, as "another step forward in the development of industry's ever-increasing policy of promoting democratic practices."

Pick Edith Alexander For Mayor's Council

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

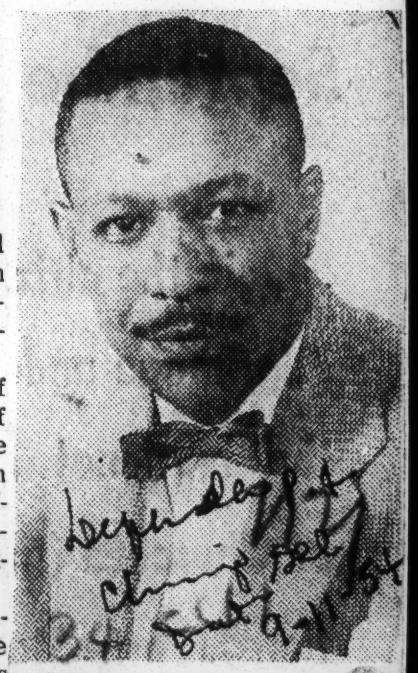
NEW YORK — Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, was appointed last week as associate executive director of the Mayor's Advisory Council.

In accepting the new post, Mrs. Alexander had to resign as head of the Mayor's Committee on Unity. She has headed the committee since 1949 and was an associate director since 1944.

Mrs. Alexander is the wife of Clifford A. Alexander, manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Riverton Houses in Harlem, and the mother of Clifford, jr., who was recently elected president of the Harvard university student council.

She is a member of the National Council of Women of the United States, board of directors of the National Urban League and the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York; secretary of the National Women's Forum, and a member of the Women's City Club of New York and the Social Service Committee of Harlem hospital.

Mrs. Alexander took over her new post April 1.



WALTER E. LOGAN has been appointed director of Town House, New York City annex of Children's village. The village is a residential treatment school for emotionally disturbed and delinquent boys in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

NEW YORK—A Federal grand jury, last week, issued subpoenas to two close friends of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.) to appear at the Foley Sq. courthouse to answer questions about income tax returns they have filed in recent years.

The men who were probed are Acey Lennon, confidential aide to the congressman, and Joseph Ford, former Tammany district leader

They were questioned, it was revealed, concerning tax returns they made out for other people as well as for those they filed themselves.

MR. FORD, an accountant who left Mr. Powell in 1951, after several years of completing tax forms for hundreds of members of Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Mr. Powell is the pastor, was questioned specifically concerning dual forms made out by a Powell aide and other persons.

It was also reported that Mrs. Hattie D. Freeman, secretary of Abyssinian, has also made several appearances before the federal grand jury.

Ford, who had served as her accountant, was questioned last week on Mrs. Freeman's returns, it was stated. Officers of the church, questioned by the AFRO, had no comment on the grand jury action.

Ann Hedgeman Gets Raise as Assistant To N. Y. Mayor

New York.—(CNS)—Ann Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, was voted a $2,000 a year raise in pay by the Board of Estimate last week.

Mrs. Hedgeman's $8,250 has for a long time been considered on the inadequate side for the post she's holding down.

As the Asst. to Mayor Wagner, her hectic job is as liaison coordinator with the Department of Welfare, libraries, museums, Lnited Nations and water pollution, in addition to meeting with the many individuals and their problems which flow into City Hall. She sits with Mayor Wagner and his cabinet on deciding policy and program development for New York.

With her salary now at $10,250, Mrs. Hedgeman will have additional duties in "race relations." A long time New Dealer, Mrs. Hedgeman was assistant to Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administration under President Truman, prior to her present appointment.

Navy consultant on racial issue quits

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., July 26—(AP)—Lester Granger has resigned as a special consultant to the Navy on racial problems because, he says, he felt Navy leaders lacked "a sufficient sense of urgency" regarding race issues.

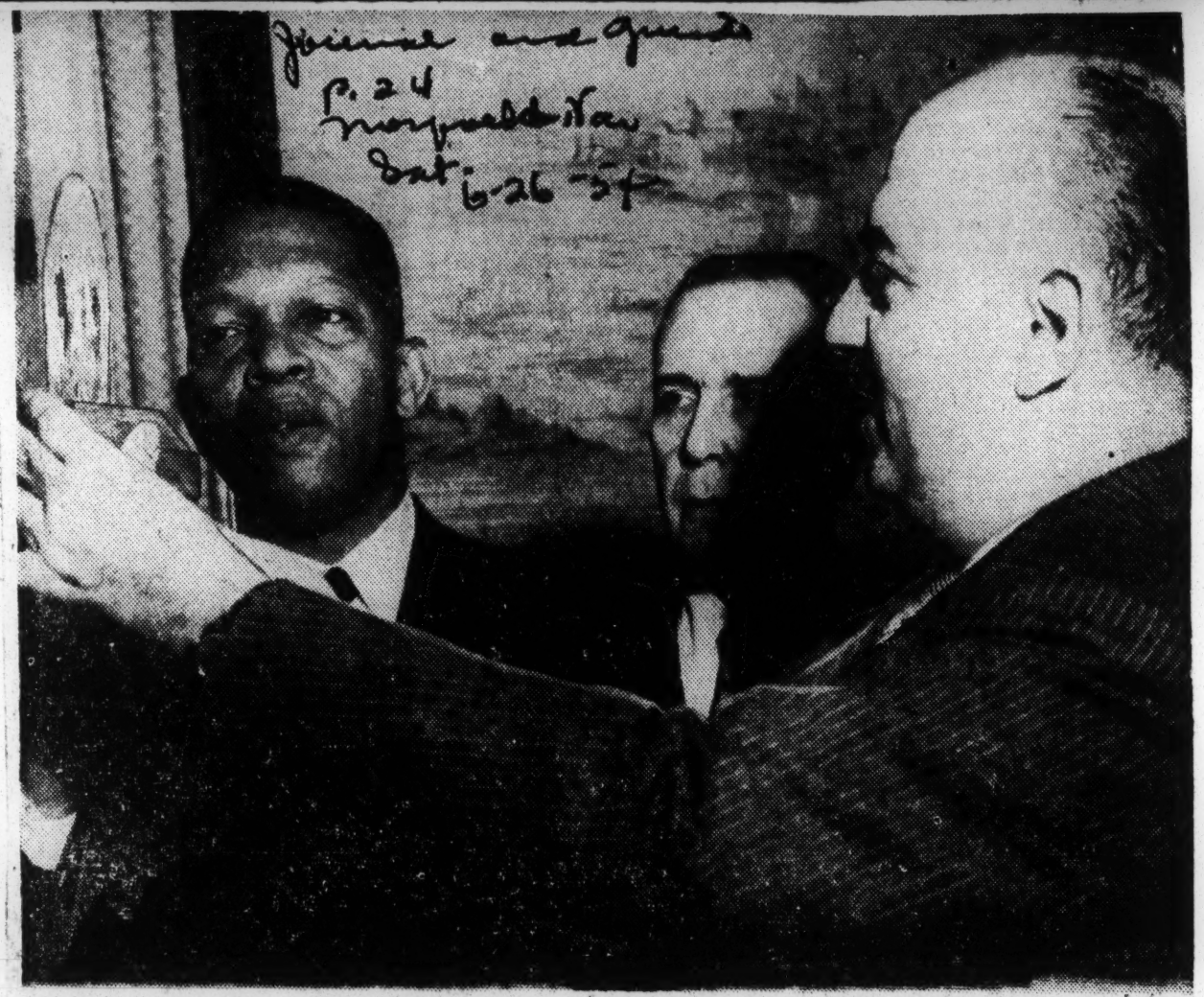
Granger said last night his resignation, submitted June 19, was "good-natured" and both he and the National Urban League, of which he is executive director, would remain "ready to assist" the Navy.

Granger, a Negro, said the Navy has taken some important steps in removing racial segregation. But in recent months, he added, "These steps were not at a sufficient pace or extent to justify the services of a special consultant."

SINCE HE TOOK the consultant post last September, Granger said at his Summer home, he had put in only three days' work and had not been consulted at all since last Winter.

He said he resigned because he did not want to feel "in any way held responsible for practices and policies when I was not being consulted."

Granger said Negroes do have opportunities in the Navy's various branches but three-fourths of all Negroes in the Navy are in the steward's branch.



GIFT FROM BRAZIL—Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack (left) is presented with a 1,000 carat uncut aquamarine by Dr. Francisco Medaglia (right), head of the Brazilian Government Trade bureau which sponsored Brazil's first exhibit of semi-precious stones and minerals in New York recently.

In the center is Dr. J. B. de Berenquer-Cesar, Brazilian Consul General in New York for the past six years. The stone was presented to Mr. Jack as a token of friendship from Bra- (Newspress Photo).

HARRIMAN DEFERS DECISION TO SEEK RISE IN INCOME TAX

He Is Undecided on Solution to Issues of Higher Costs —Goes to Albany Today

INAUGURATION TOMORROW

10 More Appointments Made to State Offices—Dewey Winds Up His Regime

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Governor-elect Averell Harriman has not decided as yet whether to ask the Legislature to increase the state income tax to meet mandatory rises in government costs.

Mr. Harriman said yesterday he was "not prepared to say now" how he expected to meet the fiscal problem he will inherit tomorrow when he is inaugurated as New York's first Democratic Governor in twelve years.

He and Mrs. Harriman will leave today at 11 A. M. from their town home, 16 East Eighty-first Street, to drive to Albany.

Governor Dewey vacated the Executive Mansion in Albany yesterday and cleaned out his desk in the Capitol. Then he drove to this city to close the offices the state has maintained for him in the Roosevelt Hotel.

10 Appointments Made

Mr. Harriman meanwhile announced ten additional appointments to positions in his Administration. The selections several of which had been forecast in published accounts, are:

George M. Bragalini as Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.

J. Irwin Shapiro as Commissioner of Investigation.

Joseph P. McMurray as Commissioner of Housing.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver as Deputy Commissioner of Housing.

Charles Abrams as State Rent Administrator.

Michael H. Prendergast as Director of Safety.

Milton D. Stewart as administrative assistant to the Counsel to the Governor. (The appointment of Daniel Gutman, President Justice of the New York City Municipal Court, as Counsel to the Governor had been announced earlier.)

Leo Brown and Alfred J. Callahan as assistant counsel to the Governor.

Bernard J. Ruggieri as confidential law assistant in the office of the Counsel to the Governor.

First Liberals Named

Mr. Harriman, elected as the candidate of the Democratic and Liberal parties, said that Mr. Abrams and Mr. Brown were the first Liberal party members he had chosen "so far" for state posts. He added that there would be other Liberals among the appointments he would make next week.

All of Mr. Harriman's other choices have been Democrats. Mr. Prendergast is Rockland County Democratic chairman.

Mr. Harriman's disclosure that he was undecided on the state income tax was his first comment since several newspaper accounts reported variously that an increase was possible, likely, or unlikely. Asked at his 270 Park Avenue headquarters about published reports that he had made campaign promises not to seek an income tax increase, Mr. Harriman replied:

"What I said was that if we continued to expand our economy, revenues from existing taxes would increase and we could avoid new taxation.

But, said Mr. Harriman, information gathered so far by Prof. Paul H. Appleby, who has been designated for Budget Director, indicates "that we will not have enough money from existing taxes to meet increased expenses."

Mr. Harriman said that Professor Appleby's studies were based on 1954 receipts from taxes.

"But in 1954 our economy was moving sideways, not forward," Mr. Harriman commented.

Postponement Indicated

Although he did not spell it out, the Governor-elect left an inference that the possibility or hope of an expanded economy in the new year might put off for a year or indefinitely—the necessity of increasing the personal income tax.

Mr. Harriman commented that the Republican policy committee, at its meeting here Tuesday, had "recognized the fiscal problem" and decided that some sort of tax increase was "in order." Mr. Harriman said he had pointed out earlier that more money would have to come from taxes to meet additional government costs authorized by the Legislature.

The Governor-elect said he would try, with Professor Appleby's help, to make cuts in the budget wherever economies could be effected without curtailing essential services.

Mr. Harriman took lightly reports that Republican legislative leaders had felt slighted that he had not consulted them on his legislative program. He said he would be surprised if the Republicans' reported remarks "were made in seriousness."

Pointing out that he was not yet Governor, Mr. Harriman said he did not think it was his place to ask Republican legislators to "come from their home towns during Christmas week" to confer with him. He said that after his inauguration he would ask the Republican leadership to consult with him "on matters of mutual concern."

"I will consult with them as frequently as they wish," he added.

In announcing his choice of Mr. McMurray as Commissioner of Housing and Mr. Abrams as State Rent Administrator, Mr. Harriman said they also would serve on a committee, with one or more others, to study housing condtions and housing programs in the state and recommend a long-range program.

Mr. Harriman said his message to the Legislature would point up the need of a housing program for middle-income as well as low-income families. He said he would suggest immediate steps to be taken while a long-range program was being mapped. He added:

"Provision for publicly aided housing has been part of the State Constitution since 1938, when slums were the primary concern. Since then we have had the crises of war housing, of housing for returning veterans and now of a continuing shortage — particularly for low-income families. Tenement fires have dramatized the need for action. No policy or program exists for meeting the needs of middle-income families. We are still struggling with our housing problems in the framework of sixteen-year-old legislation.

"Rent control serves its purpose by preventing exploitation, but it does not offer a long-range solution. We have got to re-examine all aspects of the housing problem in terms of 1955."

Sketches of Appointees

Mr. Prendergast, who was floor leader for the Harriman forces at the Democratic State Convention, has been Rockland County leader since 1950. He has been associated since 1945 with the National Catholic Welfare Conference and is an executive of its War Relief Services with offices at 451 Madison Avenue. He is a former policeman, newspaper reporter and county director of probation.

Mr. Stewart, a resident of Fresh Meadows, Queens, has been Mr. Harriman's executive assistant for the last year. He has held several Federal positions, including that of staff member of the Bureau of the Budget. He was administrative assistant to Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. in the Eighty-first Congress. Mr. Stewart was associated briefly with the management counseling firm of Nejelski & Co.

Mr. Brown, a resident of Jamaica, Queens, has been a lawyer for twenty-six years and is a former assistant Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Weaver, who lives in Manhattan, is on the staff of the John Hay Whitney Foundation as director of opportunity fellowships. He is an authority on the placement and training of Negroes. He served the Federal Government for eleven years before and during World War II. He was adviser on Negro affairs to the Department of the Interior, and was a special assistant in the Federal Housing Authority. During the war he was in charge of training and employment of Negroes in war industries.

Mr. Callahan, vice chairman of the law committee of the Bronx Democratic organization, during the last two legislative sessions was research assistant to the Senate Minority Leader.

Mr. Ruggieri, a Brooklyn attorney, formerly was a law research assistant to Federal Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo and confidential aide to Supreme Court Justice Charles N. Cohen.

Named to State Housing Posts

Joseph P. McMurray
Commissioner

The New York Times

Dr. Robert C. Weaver
Deputy Commissioner

Harriman Reports No Decision On Question of Income Tax Rise

HARRIMAN PLACES 4 IN STATE POSTS; WOMAN IS NAMED

Dr. Persia Campbell, G. A. Mooney, C. W. Halloran and H. B. Evans Are Picked

By RICHARD AMPER

Governor-elect Averell Harriman announced yesterday the appointment of four more members of his official family.

They were:

Dr. Persia Campbell, economics professor at Queens College, for the newly created post of Consumer Counsel to the Governor. She is the first woman appointed to Mr. Harriman's Cabinet.

George A. Mooney, assistant to the business and financial editor of The New York Times, as Superintendent of Banks.

Charles W. Halloran, Buffalo Fire Commissioner and former head of the Buffalo Federation of Labor, as deputy industrial commissioner.

Herbert B. Evans, New York lawyer and Democratic worker, as confidential law assistant in the office of the counsel to the Governor. He is the first Negro to be named to the executive family.

Attorney General-elect Jacob K. Javits, the only Republican in the incoming Democratic administration, announced the appointment of Assistant Attorney General Henry S. Manley, as acting Solicitor General.

$145,000 in Lost Patronage

Mr. Harriman made his announcement at his headquarters, 270 Park Avenue, at a press conference during which he expressed "surprise" over the freezing of twenty-eight Dewey Administration appointees into civil service tenure.

Over the opposition of the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission, the two Republican members granted civil service tenure to the twenty-eight last Tuesday, depriving Democrats of patronage jobs paying $145,000 a year.

"If these people should have been placed in civil service, then it should have been months ago," Mr. Harriman said.

He said the commission's action was subject to Governor Dewey's approval and that he would be "equally surprised" if Mr. Dewey approved.

"These jobs pay $13,000 on down to people in the Governor's own office," Mr. Harriman said. For Mr. Dewey to freeze them "just before retiring seems surprising to me." Such action, he added, would not be "reversible."

Mr. Harriman described the job assigned to Dr. Campbell as a "very important one." He had announced previously his intention to create such a post to provide his administration with advice on consumer problems. Dr. Campbell will have a "suitable staff," he said, but its size and her salary have not been determined.

Dr. Campbell is a widow and mother of two sons and lives at 137-27 Geranium Avenue Flushing, Queens.

Born in Australia in 1898, she became a United States citizen in 1936. She has long advocated consumers' interests as an advisor to the city and Federal Governments. She now is a member of the Consumers Subcommittee of the Mayors Advisory Committee.

She served during the last war on the Consumers Advisory Committee of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, is a former chairman of the National Conference on the Food and Agriculture Organization and advisor to the United States Interagency Committee on the F. A. O. She is the author of books on consumer problems and has served on the Queens College faculty since 1940.

Specialist on Banking

Mr. Mooney, who will assume the job of watchdog of banking institutions, is 43 years old and a specialist on banking and international finance. Among his backers for the appointment was Thomas Shanahan, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company and a leading fund-raiser for the Democrats.

A native of New York, he was educated in public and parochial schools. He was graduated from Jamaica High School and Fordham University. He started to work for The New York Times as an office boy in 1926, served on the publisher's secretarial staff and on the Times staff in London. He was assigned to the business news department in 1941 and became assistant business news editor in 1943.

He lives with his wife and three children at 187 Puritan Avenue, Forest Hills. His post as banking superintendent pays $18,500 a year plus a $3,000 expense account.

Mr. Halloran, 48, who is to be deputy industrial commissioner at a salary of $15,000 a year, was widely urged by labor groups as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the last Democratic state convention. He is a member of the executive board of the Buffalo Federation of Labor and editor and publisher of The Buffalo Federation of Labor News.

He has served as fire commissioner since January, 1953, and will resign to take the deputy industrial commissionership under Dr. Isador Lubin, who has been named commissioner.

Born in Buffalo, the son of a railroad worker, Mr. Halloran became a fireman in 1927. As head of the Buffalo Federation of Labor from 1950 to 1953, he helped fight against Communist influence in labor unions. A member of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, Local 282, he won the annual national award of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in 1951.

Mr. Harriman said Mr. Halloran's headquarters would be Albany.

Mr. Evans, 35, is a member of the law firm of Weaver, Waters, Evans & Wright in New York, and he is secretary of the New Era Democratic Club in the Eleventh Assembly District. He was graduated cum laude in 1950, the second highest ranking student in his class at St. John's University law school. He lives at 54 West 120th Street. His salary has not been determined.

Mr. Harriman attended a night session of Small Claims Court in the Criminal Courts Building, 100 Centre Street, and suggested that putting some state offices on a night shift might be worth considering. The Governor-elect appeared in the court room to "pay my respects" to Daniel Gutman of Brooklyn, President Justice of the Municipal Court and his appointee as counsel to the Governor, and to observe the night session briefly.

Justice Gutman said he wanted to "mark my leaving" the bench by attending one more of the night sessions, which he established last September. Mr. Harriman said that there "are many state functions serving the public which perhaps might hold night sessions."

At his press conference Mr. Harriman repeated his complaint that he would be confronted with a budget that allowed "very little elbow room" and charged anew that programs approved by the previous Legislatures were responsible for his problem in trying to balance the budget.

He said he would confer today with Paul H. Appleby, his Budget Director, on results of attempts Mr. Harriman had ordered to pare requests for funds of various state departments.

Pending Mr. Appleby's report, Mr. Harriman declined to comment on the fiscal problem and how he might meet it. He revealed that he would have an office in New York in the State Office Building.

The New York Time

HARRIMAN APPOINTMENTS: Governor-elect Averell Harriman chats with two additions to his administration. They are George A. Mooney, right, Superintendent of Banks, and Herbert B. Evans, confidential law assistant in the office of the counsel to the Governor.

FULL COMMISSIONER — Arthur C. Ford (center) is sworn in as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in New York City, by Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. while Borough President Hulan Jack looks on. Ford's appointment to the $15,000 a year post marks the first time a full commissionership post has been given a colored appointee in NYC.

City Water Post Goes To a Negro Engineer

By PAUL CROWELL

Mayor Wagner announced yesterday the appointment of Arthur C. Ford, a Negro, as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to succeed Dominick F. Paduano, a holdover from the administration of former Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri.

The Mayor announced also the designation of Joseph P. Spagna, a lawyer, as Commissioner of Purchase to succeed John Splain, who held the office under former Mayors Impellitteri and William O'Dwyer.

Mr. Ford, who is 62 years old and lives at 176-03 Croydon Road, Jamaica Estates, Queens, has been a consulting engineer in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan since 1950. His appointment was described as nonpolitical and as based solely upon his qualifiactions as ob- y the Mayor when he hattan Borough Presi-

Spagna, who is 50 years lives at 1842 East Fourth t, Brooklyn, has held public e in the Federal service. Like Fo he is a Democrat, but appointment was also characterized as nonpolitical.

Both of the latest additions to the Mayor's official family will succeed men whose original appointments were credited to James A. Roe, Democratic leader of Queens County, who supported former Mayor Impellitteri last September in his primary contest with Mr. Wagner for the Democratic nomination for Mayor.

Roe's Lack of Standing

Since taking over at City Hall, the Mayor has ignored Mr. Roe in patronage matters. A few hours before announcing the appointments of Mr. Ford and Mr. pagan, the Mayor told reporters that he considered Mr. Roe "to all intents and purposes", the Democratic leader of Queens, but hedged when asked if he would recognize Mr. Roe in patronage matters.

"I'm too busy getting my office organized to give much attention to politics," he said.

It is no secret in political circles, however, that Mr. Roe, for the present at least, is in bad standing at City Hall. The Mayor, Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa and City Council President Abe Stark are scheduled to attend tonight a dinner at the Commodore Hotel at which the Mayor will install the new officers of the James A. Phillips Democratic Club.

Mr. Phillips successfully fought the Roe organization last fall in winning the Democratic nomination for Queens Borough President from John Clancy, who was Mr. Roe's choice.

Although the Mayor had told reporters that his attendance at the Phillips dinner would have no political significance, his statement was accepted in political circles as a tongue-in-cheek utterance.

Commending of DeSapio

The Mayor was asked whether he would support Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany Hall, for membership on the Democratic National Committee.

"I have no vote in the Democratic State Committee, but I think that Mr. DeSapio would be an excellent choice for member-

ship on the Democratic National Committee," he replied.

The Democratic State Committee will choose a member of the national organization at a meeting on Feb. 13. Mr. DeSapio has announced that he is not seeking the post but would be "honored" to serve if chosen.

The Mayor's appointment of Mr. Ford to the $15,000 post of Commissioner of Water Supply Gas and Electricity makes the new official the first of his race to hold a top level administrative job as head of an important city department.

The late Ferdinand Q. Morton, for years chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was a Negro as is Thomas B. Dyett, now serving on the same agency, but their appointments were to a semi-autonomous board for fixed terms and they did not serve at the pleasure of the appointing Mayor.

Backgrounds of Appointees

A native of Washington, Mr. Ford was educated in Montana, where his family moved when he was an infant. He holds an Engineering degree from Montana State College. From 1920 to 1924 he was a mechanical draftsman in the service of the Army. From 1924 to 1933 he was a structural steel draftsman with the city's Board of Transportation.

Later Mr. Ford became a civil engineer in the Department of Public Works and Sanitation. In 1950 he was named to the $9,100 post of consulting engineer in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan.

Mr. Ford is married. He is a member of several engineering sociaties and is Manhattan Borough Chief in the office of civil defense in the public works emergency division.

Mr. Spagna is married and has four children. He is a graduate of the city's public school system and the Fordham University Law School. He was admitted to practice in 1927 and since 1935 has held various posts with the Federal Government. As a member of the public works division of the Department of the Interior he helped prepare legislation under which cities and towns could apply for Federal grants for public works projects.

Mr. Ford will be sworn in at City Hall today at 11 A. M. and Mr. Spagna at 4:30 P. M.

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Mr. Ford will be sworn in at City Hall today at 11 A. M. and Mr. Spagna at 4:30 P. M.

Hulan E. Jack's election as borough president inspires people everywhere

NEW YORK—Our people are proud over the election of Hulan E. Jack as borough president of Manhattan.

This is shown in letters which have streamed into his office from places like Port-Au-Prince, Barcelona, Hamburg, Kansas City, Tucson and San Francisco.

All these messages praise Mr. Jack's elevation to the highest elective post ever held by a colored person in New York.

Editor Writes

An editor from Port-Au-Prince wrote:

"I feel proud and honored . . . the great distinction you have been the object of extends itself . . to us . . of Haiti who, for the past century and a half, have been striving so that those prominent men of our race should be acknowledged the place they deserve."

From Amsterdam, Holland, an American student wrote:

"Europeans have time and again ridiculed the United States over the colored situation saying: 'How can America have a democracy when the colored citizen is treated as he is?' "

A Better Opinion

"If every European knew about you, I'm sure they'd have a better opinion of us."

A private on duty in the Pacific area expressed the hope that "the people of Manhattan are aware of the fact that you will not only be a public servant for one race of people but for all people."

A prominent civil service worker in this city declared: "You are a living example that here in the United States, the heroes of Horatio Alger are still our leading citizens."

Univesal Feeling

The National Council of Negro Women in Washington D.C., summed up the universal feeling with this statement:

"You have elevated millions of colored people and filled them with pride in your accomplishments."

Oswald D. Heck, speaker of the state assembly in which Mr. Jack served for 12 years, praised him for his "devotion to duty."

Happy About It

In his 20th-floor office last week Mr. Jack said that he was happy he was able to tell his story in a Voice of America broadcast that went out in 80-odd languages.

"The people of the darker races, no matter where they are," he continued, "have always looked to our democratic institutions for liberation from economic and political enslavement."

Terming his election "a great example to all mankind," Mr. Jack concluded that the United States "is moving steadily in the right direction to end discrimination."

PRESIDENT JACK

Kenneth Phipps succeeds H. Jack

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Kenneth M. Phipps, 37-year-old lawyer, was the winner of a special election held Tuesday in the 14th Manhattan district to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hulan E. Jack as Manhattan borough president.

Mr. Phipps, a Democrat, was elected to the General Assembly seat vacated by Mr. Jack. He polled 1,921 votes to 879 for George Domenech, Republican

Negro Named New York Commissioner of Water

NEW YORK. — Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. added another name to the growing list of Negroes holding high city positions when he appointed Arthur Q. Ford as commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity for New Yorck city.

Ford, 62 years old, succeeds Dominick F. Paduano, a holdover from the administration of former Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri.

The new commissioner has been serving as a consulting engineer in the office of the borough president of Manhattan since 1950. His appointment was said by the mayor's office to be non-political and based solely upon his qualifications as observed by Mayor Wagner when he was the president of the borough of Manhattan, the job he relinquished to become mayor.

The job of Manhattan borough president is now held by a Negro, Hulan Jack.

Ford's post of commissioner of water supply carries a salary of $15,000 a year. Ford becomes the first of his race to hold a top level administrative job as head of an important city department.

The borough presidency is an elective post.

Ford's position differs from that of the late Ferdinand Q. Morton, who served for years as chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Thomas B. Dyett, who now serves on the commission, in that both of the latter were appointed to semi-autonomous boards for fixed terms and did not serve, as will Ford, at the pleasure of the appointing mayor.

Ford is a native of Washington, but his family moved to Montana when he was an infant. He received an engineering degree from Montana State college. From 1920 to 1924, he served as a mechanical draftsman in the Army and from 1924 to 1933, he was a structural steel draftsman with the city's Board of Transportation.

Later, he became a civil engineer in the department of public works and sanitation and in 1950 was named to the $9,100 post of consulting engineer in the borough president's office.

Brooklyn Pays Tribute To First Negro Judge

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — More than 1,500 persons of all races and creeds last week jammed the St. George hotel to pay tribute to Brooklyn's first Negro judge, Municipal court Justice Lewis F. Flagg Jr.

The occasion was a banquet sponsored by the Civic League, the group that sponsored Flagg's candidacy for judge despite the opposition of organized political machines.

Guest speaker for the occasion was Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York. Rep. Powell revealed that he had telegraphed President Eisenhower asking that he appoint a Negro to one of four federal judge vacancies in southern New York. He said this area has never had a Negro judge.

He praised Judge Flagg and the Civic League. He also said citizens of all races must work together for more Negro judges, congressmen, state legislators and city councilmen.

Of the new judge Powell said: "The democracy we profess means equality of opportunity. The man we honor at dinner tonight activated meaning to the equality for which America must be responsible if she is to maintain her place of influence in world leadership."

Abe Stark, city council president and also honorary chairman of the dinner, revealed that he and Councilman Earl Brown are sponsoring a council ordinance calling for a new committee on civil rights to replace the mayor's unity commission and the Puerto Rican Council.

Nat B. Holder served as chairman of the dinner. Justice Hubert B. Delaney was toastmaster.

34c(1) 1954

NEW YORK

Don Rice

Mrs. Edith M. Alexander

Mrs. Alexander In Advisory Post

Appointment of Mrs. Edith M. Alexander as associate executive director of the Mayor's Advisory Council was announced yesterday by Nathan Straus, chairman of the voluntary citizens' group at its headquarters, 1657 Broadway.

Mrs. Alexander resigned as executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity to accept the new post. She had headed the unity committee since 1949 and had been associate director since 1944.

She is a member of the boards of directors of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York and of the Urban League of Greater New York; secretary of the National Women's Forum; and a member of the Women's City Club of New York, the National Council of Women of the United States, and the social service committee of Harlem Hospital.

Sworn In as Secretary Of Welfare Department

The New York Times

Mrs. Aminda Wilkins

Mrs. Aminda Wilkins, who has been in charge of the Welfare Department's program for tubercular relief clients for the last three years, was sworn in yesterday by Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy as secretary of the department.

She succeeds Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, who left to join the staff of the Mayor's Advisory Council. Mrs. Wilkins' appointment was a career promotion after twenty-one years of service in the agency.

Mrs. Wilkins, who lives at 147-15 Village Road, Jamaica, Queens, was accompanied to the ceremony at the department offices, 250 Church Street, by her husband, Roy Wilkins, administrator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Commissioner McCarthy praised her work in tuberculosis and more recently in narcotics cases. He said the City Administration "can point with pride" to its career promotions.

CLAYTON POWELL BORROWED $3,000 FROM CITY BUILDER

Representative's Aides Got Rent Fees, F. H. A. Inquiry Hears—He Denies Wrong

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

A loan by a builder in 1952 to Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of $3,000, no part of which has been repaid, was disclosed yesterday. The story was brought out at a public hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, investigating Federal Housing Administration scandals.

The builder is David Kent of 291 Exeter Street, Brooklyn, sponsor of the Dorie Miller interracial apartment project in Corona, Queens. He testified also that Mr. Powell's secretaries, Acy Lennon and William J. Hampton, had been made rental managers of the development. They are paid on a fee basis that brings them about $8,800 a year in addition to their Federal salaries of $6,000 and $5,000, respectively.

Representative Powell denied last night that the loan, for purchase of a sports car, or the outside employment of his secretaries involved any impropriety on his part.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat, represents the Sixteenth Congressional District, which includes most of Harlem. He said that when he learned last June that Mr. Kent was being investigated he went to Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and asked that a complete check be made of F. H. A. files to determine whether he had ever interceded in behalf of anyone. He said that after a check he was informed that "there is no record of my having interceded for anyone in any way."

Charges Political Motive

Representative Powell charged that the Senate committee's inclusion of the Dorie Miller development, a non-profit cooperative, among a series of windfall cases, was a "Republican-sponsored drive to destroy what little nonsegregation has been started in housing."

The Senate committee hearing, which will continue here Thursday morning, heard nine other witnesses, among them Abraham Traub, a Brooklyn attorney whose clients included the developers of projects that brought them $100,000,000 in windfalls through F. H. A. guarantees of mortgages far in excess of costs. The excess sums were pocketed by the developers.

Mr. Traub resisted the efforts of the Senate committee and its chief counsel, William Simon, to learn to whom and for what purpose he paid $226,000 that he had listed in his 1950-52 income tax returns as "expenses for clients."

Pleading unfamiliarity with his office bookkeeping, he finally turned over records he had refused for the last month to give to the committee although he had permitted investigators to inspect some records in his office.

The witness gave up his fight over the records after the chairman, Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican of Indiana, said he had just had a ruling from Washington that the committee could subpoena the records, even though only four of its fifteen members were here.

Mr. Simon said an inventory of the records given to the committee indicated that some books were missing, including those about which Mr. Traub's former bookkeeper, Nettie Levy, had testified.

His present bookkeeper, Lillian Krahan, was unable to account for the expenditure of $150,000 in cash of the $343,000 listed as "office expenses" for 1951. Pressed by Mr. Simon to remember how the $150,000 was spent, Mrs. Krahan said:

"If somebody got married and a gift was given, that went as office expenses. Or a Bar Mitzvah or some other occasion."

From the other witnesses Mr. Simon drew account after account of longshot pay-offs through obtaining excessive mortgage guarantees from F. H. A. There were stories of companies capitalized for as little as $30 getting million-dollar mortgages and pocketing windfalls of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Some of the housing was built on property owned by the wives of the developers who, instead of buying the land, signed leases under which the women will collect rentals in the tens of thousands of dollars for ninety-nine years.

The Corona Development

The Dorie Miller development differed from most of those cited yesterday in that it was not a windfall case. The non-profit cooperative was financed with an F. H. A.-guaranteed mortgage.

Mr. Kent admitted, however, that he would continue to own the land after the cooperative apartment owners finished paying off the mortgage. He said he was to receive an annual rent of $4,120 for ninety-nine years.

The interracial project has 300 apartments on a tract at Grand Central and Northern Boulevard. It was named the Dorie Miller, a Navy steward who died while firing a machine gun at Pearl Harbor—the first Negro hero of World War II.

As Mr. Kent tol dthe story, Representative Powell, who was greatly interested in the opportunity for more mixed housing for his constituents, permitted use of his office at 132 West 138th Street for signing up prospective tenants by his secretaries. The witness said Mr. Powell received no payment for use of his office, but the secretaries got the usual 15 per cent commissions.

On one of Mr. Powell's frequent visits to watch the progress of construction, Mr. Kent said he admired a Jaguar sports car the Representative was driving.

The witness said Mr. Powell told him he had his eye on a sports car that was even more of a beauty—a Nash-Healey. When Mr. Powell remarked that he would need $3,000 more than he had to move up a rung on the sports car ladder, Mr. Kent gave him a check, and the Representative got the car. That was in October, 1952. Mr. Powell gave a note, payable on demand after three months.

Mr. Kent said the reason the Representative had not repaid any part of the loan was that he had not asked him. He said he expected to be repaid whenever Mr. Powell "feels flush."

The witness said the Representative was to pay 1 per cent annual interest. He shrugged this off as a mere formality and said he was not in the business of profiting from loans to his friends. Mr. Kent produced a $30 check of Mr. Powell, dated last April 3. He said it represented interest since last October, but he had no intention of cashing it.

Date of Check's Delivery

Mr. Simon questioned the witness sharply on whether the check had actually been delivered to him on April 3 or a week later.

Asserting that "one week makes all the difference," Mr. Simon said it was on April 10 that President Eisenhower had announced scandals in the F.H.A.

Mr. Kent testified that the project was managed by the L. & H. Management Company, the initials standing for the partners, Mr. Lennon and Mr. Hampston, who received 3 per cent of the rents.

"They are both on the Federal payroll?" Mr. Simon asked.

"Yes, I assume so," the witness replied.

Mr. Kent testified that Mr. Lennon was also one of three officers of the Dorie Miller Company, Inc. The others were identified as Mr. Kent's brother, Herbert Kantrowitz, president, and Samuel Morrow, secretary. Mr. Morrow is Mr. Kantrowitz' brother-in-law.

The witness was vague as to who had recommended Mr. Lennon and Mr. Hampton as project managers, but said he was certain it was not Mr. Powell.

Norman Tishman, a realty operator of 445 Park Avenue, admitted that two wholly owned subsidiaries of the Tishman Realty Company had garnered a windfall of $1,744,654 on twin developments at Eighty-fourth Street and Dry Harbor Road, Rego Park, Queens. He said also the developers would continue receiving $31,120 a year for land rent for ninety-nine years.

Gilbert Tilles, developer of Knightsbridge Gardens in Great Neck, L. I., told of a $239,303 windfall. Questioning of Samuel J. Roth of 865 West End Avenue, showed large windfalls on projects in East Paterson, N. J., and on Marine Terrace, Gregory Apartments and Elizabeth Apartments, all in Astoria, Queens.

Louis Mintz of 5566 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, testified that he had put up $300 of a total $1,000 capitalization of the Kingsway Development Inc., at Kings Highway from East 95th to East 96th Street, Brooklyn, and had provided the land at a cost of $44,000. He said the developers got a Government-guaranteed mortgage of $1,253,800 and made a windfall of $172,000.

Benjamin Neisloss of Forest Hills, Queens, testified that he, a brother and a friend put up $10 each to capitalize a corporation that built the 444-unit Brookside

Gardens development in Somerville, N. J., on a $3,018,500 mortgage and reaped a $525,616 profit. He told of similar shoestring ventures in this city and at Hillside, N. J.

POWELL DEFENDS HIMSELF

Denies Any Wrongdoing in Loan From Builder—Assails Inquiry

Times

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. denied yesterday any impropriety in borrowing $3,000 from the builder of an interracial project and asserted that he had received a clean bill of health from Federal Housing officials.

9-28-54

Mr. Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, readily acknowledged that he had accepted the loan from David Kent. He said it was a personal matter that "had nothing to do with the F. H. A.

The Harlem Representative described himself as a good friend of Mr. Kent and said the builder had solicited his help a year ago in getting tenants for the Dorie

The New York Times

HOUSING WITNESS: Abraham Traub, a Brooklyn attorney, who testified at a public hearing of the Senate Banking Committee investigating the Federal Housing Administration scandals.

Miller project, the first non-segregated housing in the city.

In June, Mr. Powell said, he had learned from Thurman Lee, president of the Drydock Savings Bank that Mr. Kent was going to be investigated by the Capehart Committee. Then he said:

"I went to Albert M. Cole, head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and asked him straight in advance to check his files to see if in any way, directly or indirectly, by phone, mail or in person, I had at any time contacted any F. H. A. official on the national, state or local level on behalf of Mr. Kent or any other builder.

Mr. Cole assured me that I was correct and that there was no record in any way of my having interceded with the F. H. A. for anyone."

Defends Loan From Kent

Mr. Powell emphasized that the loan from Mr. Kent was duly secured by an interest-bearing note, "payable upon demand and upon which I have paid interest." He said he had never been asked for repayment but expected to clear up his debt "very shortly."

The Representative also acknowledged that he still had the Jaguar car mentioned at yesterday's hearing, as well as the Nash-Healy sports roadster he bought with a part of the loan from his builder friend.

Mr. Powell denied any knowledge of how his secretaries, Acy Lennon and William J. Hampton, came to be selected to manage the housing project.

"I not only had nothing to do with this but did not know of it until after the management agreement with the F. H. A. had been drawn," he added.

The cooperative housing development was opened Dec. 3, 1953.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Lennon received about $6,000 and Mr. Hampton $5,000 a year in Federal funds as members of his staff.

Mr. Powell coupled his defense of the loan with a bitter attack on the Capehart committee and asserted they should "spend more time investigating 'Jim Crowism' in public housing." He also said someone should ask Senator Homer E. Capehart "what money he has loaned, what money he has borrowed and under what conditions."

The entire episode was a "Republican-sponsored drive to destory what little non-segregation has been started in housing," he added.

The Representative said he applauded Mr. Kent for his courage in starting the Dorie Miller project. Mr. Powell proudly noted that he had "preached about it from his pulpit" and that Representative Jacob K. Javits and Mayor Wagner, when the latter was Manhattan Borough President, had worked with him to arouse interest in the development.

Powell Admits Taking Loan From Builder

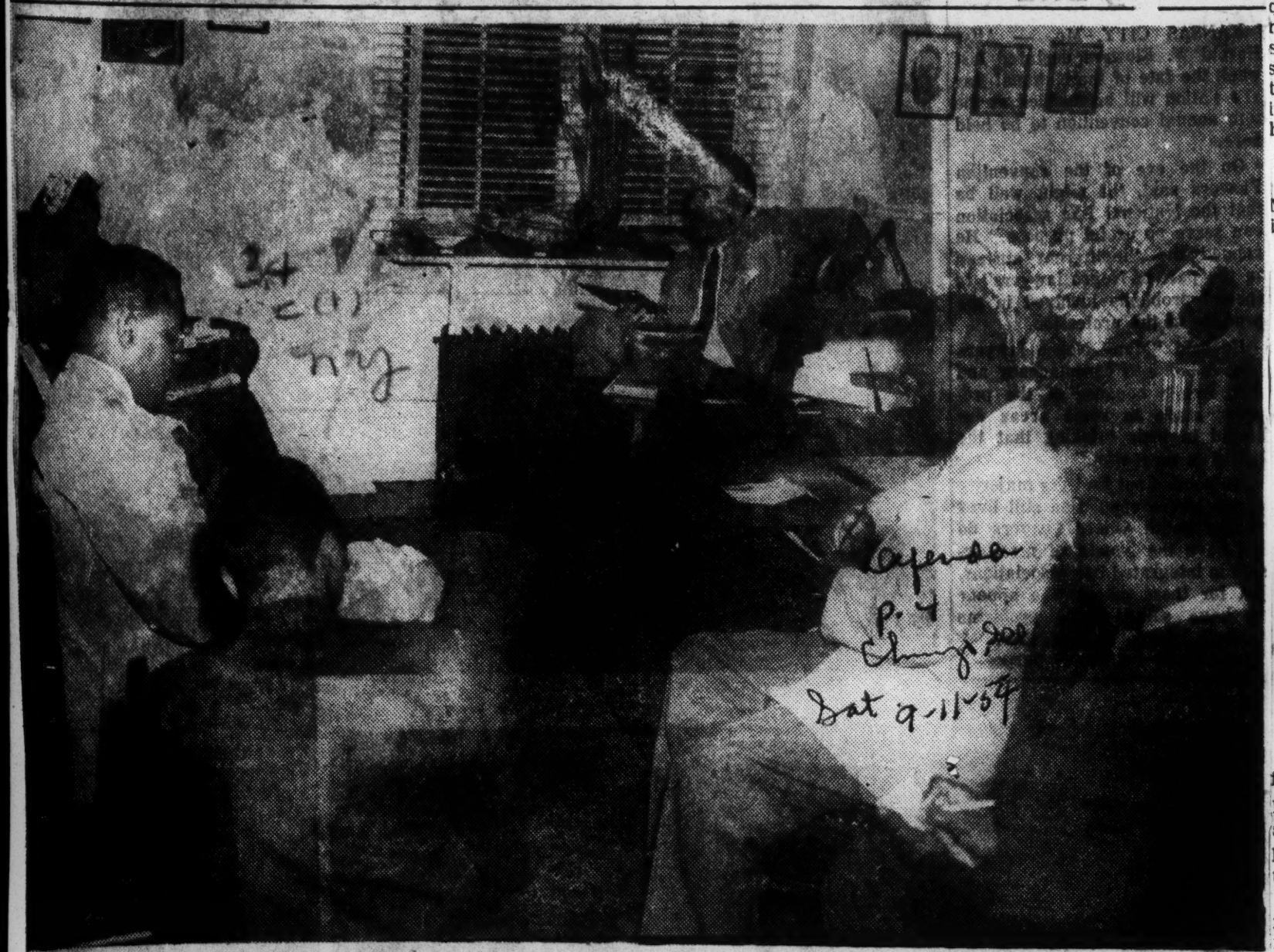
34

NEW YORK--(INS)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. of New York, Tuesday admitted receiving a loan of $3,000 from the builder of an interracial apartment housing development in Queens, but asserted it had "nothing to do" with the Federal Housing Administration.

Wednesday 9-29-54

David Kent of Brooklyn, a sponsor of the 200-unit Dorie Miller Cooperative Apartment Project in Corona, Queens, told the Senate Banking Committee, which is investigating FHA scandals, that he made the "friendly loan" ot Powell so he could buy a new car, a sports model.

Powell Reports On European Tour



CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL of New York meets the press in his Washington office following his return from a two month tour of defense installations in Germany and France. Powell, who denied reports that he was switching from the Democratic to the Republican party, described troop morale in France, both Negro and white, as "shockingly low" and s there was a wave of anti-Negro sentiment among the Fren being fomented by the Communists. Immediately following th meeting Powell left for New York reportedly to heal the breac in the party caused by rumors of his switch to the GOP.

1922 Immigrant Who Began With Broom Holds Top Negro Elective Post in U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NANA).—In 1922 Hulan E. Jack, 16 and colored, came from the West Indies to New York with his father, a bishop of the African Orthodox Catholic Church. Bishop Jack told his son America was the land of opportunity.

Young Hulan went to work in the Peerless Box Factory of New York City with a broom. He worked all day and went to night school at New York University.

"I just applied myself," he explained the other day. "I did nothing spectacular."

Apparently he did pretty well. He became vice president of the box factory and was graduated from New York University in business administration.

Now Holds Top Post.

Today Mr. Jack is Manhattan Borough president of New York City, the top elective post any Negro has attained in the United States.

Of the votes cast for him, 83 per cent were non-Negro. Only 17 per cent were Negro.

He said his own three-point success formula consisted of unswerving application to his work at the Peerless Paper Box Factory, of which he became vice president; night courses at high school and New York University from which he was graduated in business administration, and confidence that America was indeed the "land of opportunity."

Mr. Jack became active in politics about 25 years ago. As a young worker in the Democratic Party, he demonstrated the qualities of persistence and ability that served him in acquiring an education and business advancement. He served seven consecutive terms as assemblyman from the 17th district, roughly containing Harlem in New York City, before taking his present office.

Views on Freedom.

Early in his political career Mr. Jack learned that "no man is free unless all men are free."

"Denial of the fundamental

—AP Photo.

HULAN E. JACK.

freedoms, as in Russia," he explained, "increases world tension, and prevents people from living as neighbors. Freedom is thus weakened for all mankind."

In fighting discrimination, he fights for all who are oppressed, regardless of race or creed.

"I am not a Negro's Negro," Jack says firmly. "I learned from life that any one to be truly free must fight discrimination where and when it arises. He must not allow himself to become the victim of his own segregation."

"If a person is willing to work hard and equip himself for a particular position he will be accepted, no matter what minority group he belongs to," Mr. Jack said with conviction.

His Working Day.

"You can't sit around feeling sorry for yourself. If there is a wall in front of you, don't try to knock it down, find a way around it," he advises.

Mr. Jack usually works 12 hours a day, and this extends often to the week ends. A typical schedule begins with inspecting a new school, meeting with a mercnants' association, attending a reception for the Giants at City Hall.

In the afternoon appointments with the Community Planning Board are followed by individual appointments. He concludes the day with an address at the Union Baptist Church, in Montclair, N. J., which is celebrating its 65th year.

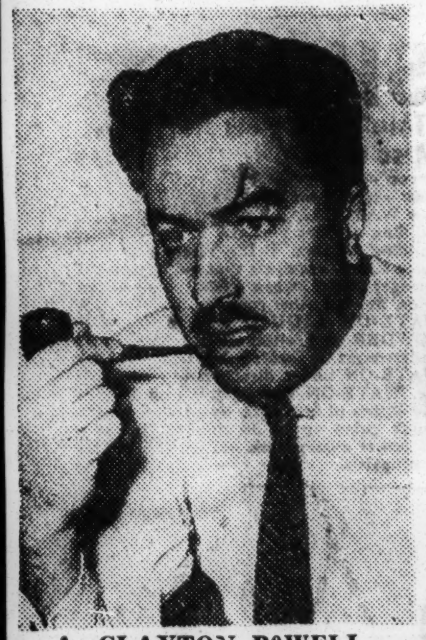
"I apply myself," Borough President Jack repeated. "I do nothing spectacular."

Despite Party Differences

Ike's 'Bias-Busting' Acts Lauded By Cong. Powell

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Adam Clayton Powell Jr., whom New York Democrats elected to a fourth term in the U. S. Congress early this month, heaped laurels on President Eisenhower and the Republican party in a magazine article released this week.

"Without political trumpeting, President Eisenhower has quietly started a revolution which, I firmly believe, means



A. CLAYTON POWELL
He Likes Ike

an era of greater promise for Negro citizens," declares Representative Powell writing in the October Reader's Digest.

DR. POWELL, also minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, the largest Baptist church in the world, also writes: "Like many Negroes, I feared Eisenhower's election meant a setback in the struggle for fairer treatment and equal opportunities for our people. I was wrong."

He states that the example set by the President began in the White House when he installed Mrs. Lois Lippman as the first Negro secretary—not for reasons of politics but because Mrs. Lippman's capabilities were known. No Negroes had previously been employed in the White House except as messenger or janitor.

SIMILARLY, no political capital was made of the President's appointment of 47 Negroes to important posts, 27 of which had always been held by whites. Eisenhower's naming of J. Ernest Wilkins as Assistant Secretary of Labor marked the first "Little Cabinet" status for a Negro since the Taft administration. Scovel Richardson became the first Negro in the post of Federal Parole Commissioner.

President Eisenhower has kept his campaign promise to work against segregation in the District of Columbia, Rep. Powell says. Segregation has been ended in Washington's restaurants and bars, including those in hotels, and some hotels follow "a more liberal policy" in the rental of rooms. Jim Crowism has been wiped out in the city's recreational areas and big movie houses. In 21 of 23 departments of the District government, Negroes are employed, the articles declares.

THE DISTRICT'S public-housing agency has ordered that the 4000 dwellings to be constructed with federal aid be made available to low-income families without discrimination as to race, it further says.

Under President Eisenhower's administration, segregation in the Armed Forces has been almost eliminated. Not a single all-Negro unit exists in the Army today, though many were still intact when President Eisenhower took office. At southern Naval bases, signs reading "White Only" and "Colored" have been removed in cafeterias and rest rooms. In 21 naval plants employing 70,000 white and Negroes, segregation is only a memory, Rep. Powell declares, adding. Negroes are now treated at previously all-white hospitals of the Veterans Administration, and that 47 VA hospitals the practice of separating the races at snack bars, in libraries and recreation rooms has vanished.

Though a Democrat, Rep. Powell declares his conviction that Eisenhower is proving to be "a President of all the people."

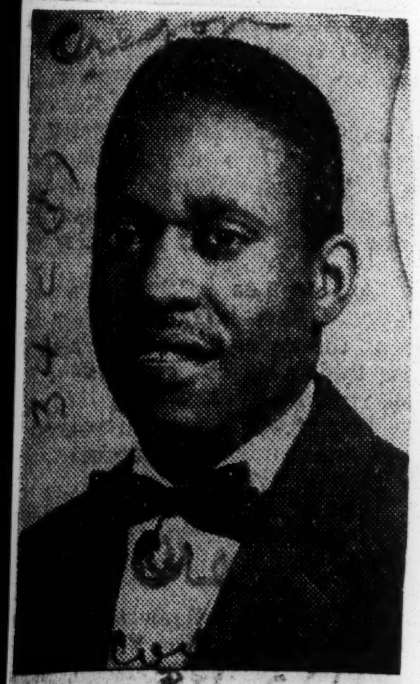
34c(1) 1954

OREGON

U. G. Plummer Gets GOP Post

WASHINGTON — Ulysses G. Plummer Jr., of Portland, Ore., has been appointed attorney for the Bonneville Power Administration, which operates the famous Boneville Dam. This dam is a Government project which furnishes part of the electric power for the States of Oregon and Washington and has over 3,000 employes.

Mr. Plummer served as assistant prosecuting attorney for Wyandotte County, Kans., from 1941-47. He moved to the State of Oregon, where he was admitted to the Bar, May 11, 1948.



APPOINTED — Mallory C. Walker of Portland, Ore., has recently been appointed immigration and naturalization examiner in the Portland office. Mr. Walker is an honor graduate from the Northwestern College of Law in 1953. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 28, 1924. He received his public school education in Kansas City, Mo., attended Xavier University, New Orleans, La., and Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Ore., where he received his B. S. degree in political science in 1949. He was admitted to the Oregon Bar September, 1953.

34c(1) 1954

OKLAHOMA

RECORDS SHOW NEGROES GAINED JOBS UNDER KERR; LOST JOBS WITH TURNER

OKLAHOMA CITY—An examination of the record of Senator Robert S. Kerr, incumbent candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate on the Democratic ticket, is singularly revealing. The record examined is that Sen. Kerr when he served as governor of the state of Oklahoma. For comparative analysis, the record of Roy J. Turner, who opposes Kerr in his bid for re-election, is also examined.

The records show that Kerr created positions for Negroes when he was governor, while Negroes lost positions in direct ratio under Turner's administration as governor.

Under Kerr as Governor

Specifically, this is what the records show for Kerr's administration:

Negro teachers got salary increases to double nearly the previous amounts and were paid same as white teachers.

Negro high school inspector was appointed with a secretary and offices in the State Capitol.

Negroes were named to the school lunch program — one, a Negro state supervisor, who covered the state at large on a 12-month salary.

Negroes were appointed to general relief — what is now known as emergency relief.

Three Negroes were assigned to the state health department to travel at large.

One Negro beauty shop inspector was appointed at large over the state.

One Negro was assigned to work out of the governor's office as a special investigator.

The wing of the University hospital for Negroes was built and manned with Negro doctors, nurses secretaries and other personnel.

Money was provided for Langston university, which led to its being accredited by North Central association.

Positions Lost Under Turner

Conversely, under the Turner administration, the record shows that:

One Negro school lunch supervisor was demoted to just an employee, not a supervisor on a ten-month salary.

One Negro was assigned to general relief with limited travel.

One Negro in state health department, travel at large.

Negro investigator's offices abolished completely.

Employment lost: from general relief from the haelth department, from free school lunch program, from the governor's offices; total losses — six positions.

Judge Dorothy Young Names New Juvenile Officer, Pledges Help to 'Kids in Trouble'

Eagle Okla. P. 1

Thur. 11-18-54

The appointment of Coleridge T. Gross, 37 year old native of Lima, Okla., to the position of juvenile probation counselor, effective December 1, was announced at last week's Hungry Club Forum luncheon by Judge Dorothy Young of the Tulsa county juvenile court.

Judge Young made the announcement during a question period which followed her talk on the subject, "The New Juvenile Court program in Tulsa."

Gross, who is well known in North Tulsa, is married and the father of one son, aged two years old. A resident of Chicago, and social caseworker there since 1947, he was graduated from Douglass high school at Wewoka in 1935. He was graduated in 1940 from Langston Univ., where he received the BA degree with a minor in psychology.

From 1947 to 1953 he was a caseworker with the Chicago Welfare Department in Chicago. Since 1953 he was been a caseworker with Cook County Department of Public Welfare, Chicago, Ill. He holds membership in the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Registered Social Workers of Illinois.

Coleridge T. Gross

Judge Young, who termed the juvinile court "a tribunal of individualized justice," said that her prime goal is "to recognize each child as an individual," and give him the kind of consideration that his individual case calls for.

As a case in point she cited the treatment of little Bennie, the nine year-old who shot and killed a 17-year-old playmate of his brother last summer. Although it was the recommendation of the counselor handling the boy's case that he be sent to the boys' training School at Boley, Judge Young was "not convinced that he should go there." She is still not convinced thatthe Boley institution is the place for thenine-year-old boy. As a consequence, Bennie is still a ward of the Tulsa county juvenile court under psychiatric study.

He shall remain in that category, according to Judge Young until such time as "a wholesome and happy home influence can be found for this child to enable him to grow into a normal happy adulthood and forget his intolerable home stituation."

She stated that she frankly did not known what disposition will be made of the little boy's case. The kindly-disposed, but firm, judge stated that her chief concern anent little Bennie, the [illegible] undoing of the [illegible] former life and whatever damage might have been done by daily newspaper reporters and others who talked with him immediately after the shooting last summer.

"As far as I am concerned," said comely and youthful-appearing judge, who is herself a grandmother, "there are no Negro and no white children in my court. They are all just children needing care."

Judge Young explained how her program of desegregation of the four homes for juvenile deliquents in Tulsa County came about resulting in the placement of Negro boys at the Mohawk Boys home and Negro Girls at the Mohawk Girls home and the closing down of the former all-Negro detention homes. The Supreme Court decision gave impetus to a moral decision that Judge Young had been weighing for some time. "I tried to do it intelligengly and quietly," she stated.

She said she felt that she had done the right thing, several weeks later whenshe queried some of the white children about their reaction to the transferof Negro children to the Mohawk home and got the reply, "Why, gosh, Judge, they're just like we are."

To date, according to Judge Young, 11 Negro boys have been processed through the Mohawk Boys' home, and five Negro girls have stayed at the Mohawk Girls' home. She described how happily swam, played and lived together.

In reply to a question of her policy of desegregation, which has not been followed by any immediate indications of integration, the judge appeared reluctant to make any statement as to her reasons for accepting the resignations of the persons who were employed in the Negro homes when her Desegregation program went into effect.

She said, in effect, however, that she has a program of integration in mind and that she will put it in effect when the time and the budget warrant it.

She silenced one segment of her questioners with the statement, "I won't let anyone mishandle children under my superivision."

"No one can keep children out of the home until 2 or 3 a.m. and then lie to me."

Anent the overall problem of juvenile delinquency in Tulsa county Judge Young presented an encouraging picture. Tulsa county has recorded a slight decrease in delinquency on the part of juveniles, she said, and there are no gang problems, notwithstanding some recent reports to the contrary from other sections of the city.

34c(1) 1954

OHIO

COUNCILWOMAN RELAXES — Jean Capers, center, Cleveland, Ohio, city councilwoman, is shown here with two North Carolina College sorors during the recent Delta Sigma Theta spring dance in Durham. Left is Miss Helen V. McLean, Southern Pines, N.C., senior, president of the Alpha Lambda chapter of Delta; and at right, Miss Althea James, Camden, S.C. senior, vice-president of the North Carolina College Student Government Association.

Afro-American P.10 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-24-54

Horace Sudduth Is Given New Top Business Post

34 c (1) Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Horace Sudduth, President of the National Negro Business League, has been named to the National Board of Field Advisers to the Small Business Administration.

Mr. Sudduth, who was born in Covington, Ky., has lived since early boyhood in Cincinnati.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

He is regarded by many as Cincinnati's number one Negro citizen. He has been in the real estate business there for 40 years.

Besides being president of the National Negro Business League, he is president of the Industrial Loan and Savings Company, president for 27 years of the 9th Street YMCA in Cincinnati, and for 16 years president of the New Orphan Asylum for Colored Children.

HOTEL OWNER

Mr. Sudduth is owner and operator of the Manse Hotel on Chapel Street, which is considered one of the finest hotels in the United States, owned and operated by Negroes. It contains 108 rooms and represents a $500,000 investment.

It is highly significant that Mr. Sudduth has been placed in the very important Small Business Administration, since most businesses run by Negroes come within this category.

34c(1) 1954

OHIO

Gibson, First Oxford Negro Councilman Buried Last Saturday

Ohio

34c(1)

Ben Gibson, Oxford Councilman and one of the city's outstanding citizens was buried Saturday. Funeral services were held at the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gibson, the first Negro ever to be elected Oxford Councilman, died Wednesday from a heart attack in his home, 112 W. Withrow St. He was serving his fifth term. He was born in Oxford 68 years ago.

Mr. Gibson who spent his entire life in Oxford was a member and trustee of Bethel AME church and was a 32nd degree mason. His home town honored and held the highest respect for him.

He was widely known throughout the state. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Carrie Gibson, a step-daughter, one sister and a nephew, Earl Kelly, Oxford, other relatives and thousands of friends.

34c(1) 1954 OHIO

John Bowen Gets Appointment To City Attorney's Staff In Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio—John W. E. Bowen, III, son of Methodist Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, was appointed an Assistant City Attorney on last Friday to City Attorney Chalmer P. Wylie of the City of Columbus, O. Bowen has been an assistant cashier in the office of the State Treasurer, Roger W. Tracy, for the past two years.

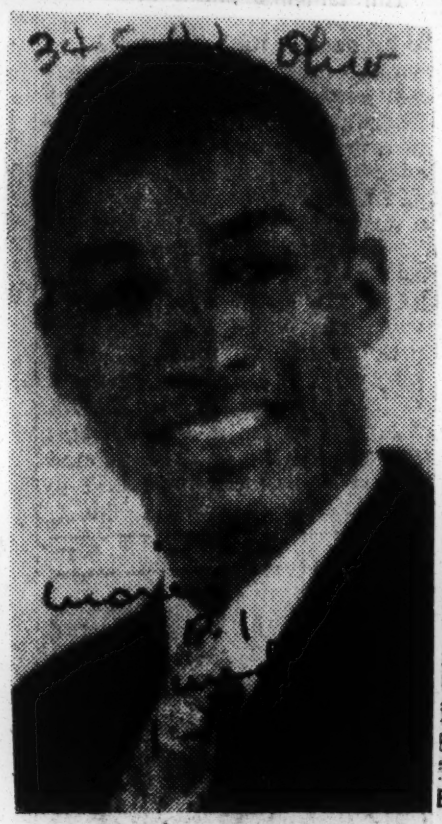
In making the appointment, City Attorney Wylie declared: "John is energetic, conscientious and a very able young man. His appointment is in line wth my policy to encourage young men to enter public service and afford them an opportunity to be of benefit to the community."

Bowen, 27, was graduated from the Ohio State University last June. He received the highest grade of any member of his class in the course of State Taxation. He received the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company Award for exceptional work on Taxation.

The new assistant received his early education in the Cincinnati Public Schools and in New Orleans. He attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and the University of Southern California.

Bowen served in the armed forces during World War II. He is married to the former Jean Leahr of Cincinnati. The two have a five-month old daughter.

The new appointee is the son of J. W. E. Bowen, a Bishop of the Methodist Church, with headquarters in Atlanta. His mother, Margaret Davis Bowen, is a former teacher in the Cincinnati Public Schools and former Principal of the Gilbert Academy in New Orleans, La.



JOHN W. BOWEN

Ohio Councilman Heads 3 Groups

TOLEDO, Ohio — James B. Simmons, jr., who began his fourth term as a city councilman here last week, was named to head three key committees and placed on membership in seven others.

Simmons, who was not a member of the outgoing council, now is chairman of the finance, gas and traffic committees. He holds membership on housing and urban redevelopment, health and relief merger, industrial development, salary, public works and charter revision committees.

Ohioan Appointed To State Funeral Board

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — John W. Paterson, Springfield funeral director, became the first Negro to be sworn in as a member of the Ohio Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors last week.

He is also believed to be the second man of his race in the United States to be appointed to such a board. He was appointed by Gov. Frank J. Lausche.

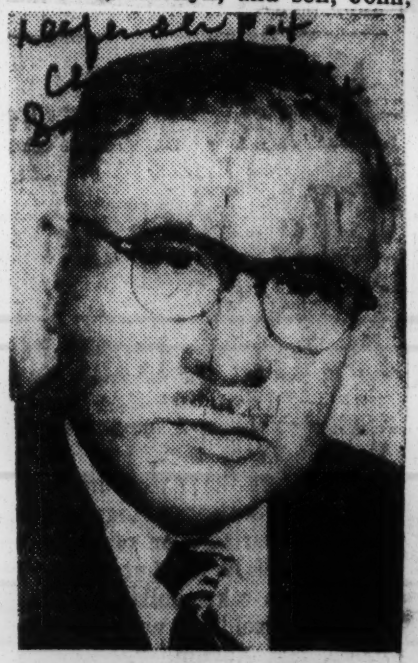
According to State Senator Theodore M. Gray, jr., who guided Paterson's confirmation through the Senate, the board exists to police the ethics of the embalming and funeral directing professions. It conducts examinations for prospective licensees and also hears cases for alleged violators.

Paterson's appointment on the board terminates June 30, 1958.

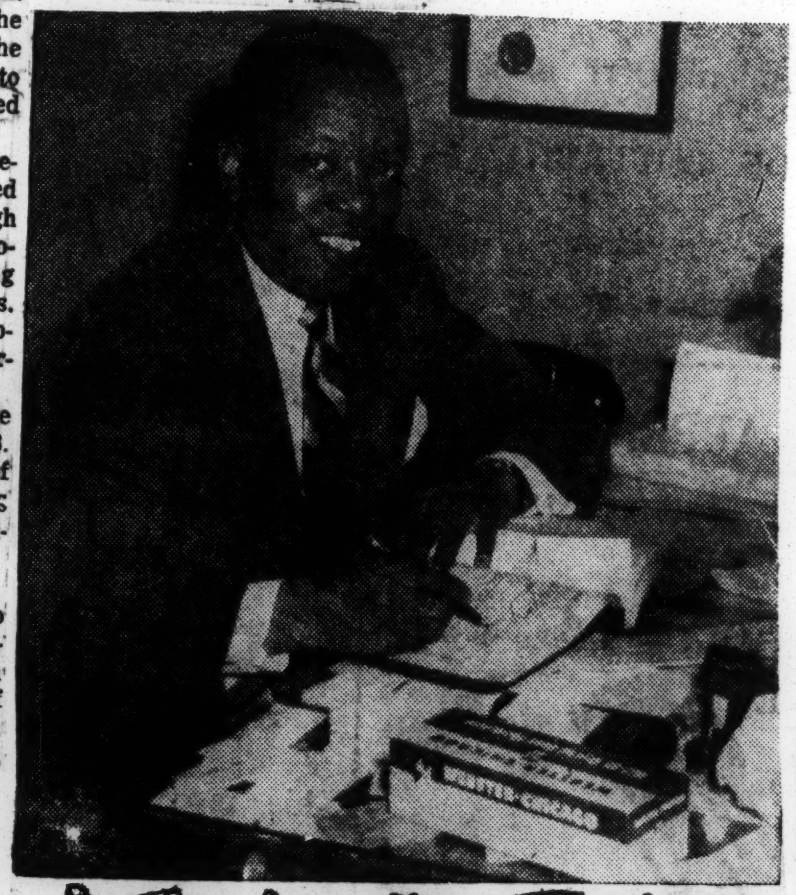
He is a member of the board of directors of the United Appeals Fund and the Clark County Welfare Council.

FAMILY IN BUSINESS

The funeral director is also president of the Buckeye State Funeral Directors Association and a member of the advisory board of the Ohio Embalmers Association. His wife, Marilyn, and son, John, are affiliated with him in business. His daughter, Mrs. Betty J. Leach, also is a licensed funeral director and embalmer, but no longer active.



JOHN W. PATTERSON



Joseph H. Johnson, State Examiner

He's State Examiner: Joseph H. Johnson, of 51 Washington Terrace, Cincinnati, is an examiner on State Auditor James A. Rhodes' staff. Assigned to the Queen City, Johnson examines the accounts of Hamilton County. He, along with Examiner Irvin Lee, are the first Negroes to serve in such a capacity in the history of Southwestern Ohio. Last Thursday afternoon in Cincinnati's Manse Hotel the two examiners gave an informal reception for Auditor Rhodes. More than one hundred civic, church, business and political leaders attended.

Cox, Latest Rhodes Appointee

Charles Q. Cox of Cleveland was appointed last week an examiner in the Bureau of Inspections by State Auditor James A. Rhodes, Republican candidate for Governor. Rhodes has broken all records appointing members to his staff on merit despite race, color or religion.

Rhodes led both tickets in the recent primaries.

Admit Durham Attorney To U.S. Court

DURHAM, N. C. — W. Frank Brower, youthful Durham attorney, has been admitted to practice before the United States Middle District court here.

Brower was sworn in last Wednesday afternoon, upon a motion and oath administered by Atty. Dan K. Edwards, ex-Durham mayor and former assistant secretary of defense for the U. S. federal practitioners.

Attys. Herman L. Taylor of Raleigh and C. J. Gates of Durham certified Brower, and the Hon. Johnson J. Hayes of North Wilkesboro, presiding judge, welcomed him to federal practice.

The young lawyer is a World War II veteran and has been director of United Negro Press, a national news service with officers here, for the past five years.

Moore named to judgeship

Liberal lawyer stamped out KKK

RALEIGH, N.C. (ANP) — Clifton L. Moore, 53, who successfully prosecuted cases against klan activity in this state, was named judge of North Carolina's Superior Court last week by Gov. William B. Umstead.

Mr. Moore succeeds John J. Burney, who resigned. He earned a national reputation for his relentless trials of klansmen involved in a reign of terror in Columbus county.

Convicted Hamilton

Foremost among klansmen convicted and sentenced to prison by Mr. Moore was Thomas Hamilton, one-time grand dragon of the Carolina klans. Hamilton recently came up for parole but Moore refused to recommend it.

Mr. Moore's efforts in bringing klan terrorism against colored and whites to light was indirectly responsible for North Carolina's passing an anti-masking law.

TAKES OATH — W. Frank Brower, a young Durham attorney, was admitted to practice before the United States Middle District Court last week upon motion and oath administered by Dan K. Edwards, ex-Durham mayor and former assistant secretary of defense for the U. S.

Mr. Brower is a World War II veteran and director of the five-year-old United Negro Press, a national news service from Durham.

Politics USA

A COURIER EXCLUSIVE

DURHAM, N. C. — Earl Brown, assistant editor of Life Magazine and New York City councilman, chats with R. N. Harris, first Negro councilman here.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Harris

Brown told an audience at the North Carolina College that it was more significant that the people of Durham elected Harris than his election in New York.

In the question and answer period, Brown called McCarthy a threat to democracy at home and a menace to America abroad. He called the Wisconsin Senator a plague on both the Democratic and the Republican parties.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Rev. Roy Love, president of the Negro Baptist Pastors' Alliance, learned this past week that he was barred by a law (barring ministers) from running for the Tennessee State Senate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Negroes are looking at the record of Governor Lausche's appointments. He appointed 188 judges; up to date one Negro judge who lost his election when he did not support him for re-election.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The first question asked of Gov. Herman Talmadge by touring Austrian Government officials last week:

"How are race relations in Georgia?"

He replied: ". . . most amicable."

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Rev. W. R. Johnson has announced his candidacy to become a member of the Pinellas Board of Public Education in the May 4 Democratic primary. He is pastor of Stewart Memorial CME Church.

James E. Benson sworn in as first court crier in Pa.

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA — James E. Benson, 43 of 1205 S. Harmony st., Tuesday, was sworn in as court crier before Judges Curtis E. Bok, president judge of Common Pleas court No. 6; Gerald F. Flood and Lewis E. Levinthal.

Benson is the first colored court crier in the history of the state of Pennsylvania.

Benson has been employed by the city for five years and for the past year has served as a tipstaff in the court.

Hastie urged for post on U.S. Supreme Court

Afro American p. 22

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

The name of Judge William H. Hastie, Monday, was suggested to President Eisenhower for serious consideration for the post left vacant on the Supreme Court bench by the death, last week, of Justice Robert H. Jackson.

Judge Hastie's name was "put in the hopper" by Chief Judge William Denman of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco.

Judge Hastie, 50, is a member of the U.S. 3rd Circuit Court bench of Philadelphia. Graduate of the Harvard Law School, and former dean of the law school at Howard University, he was a federal judge in the Virgin Islands and later, governor of the Islands.

IN NOMINATING Judge Hastie, Judge Denman had this to say of him:

"This suggestion is without depreciation of other judges who will receive consideration by the President. Nor is it for the political effect on the colored vote of the Northern states.

"It is to help eliminate the sense of racial inferiority which their prior slavery continues, in many of the colored people.

"This is by showing that, given the same college and professional education as that of Judge Hastie and of Ralph Bunche, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the colored race produces men of the same distinction as the other races."

Denman said that Judge Hastie, when he was here two years ago sitting temporarily on the Ninth Circuit bench, showed himself to be "a perfectly charming man of the world. He could talk on any subject and proved to be a man of outstanding ability."

IN SELECTING members of the court, Presidents have given consideration to religious faiths and denominational adherence as well as geography and political philosophy.

Jews, Catholics and Protestants, Democrats and Republicans have been appointed to the court. But never in the 165-year history of the high tribunal has serious consideration been given to the availability of a colored lawyer.

Negro Gaining Ground In Field Of Politics

Tribune Sat. 10-30-54

Philadelphia Pa.

The rise of Negroes in politics during the past 70 years has been a gradual one with its birth pangs first felt in the Seventh Ward. The Seventh in earlier days, was the center of all racial activity through out the city.

These feeble beginnings, which were felt prior to 1884, began to gain impetus from that date with the establishment of The TRIBUNE as a voice of the people and the Citizen's Republican Club as a center of t hought and activity.

Christopher J. Perry, Sr., publisher and editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, was the first Negro in the city to be appointed a deputy sheriff. Included among many who have held the post since are Adolphus Lewis, LaBarre Potts, Max Scott and Jeff Jamison.

FIRST SELECT COUNCILMAN

The Tribune publisher also had the distinction of being the first Negro to sit as a member of the Select Council. Nathan Nutter was another. Included among the membership of the Common Council were such political stalwarts of yesteryear as Al Jones, George Wilson and Richard Cooper.

With the establishment of City Council and the abolishment of Common and Select Councils Negroes were eliminated from membership until the late James H. Irvin. He was followed by Woodie Armstrong. Raymond Pace Alexander, a lawyer, has the distinction of being the first Negro member under the new City Charter.

DEPUTY CORONERS

Since George A. Jeter first broke the ice in 1929 to become the first Negro to be named a deputy coroner, Negroes have been appointed to the post in every succeeding administration. Listed among his successors are William Upshur, William Byrd, George Trent, Spencer Price, Alfred Simpkins and Benjamin Walker.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Harry Bass was the pioneer in the State Legislature. Since his incumbency there have followed Andrew F. Stevens, Jr., John C. Asbury, William H. Fuller, Samuel B. Hart, Edwin F. Thompson, Hobson R. Reynolds, J. T. Pettigrew, Dennie W. Hoggard, Marshall L. Shepard, Crystal Byrd Fausett and Granville Jones, Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd, and E. Washington Rhodes.

One of the first Negroes in the city to become a school director was John W. Jones. He is a forerunner of Dr. John P. Turner, who was both the first school physician and the first police surgeon.

Amos Scott, hotel and saloon keeper, first broke the ice by being elected to the minor judiciary in the early 1920's. Eight others, who either were elected or appointed to the post, are Edward W. Henry, Joseph H. Rainey, Jr., Hobson R. Reynolds, Ralph Knox, William Byrd, Hannah Byrd, Amos Harris and William Page.

Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church at 42nd and Wallace sts., and former Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, holds the unique distinction of being the first Negro to be elected to a row office in the city. He ran for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the city and won. Since then the office has been abolished as an elective one with the adoption of the new charter. Dr. Shepard is now known as Commissioner of Records.

Another clergyman, Dr. E. Luther Cunningham, pastor of St. Paul's Baptist Church, at 10th and Wallace st., is the first Negro on the powerful Civil Service Commission. He was appointed to the post under the present Democratic administration. Another key spot is held by Charles Baker, who is deputy commissioner of City Property.

During these turbulent but formative years, James H. Duckrey, who was chief dispatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a candidate for Mayor. Rev. John E. Philpot also ran for mayor. On several occasions John C. Asbury, G. Edward Dickerson and E. Washington Rhodes were candidates for judgeships without success. Herbert E. Millen is the first to gain the coveted distinction, being appointed to the Municipal Court bench by Gov. James H. Duff and then elected to a full term. Theodore O. Spaulding, the second appointee to the Municipal Court, was named by the present governor, John S. Fine.

Negroes during the past 70 years have spread out of the Ward in all sections of the city to become district committeemen and ward leaders. From a strictly one party group they have developed into import cogs in the city's political party machinery.

— A Negro Congressman —

34c(1) 1954

REGION IX

U. S. Appointee—

Helen Cromer Cooper of Evanston, Ill., has been named assistant regional representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance in Region IX of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Region IX comprises the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, in addition to Alaska and Hawaii.

REPUBLICAN APPOINMENTS

Named Architectural Adviser in Liberia

RURUS KUYKENDALL

Washington, D. C.,—Rufus C. Kuykendall, an attorney from Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed a member of the UNESCO National Commission.

Mr. Kuykendall was born in Indianapolis. Ind., September 24, 1903, and has lived there all his life.

He received his early training in the public schools of Indianapolis and was graduated from Shortridge High School. He received his A. B. degree from Indiana University, having majored in history and political science. Mr. Kuykendall received his LL. B. from Indiana University and was admitted to the bar in March 1942.

He has served as investigator in the Public Health Service; was later appointed to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office of Marion County where he served for 6 years under 3 different prosecuting attorneys. He rose to the post of Supervisor of Criminal Prosecution in the Marion County Criminal Court, Division 1. He served 2 years as Public Defender in Criminal Court.

On January 1, 1952, Mr. Kuykendall was appointed as First Assistant City Attorney in the Department of Law. Here his duties include representing the Board of Public Safety, drawing up all contracts involving

Member of UNESCO National Commission

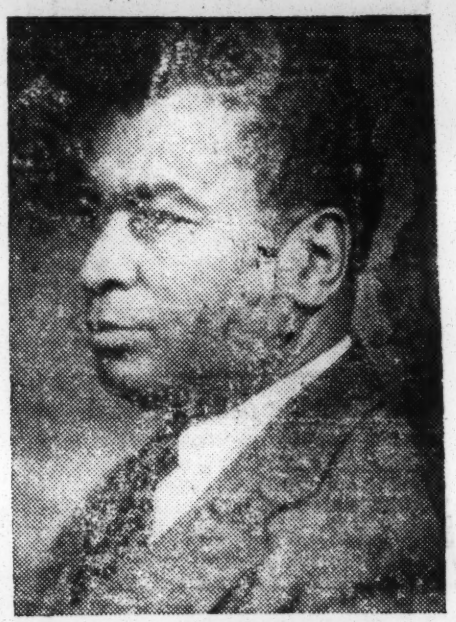
DR. GEORGE MACEO JONES

Washington, D. C.,—George Maceo Jones, outstanding architect and civil engineer of Chicago, has been appointed as Architectural Adviser in Monrovia, Liberia.

He holds a Ph.D. in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, where he received his B. S. and M. S. degrees in architecture as an honor student. Since receiving his doctorate, he has done additional study at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Dr. Jones has had wide practical experience in his field in Chicago; Gary, Indiana, and Washington, D. C. For 16 years he was a school architect, a teacher and dean in trade schools. He taught in the Department of Architecture at Howard University for 10 years.

Appointed to Board Of Field Advisers



W. D. MORISON, JR.

Washington, D. C.—W. D. Morison, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed National Board of Field Advisers to the Small Business Administration.

Mr. Morison is a veteran real estate broker who has lived in Detroit for the past 23 years. He was born in Gate City, Virginia.

He received his literary training at Swift Memorial College ,where he graduated at the head of his class in 1909. He later took teacher's training at Hampton Institute and Virginia Union University. He studied real estate at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Morison was Principal of Prospect Public School, Gate City, Virginia, for 15 years, where he built a Rosenwald School. He went to Detroit in 1928, as State Manager of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company.

He is the founder-president of the Conant Gardens Political Association and served as a member of the Wayne County Deputy Sheriff Medical Department and Wayne County Board of Supervisors. He has been a member of the Booker T. Washington Trade Association for 20 years.

Defender Article Reveals How Executive Machinery Began Moving Color Bars

Washington, D. C.—The Chicago Defender, longtime supporter of former Democrat Administrations, declared April 3, that "the admittedly low stock of the Negro has risen to a new high and the potentialities are even greater" after President Eisenhower's first 15 months in office.

One of the nation's leading Negro newspapers, the Chicago Defender places great emphasis on "the unprecedented move for cleaning up the Capital and for making so many Negro political appointments" under the President.

Frank Analysis

These actions the Defender says in a full-page frank analysis written by Ethel Payne, its Washington correspondent, spring mainly from the President's "deep seated moral and spiritual convictions".

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Apr. 3 commented thus on the Defender story:

"We have said repeatedly we will go to the nation this fall on performance of the Eisenhower Administration. I am delighted that its record in the field of human rights has begun to attract deserved attention—because this is the heart and soul of the President's whole philosophy. His thesis, and ours, will continue to be simply, 'What is good for all Americans, everywhere.'"

Color Bars Move

In its article, the Defender described how, "suddenly the executive machinery began moving in high gear and to the delighted astonishment of all but the reactionaries, color bars began tumbling in rapid succession."

The Defender lists these "outstanding appointments" of Negroes to posts in the Eisenhower Administration.

Louis B. Toomer, Savannah, Ga., registrar of the Treasury.

Joseph B. Kay, Louisville, assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator.

Everett Frederic Morrow, Hackensack, N. J., legal consultant to Commerce Secretary Weeks.

Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, New York, legal adviser on the staff of UN Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge.

Scovel Richardson, Lincoln, Mo. Federal Parole Board.

Archie Alexander, Des Moines Iowa, Governor of the Virgin Islands

J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago, Asst Secretary of Labor.

Mrs. Lois Lipmann, New York, first Negro secretary in the White House.

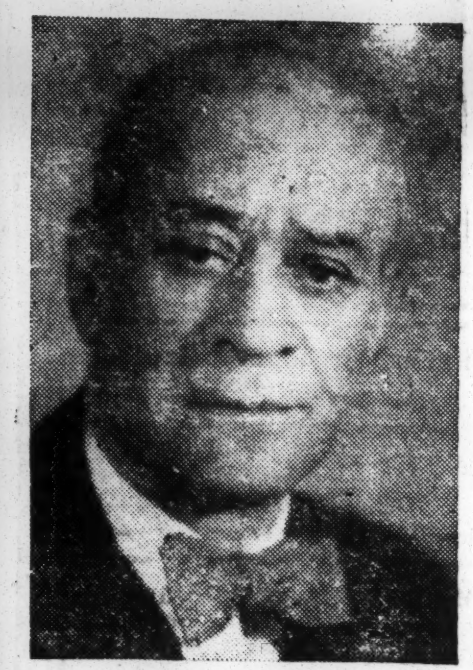
Julia Cooper, Washington, D. C., GSA legal staff.

Roberta Church, Memphis, Tenn., Labor Department minorities consultant.

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Charleston, W. Va., War Claims Commission staff.

Archibald Carey, Jr., Chicago, UN alternate delegate.

On Board of Field Advisers to Small Business Group



HORACE SUDDUTH

Washington, D. C.—Horace Sudduth, President of the National Negro Business League, has been named to the National Board of Field Advisers to the Small Business Administration.

Mr. Sudduth, who was born in Covington, Kentucky, has lived since early boyhood in Cincinnati.

He is regarded by many as Cincinnati's number one Negro citizen. He has been in the real estate business there for 40 years.

Besides being President of the National Negro Business League, he is President of the Industrial Loan and Savings Company, President for 27 years of the 9th Street YMCA in Cincinnati, and for 16 years President of the New Orphan Asylum for Colored Children.

Hinkson named Army advisor

PHILADELPHIA

Efforts on the part of the Philadelphia NAACP were realized last week when Dr. DeHaven Hinkson was appointed to the Second Army Advisory Committee, a body on matters pertaining to military affairs in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The naming of Dr. Hinkson to the committee came as a result of a meeting last September between NAACP Leaders and Arthur C. Kaufmann, chairman of the advisory group during which time the NAACP urged the admittance of a minority group person to this committee.

Records In 2 Ways

In naming the physician to the group, which serves as a liaison in this area between the Second Army at Ft. Meade, Md.

Christmas seal sale in Maryland report $450,711.21, the largest amount ever received. Some $161,646.44 was raised in the city; the balance in the counties.

S. C. Woman Takes Over Postal Station

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Mrs. Thelma R. Woods, mother of two sons, has been put in charge of a postal station located at Rutledge Avenue and Spring Street. Mrs. Woods won the job after defeating several white candidates.

34c(1) 1954

SUMATRA

Howard University graduate fights Communist claims in Sumatra

Afro American p. 6

34 c (1)

WASHINGTON

On Labor Day the tape measure will reign supreme at Atlantic City where Miss America for 1954 will be selected from the 100-odd beauties on hand.

However, on the island of Sumatra, some 10,000 miles away, "Miss America" has already been chosen, and by an overwhelming vote. She is 32-years-old Myrtle Thorne, a graduate of Howard University.

A Hot Cold War

Throughout southeast Asia a battle is being waged which, at times, waxes even hotter than the current shooting war.

There are no raids or bombings and no day-to-day casualty lists; however, it is war in every sense of the word, and the fate of the world could hang in the balance. This is the battle for men's minds.

On Sumatra the opponents in this battle of ideologies are Miss Thorne, a U.S. public affairs officer, on the one hand, and a hand - picked group of 200 Communist propagandists, on the other.

Miss Thorne, who is a native of Charleston, S.C., joined the staff of the U.S. Information Agency in 1951, following six years as an instructor in English at Howard. She had received her degree at the Washington school in 1943 and a Master's in English at Smith College the following year.

First Assignment

Her first assignment was in Djakarta, Indonesia. Early in 1953 she was transferred to her present post at Medan, becoming the sole U.S. information representative on Sumatra.

Here, it would be her responsibility to refute the derogatory propaganda about the United States being spread by Sumatran Communists.

The situation seemed hopeless. The odds against her were 200-1 and physical conditions on the island were even worse. Sumatra is bisected by the Equator. The temperatures run from 80 upward, and the rainy season, which lasts for eight months is responsible for a humidity which hovers around 80 per cent.

MISS MYRTLE THORNE

Language A Problem

Language also proved to be a problem. Miss Thorne spoke French and Spanish fluently, but her knowledge of Indonesian was limited to "hello" and "goodbye."

Miss Thorne's most formidable obstacle, however, was the Communist propagandist. The Communist campaign in southeast Asia is well organized and highly financed. In many sections it supports banks, newspapers, motion picture theaters, and the like. None of these institutions was at Miss Thorne's disposal.

Another weapon which the Communists used effectively was the small loan. The Bank of China makes these loans available to the natives under conditions which are not exactly financial.

The borrower, for example, has to agree to send his children to Communist - controlled schools, to subscribe to Communist publications, and to support pro - Communist organizations.

Remote Villages Known

Even the most remote villages in this area are known to the Kremlin. In the rural sections one of the favorite techniques of the native Communists is to set up "information" stations on roads leading to the market. Armed with blackboards, textbooks, and other propaganda materials, the "instructors" would stop the market - bound villagers and conduct a short course depicting the beauties of Communism and the evils of American Imperialism.

It was a rugged foe that Miss Thorne was facing, but she was not one to give up without a fight. The same type of determination which had won for her the valedictory at Charleston's Avery Institute in 1939, the presidency of Alpha Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority in 1942, and mention in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities the following year was to help make her what U.S. Information Director Theodore C. Streibert calls "a lengend" in Sumatra today.

Seemingly, it was a thankless task that Miss Thorne set out upon in 1951. To win over the 12 million natives of Sumatra, she first had to get to them — up the mountain, through the jungles, over the mud-strewn roads.

None of these obstacles proved insurmountable for Miss Thorne. It wasn't long before she became a familiar figure in even the most remote sections of the island, carrying the story of America.

Not the America depicted by the Communists, but the real America. And, unlike the Communists, she carried documentary evidence in the form of films, books, and pamphlets which backed up her claims.

A Hard Struggle

It was a long, hard struggle for the Howard Alumna. The climate seemed unbearable; there was the ever - present threat of malaria; and the Communists worked even more feverishly. However, slowly, but surely, the natives were being won over.

The story of "Miss America," as she had come to be known by the Sumatrans, spread throughout the island, and before long Miss Thorne was in demand. The natives wanted to know more about America, its government, its people, and its technology.

They fired the questions and "Miss America" retaliated with the answers. In a matter of months there were residents of the Sumatran jungles who knew more about the United States than many native - born Americans.

Remarkable Success

Miss Thorne's success has been remarkable. She has won over all but the hard - core Communists in every area she has visited. Families welcome her into their homes, and on the town streets, the country roads, and the jungle paths she is greeted with the Indonesian equivalent of "Hello Miss America."

The once highly - effective Communist propaganda offensive on Sumatra has been slowed down tremendously, but it has not stopped. The battle is not over and no one is more aware of this than Miss Thorne.

As the Communists step up the attack with their volley of beautiful theories, "M i s s America" continues to counter attack with her flurry of cold, hard facts.

"MISS AMERICA" on the island of Sumatra where she is public affairs officer for the U. S. Information agency is Miss Myrtle Thorne, a 1943 graduate of the college of liberal arts at Howard university. The lone U. S, representative on the Indonesian island of 12 million people is a native of Charleston, S. C. She has been with the agency staff since 1952.

Nashvillian Is Appointed State Man For U. S. Bonds

Norvell S. Rose, 43, Nashville businessman, has been appointed state director of the U. S. Savings Bonds Division for Tennessee, according to an announcement by Vance J. Alexander, state savings bond chairman, Memphis.

Active in church work and civic organizations in Nashville, Rose belongs to the Rotary Club and is a member of Christ Church Episcopal, where he serves as vestryman and assistant treasurer.

For some years he has been connected with the automotive and appliance business in Nashville.

Ray Burnside, of Nashville, who has served as acting state director since October 1952, will continue in the program as area director for Middle Tennessee. Sam Murphy, of Memphis, is area director for West Tennessee, and Joe Sullivan, of Knoxville, is area director for East Tennessee.

The new Federal appointee served for two years as price executive for the Tennessee District Office of Price Stabilization, a post which he resigned in January of last year.

Rose is a native of Nashville. He is a graduate of Hume-Fogg High School and attended Vanderbilt University and Peabody College. At Vanderbilt, he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and served as business manager of the Commodore.

For a number of years, he was connected with the Davidson County school system, and in 1941, he was president of the Davidson County Teachers Association. Later he organized and operated a tire business in Baton Rouge, La.

He returned to Nashville in 1947 and was associated with his brother, Albert Rose, as vice president and sales manager for an automobile and appliance store.

He is a past president of the Nashville Electrical Dealers Association.

During World War II, he was chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Fisk Rubber Company.

'Ike' Names Lee To SBA Post

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—George W. Lee, insurance executive, has been named to a (regional) post on the Small Business Administration by President Eisenhower. Mr. Lee, long influential in Republican circles, is a director of Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

34c(1) 1954

TEXAS

Housing relations officer appointed

WASHINGTON

Harold A. Odom Sr., of Fort Worth, Texas, has been appointed racial relations officer in the public housing field office at Fort Worth, Texas.

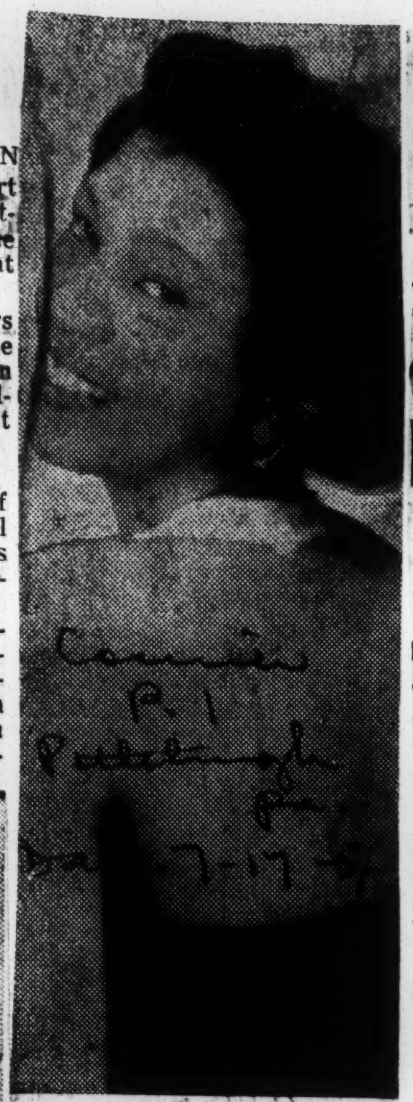
Mr. Odom, who is 37 years old, is a graduate of Prairie View A. and M. College, in Prairie View, Texas. He has also done graduate work at Prairie View.

Former Farm Agent

He has spent a number of years in the Texas Agricultural College Extension Service as county agricultural agent in Tarrant and Newton counties.

During the war he was employed as a rural war production training teacher in Cameron, Texas. He has also been a vocational agricultural high schoolteacher at Naples and Tyler, Texas.

HAROLD A. ODOM, sr., of Fort Worth, Texas, has been appointed racial relations officer in the Public Housing Field Office at Fort Worth. Odom, 37, has spent a number of years in the Texas Agricultural college extension service as Negro County Agricultural Agent in Tarrant and Newton Counties.



Special Judge—

Charlye Farris, 25, of Wichita Falls, Tex., served as special county judge for two days last week in the absence of County Judge Guy H. McNeely. Attorney Farris was chosen for the honor by her hometown Bar Association. She's the only woman attorney and the only Negro attorney in her town.

Woman Serves As County Judge At Wichita Falls, Tex.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. — A 25 year old Negro woman was in her second day as county judge here Friday and was serving without a hitch. Judge Charylee Farris, a graduate of Prairie View Normal School and Howard University thus was serving as an official in Wichita County.

She was the choice of the county bar association when a fill in was needed for the regular county judge, Guy H. McNeely, who was out of town. She was picked to serve two days.

New Housing Feud Flares

A. Maceo Smith in Liquor Ad, Ray Asks Him to Resign Post

BY STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington News Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Once more the internal housing feuds have erupted into the open. This time it's Smith vs. Ray.

A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Tex., racial relations adviser of the Federal Housing Administration in that region, has been asked by Government officials to resign from his job, according to reports received by this correspondent.

Some officials in the housing agencies including Joseph Ray, chief of the Racial Relations Service in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, feel that Mr. Smith can no longer command the respect and cooperation of Negro leadership after permitting his name recently to be used in the endorsement of a liquor product.

* *

MACEO SMITH'S picture was used a few weeks ago by a prominent liquor distilling company in Negro publications throughout the country as part of a national advertising and promotion campaign.

Called here to Washington by the FHA Commissioner, Mr. Smith has indicated to friends that he has no intention of resigning from his civil service job because of the alleged charge.

After conferring with Government officials last week he went back to Texas, and it therefore seems that another knock-down drag-out fight is in the making in the controversial housing racial relations set-up.

* *

JOSEPH RAY, a Republican appointee from Louisville, Ky., is reported to have been disturbed when the advertisement was called to his attention and took the matter to the FHA officials who, it is said, at first were not too disturbed, but later decided to call Mr. Smith to Washington to discuss the situation.

It is the opinion of some housing officials that the first plan was to ask Mr. Smith to refrain in the future from this kind of publicity, particularly since the FHA has already enough scandal on its hands, tracking down the millions of dollars in windfall profits.

However, instead of a reprimand, Mr. Smith was told it would probably be best that he resign.

* * *

IT HAS been callously bruited about Washington that some Republican politicians are trying to get rid of Maceo Smith, a well-known Democrat.

However, the high command of the GOP National Committee and the White House deny this, but they added that they felt that no Government official, regardless of his stature should jeopardize his effectiveness in his community and in the service of the present administration by endorsing controversial advertisements such as is the case in the liquor industry.

Dean Appointed

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Mr. C. L. Wilson, dean of the school of engineering, has been appointed as a member of the Education and Junior Engineers Committee of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers.

JUDGE CHARLYE FARRIS
. . . 25-year old Howard law graduate makes history in Texas

Howard Portia presides as first judge in Texas

WICHITA FALLS, Texas—Attractive Miss Charlye Farris, 25, made history here last week when she served as county judge during the absence of the regular county judge. Guy H. McNeely, who was called out of town.

Miss Farris is a graduate of Prairie View State College, Texas, and of the Howard University Law School, Washington. She was chosen by the County Bar Association to act as judge, the first person of her race—either male or female—ever to serve as a judge in Texas.

"I was thrilled when the County Bar Association told me about it," Miss Farris told reporters. "I didn't think I had enough experience to handle the job."

Appointment Popular

On Tuesday, her first day on the bench, she handled only two cases, but she talked to 30 or 40 persons in her office, most of them well-wishers.

Her judicial duties consisted of setting bond of $500 for a man charged with assault and issuing a marriage license to an Airman 3rd class from Sheppard Air Force Base near Wichita Falls.

The airman was only 19 years of age and the signature of one of his parents was required for him to be given the license. Both of his parents were dead, however, and a judge's permission was necessary.

"I was very happy to issue him the license," Miss Farris said.

Engaged To Washingtonian

The young "Portia" amitteed that she is engaged to an Army civilian employee in Washington, but she refused to divulge his name. She has been practicing law only since last February.

She lives with her mother, father, grandparents and young brother, James Randolph, 7.

She told reporters that all her family was thrilled at the news with the exception of James. She said he told her:

"Who wants to be a judge? I can be a judge anytime I want to. I want to be a cowboy."

Miss Farris said she wasn't greatly worried about the reaction of white persons about her presiding over the court.

"Some of the lawyers told me I might be the target of embarrassing remarks, but they said not to worry and just take it in stride," she asserted.

Associated Press wirephoto

Charlye Farris, twenty-five, who was named by the Wichita County Bar Association to serve as county judge at Wichita Falls in the absence of the regular judge. She was admitted to the bar in 1952.

Negro Woman Is Texas Judge

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., July 8 (AP).—County Judge Charlye Farris was in her second day in office today and was serving without a hitch. The twenty-five-year old Negro woman was the choice of the Wichita County Bar Association yesterday when a fill-in was needed for the regular county judge, Guy McNelly, who is out of town. A graduate of Prairie View Normal school in Texas and Howard University in Washington, the woman attorney was picked to serve yesterday and today.

Negro Elected To Democratic Exec Committee

LIBERTY — Emile Fontenot became the first Negro to be elected to the Democratic Executive Committee here when he received 153 votes to 15 for Charles M. Elliott last week-end.

Mr. Fontenot's name was written in on the ballot by Ames which carries a predominant Negro Vote and Mr. Elliott was scratched.

News Sources said that Mr. Fontenot has been acting in that capacity for quite some time but that the position was officially held by another person. The new Committee member's name reportedly was entered on the ballot at the request of Negroes in that area.

34c(1) 1954

TEXAS

Maceo Smith Asked To Quit FHA Post Because Of Ad

WASHINGTON — It was reported this week that A. Maceo Smith, national race relations director for the Federal Housing Administration at Dallas, Texas and national president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, has been asked by Norman P. Mason, FHA commissioner to resign his post which he has held since 1947.

Smith, who has been in government service since 1938 was ordered to Washington last week and given as reason for incurring displeasure the fact that he had posed for a "Man of Distinction" series for Lord Calvert whiskey.

Although there are no written policies against such practice, Mason is alleged to have told Smith that he had received numerous complaints, mostly from church people who were offended by the ad.

It was said that the matter was brought to the attention of Commissioner Mason by Joseph Ray, special assistant to Albert M. Cole, administrator of housing and home finance.

The political implications are that Ray has sought for some time to unseat Smith in order to have him replaced with a Republican appointee.

Ray is said to have made a remark soon after his appointment to his present position that Smith would be the first one he would get. It is known that Smith used the money he received from the ad as a donation to the NAACP defense fund.

A source close to the Administration said that a representative from FHA went to GOP head quarters to get the advise of Val J. Washington, director of minorities on the matter.

Washington is reported to have said that he knew of no set rule against such practice, but he himself had always frowned upon the practice.

An alleged inquiry is also reported to have come from the White House. Smith said he knew of no reason for any action and that in conference with Mason he was given only the ad incident and told to "think it over."

He said he did not know what action he would take to fight the charge as it was a complete surprise and he did not know what the outcome would be.

Prior to his FHA appointment, Smith was employed in the public housing administration. He was the first Negro to be named as a racial relations director.

34c(1) 1954 UNESCO

Kuykendall Gets UNESCO Appointment

Rufus C. Kuykendall, an attorney from Indianapolis, Indiana, has been appointed a member of the UNESCO National Commission.

Mr. Kuykendall was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 24, 1930, and has lived there all his life.

He received his early training in the public schools of Indianapolis and was graduated from Shortridge High School. He received his A. B. degree from Indiana University, having majored in history and political science. Mr. Kuykendall received his LL. B. from Indiana University and was admitted to the bar in March 1942.

RURUS KUYKENDALL

He has served as investigator in the Public Health Service; was later appointed to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office of Marion County where he served for 6 years under 3 different prosecuting attorneys. He rose to the post of Supervisor of Criminal Prosecution in the Marion County Criminal Court, Division 1. He served 2 years as Public Defender in Criminal Court.

On January 1, 1952, Mr. Kuykendall was appointed as First Assistant City Attorney in the Department of Law. Here his duties include representing the Board of Public safety, drafing up all contracts involving Fire and Police Departments, prosecuting firemen and policemen, and drawing up ordinances for presentation to the City Council.

Mr. Kuykendall represents the City of Indianapolis on the Legal Chmmittee, which is now engaged in drawing up bills for introduction in the General Assembly for the erection of a City-County Building.

In addition to his public service, Mr. Kuykendall maintains his own law office at 306-7 Walker Building.

He is a life-long Republican, having cast his first vote while a student at Indiana University. In 1930 he worked out of the Republican State Central Committee as an organizer of Young Republican Clubs throughout the State of Indiana. During the campaigns of 1936 and 1946 he was the Assistant to the State Chairman in charge of Negro affairs. He has served as a delegate to the State Convention and in 1950 was a member of the State Platform Committee. He has served on the State and County Speakers Bureau during each campaign since 1930, and has been active on the Finance Committee during several campaigns.

In 1948 Mr. Kuykendall was a Republican candidate for the State House of Representatives. During the 1952 campaign he was a member of the National Civic and Political Council for Eisenhower.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, the YMCA, NAACP, Elks, Marion County Tuberculosis Association, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the Association of Federated Clubs.

He is also a member of the National Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association Marion County Bar Association, Indiana University Alumni Association and the Indiana Unievrsity Law School Alumni Association.

IKE NAMES DR. CLEMENT TO USO CORPORATION

(34c(1))

The President of the United States has named Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University as one of the nine corporate members of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated, who represent him.

The naming of the Atlanta educator to this high post was announced recently at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the U. S. O. by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In the opinion of President Eisenhower, "the effective operation of the U S O is of the utmost importance to the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the young men and women of the Armed Services."

For a two-year period, beginning December 1952, Dr. Clement was a member of the National USO Program Advisory Committee, serving in this capacity with Dr. Kenneth Johnson, Dean of the New York School of Social Work; Jean Palmer, Secretary of Barnard College and a former Commander of the Waves; Dr. John G. Gardner of the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; Monseigneur Paul F. Tanner of Washington, D. C.; Rabbi Aryeh Lev and General Edward Greenbaum The Committee submitted its comprehensive report to the U S O Board at the February, 1954 meeting.

DR. R. E. CLEMENT

Atlanta Educator Named To USO Post

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21—The President of the United States has named Dr. Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University, as one of the nine corporate members of the United Service Organizations, Inc., who represent him.

The naming of the Atlanta educator to this high post was announced at the 13th annual meeting of the USO by Harvey S. Firestone Jr., chairman of the board of directors.

In the opinion of President Eisenhower, "The effective operation of the USO is of the utmost importance to the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the young men and women of the armed services."

For a two-year period, beginning December, 1952, Dr. Clement was a member of the National USO Program Advisory Committee, serving in this capacity with Dr. Kenneth Johnson, dean of the New York School of Social Work; Jean Palmer, secretary of Barnard College, and a former commander of the Waves; Dr. John G. Gardner, of the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; Monsigneur Paul F. Tanner, of Washington, D.C.; Rabbi Aryeh Lev, and Gen. Edward Greenbaum. The committee submitted its comprehensive report to the USO board at the February, meeting.

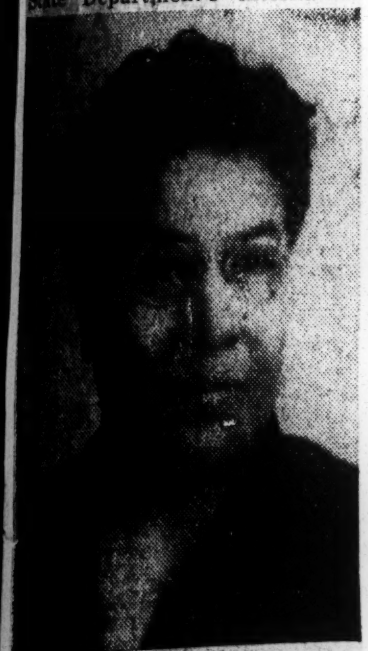
34c(1) 1954

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TOUR OF THE EAST
MRS. ELLA P. STEWART- (Toledo, Ohio)

State Department sponsoring tour

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Mrs. Ella Phillips Stewart, civic leader of Toledo, Ohio and president of the National Association of Colored Women, plans to leave Oct. 25 for a three-month visit to Pakistan, India, Ceylon and the Philippines, the State Department announced Wednesday.

She has accepted an invitation to make the tour under the State Department's international educational exchange program.



MRS. ELLA STEWART

In each of the countries she will visit she will meet with women leaders and give formal and informal talks on the role American women in community life, education and politics.

WHILE IN the Philippines, she will attend the Pan Pacific Women's Association Conference.

Mrs. Stewart has been active in civic and welfare organizations in Toledo and other cities.

She served as co-chairman for the Toledo Centennial Commission in 1937 and as president of the Ohio Association of Colored Women before becoming president of the national group.

IN 1952 Mrs. Stewart was a delegate for the National Council of Women of the United States to the International Conference of Women of the World at Athens Greece.

She is a member of the Women's Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower and the American Academy of Political and Social Science as well as of a number of community organizations.

Born in Berryville, Va., Mrs. Stewart is a graduate of Storer College and of the University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy. She has also done graduate work at the University of Toledo.

Her extensive business career has included many years as joint proprietor with her husband, William W. Stewart, of Stewart's Pharmacy in Teoledo.

Ella Stewart on U. S. State Department Tour of East

Courier p. 8

TOLEDO, Ohio—Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, former president of the National Association of Colored Women, will make a three-month tour of the Orient under the sponsorship of the U. S. State Department.

She will leave New York City, Oct. 25, to visit Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia and the Philippines. As arranged by the Department's International Educational Exchange program, Mrs. Stewart will meet with women leaders and give both formal and informal talks on the role of American women in community life, education and politics.

10-23-54

THIRD TRIP

Mrs. Stewart, who also is a member of the women's advisory committee on defense manpower, will be making her third trip abroad. In 1950, she visited Haiti. The next year, she went to Athens, Greece, as a delegate from NACW to the International Council of Women quadrennial convention.

Before returning to her home in Toledo, Mrs. Stewart will

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART
. . . off to Manilla

participate in the seventh annual conference of the Pan Pacific Women's Association in Manila. She will take part in two panel discussions.

Mrs. Stewart is the wife of William W. Stewart. Both are retired pharmacists.

34c(1) 1954

VIRGINIA

APPOINTED — Miss Martha L. Reid has been appointed as child welfare worker in the Social Service Bureau, Portsmouth, Va. She has completed work on her master's degree in social work, from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga. Miss Reid also has her B.S. degree from Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. She is the daughter of Atty. and Mrs. Thomas H. Reid of Portsmouth, Va.

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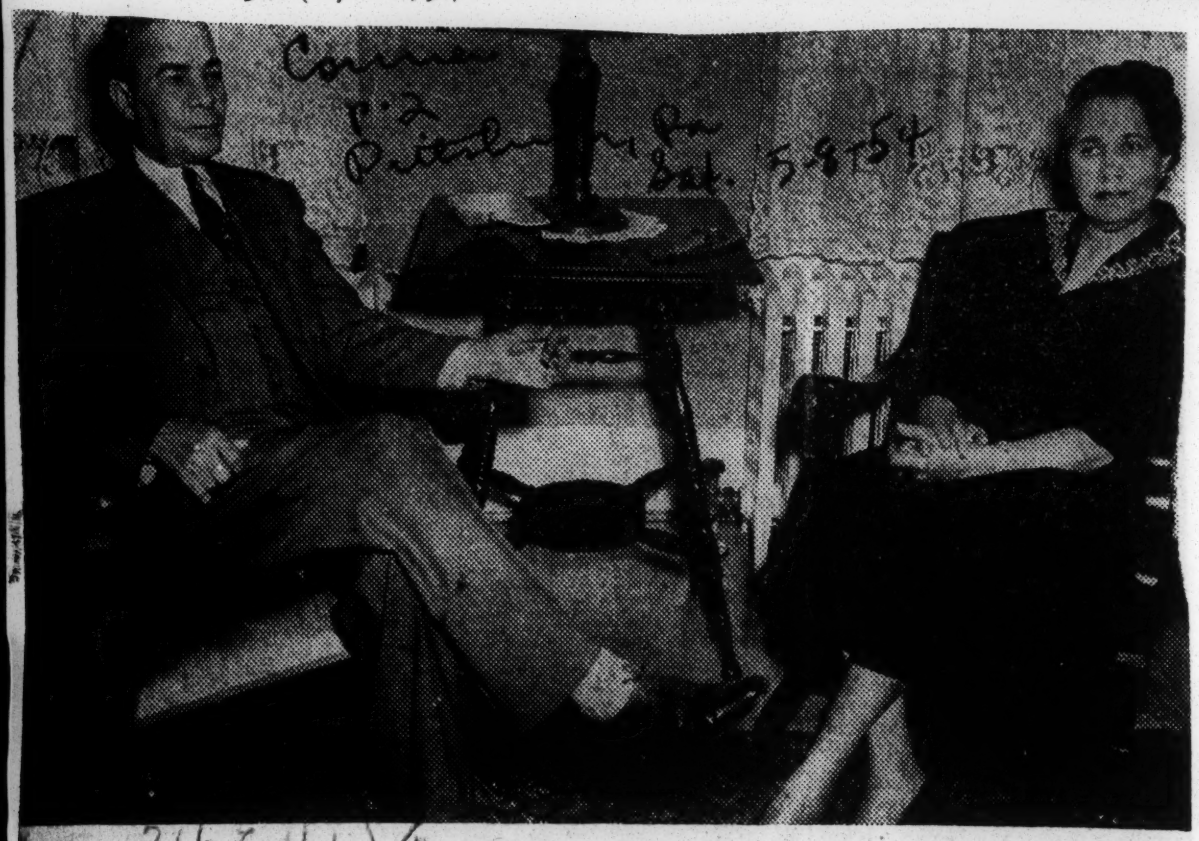
Pittsburgh, Pa.
B.A.



Hospital Adviser— Portsmouth Atty. Thomas H. Reid, named recently to the Virginia Hospital Advisory Council by Governor Thomas Stanley, poses for a photo with his wife. A veteran of thirty-six years as a practicing attorney in Portsmouth, Attorney Reid is president of the Twin City Bar Association.

GOP Names D. E. Longley To Small Business Board

RICHMOND, Va. — David E. Longley, prominent businessman of Richmond, has been appointed to the National Board of Field Advisers to the Small Business Administration, for Region IV, which covers Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia.

Mr. Longley has received all of his education in Virginia, having attended Virginia Union University at Richmond, with particular emphasis on accounting, insurance and commercial law.

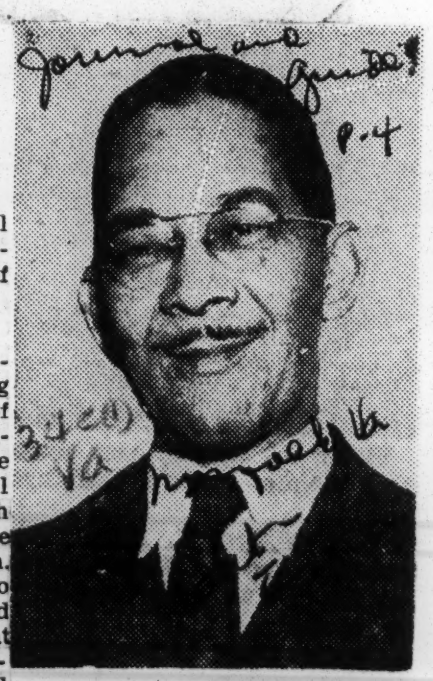
HE HAS 32 years of business experience in the field of life insurance, 18 of which have been with the Virginia Benefit Mutual Life Insurance Company as district manager, auditor, field supervisor and assistant secretary-educational director and member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Longley is a member of the Busines and Professional Council, Richmond, and vice-president of the Richmond Chapter of the NAACP.

HE HAS SERVED as an instructor in the Veterans Training Program under the supervision of the Virginia State Board of Education. He is the author of the life insurance textbook, "Industrial Salesmanship Simplified," which isused by leading life insurance companies throughout the nation.

Mr. Longley is the first Negro to be elected to the Richmond Republican Committee in recent years and is now serving as vice-chairman, precinct chairman and member of the City Republican Executive Committee and director of the Central Republican League.

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Frontier of America. He is an Episcopalian, is married and has two children. Mr. Longley and his family reside at 1151 Wickham street, Richmond.



DAVID E. LONGLEY
Appointed

34c(1) 1954

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Is. Legislators Delay Confirmation of Several Alexander Appointments

Bystander Des Moines, Ia.
Thur. 11-11-54 p. 1

St. Thomas, Virgin Island—Gov. Archie A. Alexander, himself an Iowan, has turned to the Continental United States to fill some of the territory's cabinet posts. But legislators are hesitant about confirmation.

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The legislators expressed belief in a conference with the governor Monday there are qualified islanders who should be given preference.

Legislative spokesmen said Alexander's insistence on filling cabinet jobs with individuals from the Nnijobs with indivi dual sfrom the United States reduced persons born in the Virgin Islands to second class citizenship.

Denial.

Alexander's request for an appropriation to cover transportation costs for the heads of five departments—education, public works, public safety, industry and agriculture—was temporarily denied.

The legislators and the governor agreed to hold over the appointments for two weeks to give the legislature an opportunity to submit a list of Virgin Islanders for Alexander's consideration.

Names

The governor, who is from Des Moines, has named three men from the states for cabinet jobs, and proposed to name others later. The three are:

Dr. Robert Cotton, president of the Kansas Technical Institute, Topeka Kan., He would succeed Frederick Dixon, who has been in the service 23 years.

George Reed, Tuskegee, Ala., engineer, to replace Donald Boreham as public works commissioner upon Boreham's retirement next spring.

Carl Nelson, retired police sergeant, to head the department of public safety.

In addition, the governor has made three other appointments of persons already in the islands:

Leroy Quing of St. Croix, finance; Nolle Smith, insular affairs; and Rotm Bornn, health and welfare.

VI Governor Is Honorary Dinner Guest

34c(1)

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Gov. Archie A. Alexander of the Virgin Islands was guest of honor at an informal dinner in the Basildon Room of the Waldorf-Astoria recently given by his long-time friend and fellow Iowan, Gardner Cowles, president and editor of Look Magazine.

Sat. 11-13-54

Executives of leading Negro and white newspapers, magazines and television networks were present to get a first hand view of the Islands and the efforts being made to raise the level of their economy.

P. 4

Governor Alexander, a successful practicing engineer and bridge builder prior to his appointment by President Eisenhower, pointed out that a major effort will be made in the promotion of tourism as a means of attracting additional revenue to the Islands, and creating more jobs.

Attending the dinner were: Joseph Barnes, editor, Simon and Schuster, Inc.; Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher, N. Y. Amsterdam News; Seymour Berkson, general manager, International News Service; Whitelaw Reid, vice president and editor, The New York Herald Tribune; Turner Catledge, managing editor, The New York Times; Mrs. Gardner Cowles, Associate editor, Look Magazine; Sidney Eiges, vice president, charge press, National Broadcasting Company;

John H. Johnson, Editor and publisher, Johnson Publishing Company; Louis Martin, publisher, Michigan Chronicle; Vernon C. Myers, vice president and publisher, Look Magazine.

William Nichols, editor, The Week Magazine; George Norford, press department, National Broadcasting Co.; S. O. Shapio, vice president and circulation director, Look Magazine; Miss Helen Sioussat, director of talks, Columbia Broadcasting System; Paul Smith, president and editor-in-chief, Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.; E. S Tompkins, chief editorial writer Hearst Consolidated Newspapers; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher, Pittsburgh Courier; Lee B. Wood, executive editor, The New York World Telegram and Sun, and Thomas W. Young, president and general manager, Journal and Guide.

Nabrit to V. I.

34c(1)

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary and professor of law at Howard University, has been named legal consultant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

34c(1) 1954 VIRGIN ISLANDS

Alexanders—A family portrait of Archie ...er, newly appointed Governor of the ...lands, and his family. Left to right, Mrs. Colleen Jones, Chicago, Mr. ...er's sister; Governor Alexander, the late J. Leonard Alexander, brother of the Governor; Mrs. Edna Pinkhard, New York City, a sister. Standing, left to right, Mrs. Doris Thomas, Philadelphia, another sister; Harold Alexander, St. Louis, a brother, and Mrs. Harriett Hawkins, Chicago, a sister.

Islands' Governor 'Well-equipped'

Alexander Takes Analytical Mind Into Charlotte Amalie

By STANLEY ROBERTS

(Second in a Series)

34c(1)

WASHINGTON—If mathematical precision can be considered as a prime requisite for a successful administrator then Archie Alexander's appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands by the Eisenhower Administration can be considered as excellent.

There is nothing in the background of this Iowa-born civil engineer to indicate that he won't take to the Virgin Islands an analytical and appraising mind.

Although it's admittedly a big step from a farm near Des Moines in the heart of the nation's corn belt to the Governor's Mansion in Charlotte Amalie, very few of Mr. Alexander's predecessors in the post have been as well-equipped as he for the responsibility.

MR. ALEXANDER will be taking over the running of a land area of some 132 square miles whose population, according to the 1950 census, is tagged at 26,665. The Virgins' population is around 80 per cent Negro and exists on the tourist trade and such exports as rum, bay rum, hides, molasses, lime juice, sugar, bay oil and livestock.

Approximately fifty islands make up the most easterly U. S. territory, but the three largest are inhabited.

Thus, the Governor of the Virgin Islands must have an agricultural background to go along with his other talents and Mr. Alexander more than fills the bil in this respect.

* * *

MR. ALEXANDER is a native of Iowa, having been born in Ottumwa on May 14, 1888.

He attended a country school and later moved to a farm near Des Moines, where he finished elementary and high school.

After a year of preliminary work at Des Moines University, he entered the University of Iowa in 1908, and was graduated with a degree in civil engineering in 1912.

He did further study in engineering at the University of London.

Sat-3-13-54

HE WAS FIRST employed as a designing engineer with the Marsh Engineering Company in 1912.

In 1914 he resigned his position and established his own general contracting firm, known as A. A. Alexander, Inc., which continued until 1929, when a partnership was formed with Repass.

The most outstanding works include railroad bridges for the Rock Island Railroad in the western division of Iowa and Missouri, power house for the University of Iowa, and the $4 million Whitehurst Freeway, and other bridges in the nation's capital.

* * *

IN 1947, at Iowa's Centennial celebration, Mr. Alexander was awarded a certificate of merit, being named as one of the first 100 citizens of merit from over 30,000 alumni of the University of Iowa.

He has received many other distinguished awards and citations: In 1925 he received an honorary degree in civil engineering from the State University of Iowa; in 1928, the Spingarn Medal as the second most successful Negro in business; in 1946, an honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Engineer from Howard University.

He is past president of the National Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, past president of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP president of the American Caribbean Contractors Association; president of the Cedar Hill Construction Corporation; secretary-treasurer of the Douglas Glen Gardens Corporation.

* * *

HE IS a member of the board of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; a member of the board of trustees at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and at Howard University. He is also a member of the Howard University Engineering College.

* * *

ALEXANDER has been a lifelong Republican and for several years has been assistant to the Iowa State Republican Committee chairman.

He is an Episcopalian and is married to the former Audrey Linzy of Denver, Col.

He makes his home in Des Moines and lives at 1829 S Street, N. W., while here with his close friend, Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi.

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NEW VIRGIN ISLANDS GOVERNOR SPEAKS IN KANSAS.—Archie A. Alexander, (right) who on April 9 will become the governor of the Virgin Islands, was the Founders' Day speaker at the Kansas Technical institute at Topeka, Kas., Sunday, March 21. He is shown here being greeted by Dr. Robert Cotton (left), president of K.T.I., who met him at the Kansas City Municipal airport Sunday morning. Mr. Alexander, a noted civil engineer, arrived in Kansas City aboard a Braniff airplane from Des Moines, his home, where he is busily preparing to move to the Islands. The Iowan was named to the high post by President Eisenhower and his appointment has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate. Mr. Alexander and Dr. Cotton drove to Topeka from the airport.—Fambrough Photo.

Mrs. A. A. Alexander, Who Will Be Leaving For Virgin Islands, Honored At Dinner By Mary Church Terrell Club

The Mary Church Terrell club entertained at dinner Sunday in the Sky-line dining room of the airport, honoring one of its members, Mrs. A. A. Alexander, who with her husband, the new governor of the Virgin Islands, will be leaving the city soon.

The table in the private dining room was beautifully decorated with candles and spring flowers.

Following the dinner, the members reminisced over the many years of association they have enjoyed with Mrs. Alexander, who joined the club when she came to Des Moines as a bride. Later the group watched television at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lewis.

Sharing the courtesy were: Mesdames Joan Bullock, Lillian Edmunds, A. J. Esters, Jessye Davis, Fred Johnson, Howard Kelso, Oscar Lewis, Gertrude North, A. P. Trotter and Miss Jessie Walker. Mrs. Seymour Gaines, also a member of the club, is recovering at her home from an illness.

MRS. A. A. ALEXADER

Alexander faced with cut in Virgin Islands revenue

WASHINGTON (N N P A) — Archie A. Alexander, who will take the oath of office as governor of the Virgin Islands this month, will have less revenues to run the Virgin Islands Government than the present governor, Morris Castor.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended Thursday in the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, a total of $700,000, which is $118,000 less than the budget requests.

Of the $700,000 appropriation recommended, $300,000 is for the expenses of the Virgin Islands Government and $400,000 is for grants to the municipalities of St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Office Funds Cut

The item for expenses of the governor's office was cut by $18,000 and the budget estimate for grants to municipalities was cut by $100,000.

The committee, in its report, said these reductions will be offset by increased revenues of estimated at the time of the hearings on Virgin Island appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Committee Reasoning

The committee said it saw no reason why a surplus in the local revenues should not be applied to expenditures for which direct appropriations were requested.

Governor de Castro testified, however, that, there would be no surplus because the needs of the islands are so great that the legislature will budget any revenue increases for needed improvements in hospital and school operation, needed personnel and increases in salaries.

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Prominent Engineer Who Spent Years Building Says New Post 'A Challenge'

A. A. Alexander was in Des Moines Monday when the news broke officially that he had been nominated by President Eisenhower as governor of the Virgin Islands.

Messages of congratulations have been flooding his office in the Securities building and his home at 2200 Chautauqua Parkway. Among his telegrams were one from Morris F. DeCasto, the present governor of the Virgin Islands, who assured "continued cooperation," and another from Leon A. Dawson of the St. Thomas Republican club.

St. Thomas is the seat of the government in the Virgin Islands, which has an estimated population of 50,000.

Mr. Alexander said he plans to go to the Virgin Islands about April 15 for a preliminary conference with Mr. DeCastro, whose resignation was accepted, effective upon Mr. Alexander's qualifications for the post. Mr. DeCastro, a white native of the Islands, succeeded William H. Hastie in 1949, after he became judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

President of Alexander & Repass, a Washington, D. C.-Des Moines interracial contracting company, which has built bridges, trafficways and apartment house projects in the nation's capitol and in other parts of the country, Mr. Alexander revealed in an interview that he will continue his business connection.

'A Challenge'

Mr. Alexander said he looked upon the Virgin Islands governorship as a "challenge". He has made several business trips to the Islands and spent some vacation time there with his wife, but never thought of being elected governor.

Salary quoted for the governorship is about $16,000 a year.

Mr. Alexander revealed that he has "always had an interest in the welfare of the peoples of darker countries." In 1934 he was the engineer member of a mission sent by late President Roosevelt to Haiti.

Mr. Alexander, 65, is a native of

A. A. ALEXANDER

Ottumwa, Ia., a graduate of the engineering college at the State University of Iowa and a tackle on the Iowa football teams of 1910-12.

Widely known for his engineering talents, Alexander for years has been a lecturer at Howard university, Washington, and a trustee of Tuskegee institute Alabama.

Award Winner

When the first Harmon Awards were granted in 1926 to American Negro men and women for distinguished achievement, Mr. Alexander received the second of two awards in the field of industry and business. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of engineering from Howard University in 1947. At the commencement exercises of the State University of Iowa in June, 1947, he was among some hundred alumni who were honored for distinguished service in their fields.

Mr. Alexander has been an active Republican in state and national campaigns and a substantial contributor to the finances of the party for many years. He has served as an assistant to the state chairman of Iowa.

Mr. Alexander was president of the Negro Community Center board when the Gardner Cowles foundation gave $100,000 for the building of a new center, the Willkie House. He has headed the board of management of Crocker Branch YMCA, chaired the Des Moines Interracial Commission, led the Des Moines branch NAACP.

An Episcolalian, he is a former grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Three other Iowans were appointed by former presidents to posts outside the United States.

Clark To Liberia

Alexander G. Clark, of Muscatine, Ia., considered the most prominent Negro in Iowa from Civil war days almost to the close of the century, served as one of the vice presidents of the Republican State convention, was a delegate in 1872 to the national convention and an alternate in 1876.

In 1873 President U. S. Grant apponted him consul at Aux-Cayes, Haiti, a position he refused because of the meager stipend. In 1890 when President Harrison appointed Clark minister resident and consul general to Liberia, Africa, he accepted, taking over his office on Nov. 25, 1890.

He was a graduate of the University of Iowa, receiving his LL. B degree in 1884.

Woodson to Virgin Islands

George H. Woodson, prominent Des Moines attorney until his death in 1933, was appointed in 1926 by President Calvin Coolige as chairman of an all-Negro commission to investigate and report on the economic conditions in the Virgin Islands.

The late Attorney Woodson, born of slave parents in Wytheville, Va., received his Bacheor of Arts degree in Petersburg, Va., and his LLB. degree from the law college of Howard university, Washington, D. C. While living in Monroe County, Ia., he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state representative.

Wright To Honduras

Herbert R. Wright of Marshalltown, Ia., who was graduated in the same law class of the State University of Iowa with the late S. Joe Brown, was appointed in 1903 by President Theodore Roosevelt as U.S. consul at Utilla, Honduras. Then following this service he served as consul at Puerto Cabello, Venzuela until 1918, serving under three administrations, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. He practiced law until his death in 1931 in Des Moines.

Who Is Archie Alexander, New Governor of the Virgin Islands?

Archibald Alexander (inset) of Des Moines, Iowa, newly appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands, is one of the nation's greatest builders.

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Archie Alexander, may his kind increase, dwells in the realm of men known as—do'ers. He doesn't talk much . . . he listens a lot. He told me once: "A man can't learn anything when he's talking."

So if you're looking for a vain man of words and a vague projector of ideas and futile dreams—stop right here!

But! . . . if you want a bridge built across a stream at a point where most engineers long since have said it's well nigh impossible . . . if you want a dam constructed to harness up an undisciplined, contrary river . . . or if, maybe, your community needs a powerhouse to supply vital electricity for increased industrial growth . . . then call up Archie Alexander . . . any old time—day or night—at LUdlow 2-0088 in D. C., or at the main headquarters of Alexander and Repass in Des Moines, Iowa.

Photos show his Independence Avenue developments in Washington, D. C.

FOR GOOD MEASURE, Archie Alexander will also stake out your city with the proper railroad entrances and exits . . . he'll put you up an airport . . . smooth out your paving and grading . . . put in some filtration and salvage plants and modern sewage disposal units . . . and if you can't satisfy that restless energy of his he will construct two or three modern housing projects for you during his "leisure" hours and, just like that he's on his way to new cities to build and rebuild.

All for a price, however. Because "A. A." is a builder at his peak — a man with the know-how of his trade, and American do'er, an integrated Negro in big business activity and a financial Republi

of long year's standing.

All this and more they told President Eisenhower.

* * *

IKE INVITED him to dinner at the White House a few months back.

Ike is sending him . . . a few weeks hence . . . to the Virgin Islands to conduct Uncle Sam's business as Governor.

Reluctantly, Archie will put down building U. S. bridges, etc., but the Virgin Islanders had better fast begin importing steam shovels, cranes and other tools of the trade because wherever "A. A." goes there's going to be some construction going on.

And it's a well-known secret that if you like Ike, that's what Ike likes.

If you're ever in Washington, D. C., and feel the need for having a bridge built, then it's a safe bet that you couldn't do better than to end up in the K Street offices of Alexander and Repass. You'd find the men with the "know-how" and you'd be among friends.

* * *

THE NATIVES and tourists of our capitol city turned out recently to see a ribbon cut at the entry to the Whitehurst Freeway and by so doing to pay tribute to an Iowa boy, A. A. Alexander.

Archie Alexander received his bachelor's degree in engineering on the Iowa campus in the spring of 1912 and later returned for a civil engineering degree.

Partner M. A. Repass (he's white) and Alexander have been friends since college days and partners since 1929 when they joined forces to undertake a job at Grand Rapids, Mich.

In the words of Mr. Repass . . . "Thus establishing a relationship so satisfactory that we have continued together ever since."

IOWA UNIVERSITY year book says: "You don't have to be an 'old grad' to hearken to the strains of 'Alexander's Ragtime Band,' but if you are among the old grads then those strains must recall the Alexander of '09, '10 and '11—the Ottumwa boy who fought a share of Hawkeye gridiron battles and squirmed uneasily to Irving Berlin's melody played strictly for him by the university band.

"You old grads probably remember Repass, too, for he also was a member of those teams."

Alexander worked in Des Moines for two years before going into business for himself.

He built a number of bridges for the highway commission, and in Iowa City was builder of the College Street viaduct and the University heating plant.

* * *

REPASS, IN THE meantime, went to work for a Minneapolis construction firm, later became an instructor in the university's department of mechanics and hydraulics, and still later went back to bridge building—this time for a company working out of Billings, Mont. "In 1924," he says, "largely on the advice of classmate Alexander, "I started contracting with my brother in Iowa and on my own."

"In 1929," Repass continues, "we were interested in a building job in Grand Rapids, Mich., and entered our bids.

"It was a large contract, and in order to bid for it we combined the resources of the two firms. Of course, our getting together in the first place was the result of the friendship which began during our days on the campus."

* * *

IN JUNE of 1948 they had completed together the Riggs road underpass and they were also the contractors on the reworking of the Rock Island Railroad's Golden State Limited route.

Said Mr. Repass recently: "We suspect the interest in our firm is due largely to the fact that it is a partnership of a colored and a white man."

Iowa alumni put it another way.

They say: "We do agree that the nature of the partnership is of considerable interest . . . proving as it does, a point many refuse to believe.

"Still to us the story first is a sort of twin-billed Horatio Alger, not particularly new, but losing none of its pleasantness in repeating."

How about that as an expression of Brotherhood at its finest?

ATTORNEY FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS IS NAMED

World

LEON P. MILLER

LEON P. MILLER, of Welch, West Virginia, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Virgin Islands. Mr. Miller has been a prominent attorney with a long and distinguished career in West Virginia for more than 25 years. According to the Welch Daily News, his hometown paper, Leon Miller is "one of the most highly repected attorneys in McDowell county and the State of West Virginia."

He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1899. He was reared in Roanoke, Va., where his mother now resides. Mr. Miller received his B. S. degree from A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and in 1922 was awarded his LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania, the first in 25 years to receive a law degree from that school. That same year he went to West Virginia and was admitted to the State Bar. From 1922-25 he practiced in Williamson. Twenty-nine years ago, Mr. Miller went to Welch, where he became associated with the senior Capehart. He holds the distinction of being the first Negro to be named an Assistant prosecuting attorney in a West Virginia county - McDowell where he served more than two decades ago.

Birmingham Ala.

years ago to the former Miss Mildred Foster. They are the parents of three daughters: Artrelle Hazel Miller, a New York Chemist who received her Master's degree from Columbia University; Willa Jane Miller Johnson, who has received degrees from Fisk and Atlanta Universities and was formerly employed as a medical social worker at Tuskegee; Lydia Patricia Miller, a junior at Boston University where she is majoring in physical therapy.

Mr. Miller is a former member of the Welch City Council. The Welch daily news editorialized on this outstanding citizen — "In the naming of Mr. Miller to this important post, President Eisenhower is showing the same excellent judgement and keen perception as to the candidate's qualities, that has characterized nearly all his appointments to date. He is a gentleman in every respect as well as a fine lawyer."

Mr. Miller has been active in Republican activities since 1923, when he became President of the Mingo County Republican Organization. He was a member of the State Executive Committee for 16 years; served as Assistant to National Committeeman Hallanan, who was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements in the 1948 National Convention. He was also Alternate Delegate from West Virginia to the 1952 National Convention.

Mr. Miller will leave for his new assignment in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, October 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Leon P. Miller, of Welch, W. Va., has been appointed United States Attorney for the Virgin Islands. Mr. Miller has been a prominent attorney with a long and distinguished career in West Virginia for more than 25 years.

He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1899. He was reared in Roanoke, Va., where his mother now resides. Mr. Miller received his B. S. degree from A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and in 1922 was awarded his LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania—the first Negro in 25 years to receive a law degree from that school. That same year he went to West Virginia and was admitted to the state bar.

He was married 27 years ago to the former Miss Mildred Fos-

ter. They are the parents of three daughters: Artrelle Hazel Miller, a New York chemist, who received her master's degree from Columbia University; Willa Jane Miller Johnson, who has received degree from Fisk and Atlanta universities and was formerly employed as a medical social worker at Tuskegee; Lydia Patricia Miller, a junior at Boston University where she is majoring in physical therapy.

West Virginian Appointed U. S. Attorney To V. I

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

LEON P. MILLER
Appointed To Virgin Islands

'Economic Salvation'

Alexander Hails V. I. Organic Act

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-30-54 P. 5

By JOSEPH U. HINSHAW

WASHINGTON—(INS)—Gov. Archie Alexander of the Virgin Islands said Saturday that the Organic Act approved by Congress last year for the territory "is the economic salvation of the island."

Alexander, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, was appointed Governor of the islands by President Eisenhower six months ago, and has had the task of drawing up plans for the complete reorganization of the government to conform with the organic legislation approved by Congress this year.

The Republican appointee said he had already worked out plans for the consolidation of the various Government departments into eight, the heads of which will form his cabinet.

* * *

UNDER THE Organic Act, the Legislature of the island has been reduced from sixteen to eleven members, and the new Legislature, to be elected Nov. 2, will have to approved his reorganization plans.

Alexander also said that he will recommend the consolidation of the ninety-four boards and commissions presently existing for the islands' population of 35,000 into twenty-two.

The Organic Act is designed to eliminate the need for the islands to go to Congress every year in search of deficiency appropriations. For each dollar of local revenue raised, the Federal Government will match it with another.

This will give the territory a budget of approximately $4 million a year, which in the view of the Governor will be enough to run the Government adequately and allow $1 million for a public works program.

* * *

ALEXANDER SAID he intends to push a program of vocational education in order to train the islanders for better paying jobs and positions.

A strong educational program, Alexander said, is one of the greatest needs of the islands. Last year, $95 per capita was spent, an amount less than half that spent by the poorest state in the Union.

The Governor said he is also interested in making a greater effort to promote tourism to the islands. He said it dropped off to 106,000 persons last year, but he hopes it will increase against this year.

Despite the smallness of his domain, Governor Alexander said he is kept extremely busy as the Governor is regarded as a sort of "Father Confessor" for whom no problem is too small.

Miller Named As V. I. Prosecutor

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-9-54

WASHINGTON—Leon P. Miller of Welch, W. Va., has been appointed United States attorney for the Virgin Islands.

Miller has been a prominent attorney with a long and distinguished career in West Virginia for more than 25 years.

According to the Welch Daily News, his hometown paper, Leon Miller is "one of the most highly respected attorneys in McDowell county and the state of West Virginia."

He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1899. He was reared in Roanoke, Va., where his mother now resides. Miller received his B. S. degree from A & T college, Greensboro, N. C., and in 1922 was awarded his LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania — the first Negro in 25 years to receive a law degree from that school.

That same year he went to West Virginia and was admitted to the state bar. From 1922-25 he practiced in Williamson.

He holds the distinction of being the first Negro to be named an assistant prosecuting attorney in a West Virginia county — McDowell, where he served more than two decades ago.

He was married 27 years ago to the former Miss Mildred Foster. They are the parents of three daughters: Artrelle Hazel Miller, a New York chemist; Willa Jane Miller Johnson, formerly employed as a medical social worker at Tuskegee, and Lydia Patricia Miller, a junior at Boston university where she is majoring in physical therapy.

Miller is also a former member of the Welch City council.

Miller left for his new assignment in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, October 1.

LEON MILLER

Appointed Attorney for U. S. in Virgin Islands

Call Sun. 10-8-54 p. 22

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Leon P. Miller of Welch, W. Va., has been appointed United States attorney for the Virgin Islands. Mr. Miller has been a prominent attorney with a long and distinguished career in West Virginia for more than 25 years.

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LEON P. MILLER

He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1899, and was reared in Roanoke, Va., where his mother now resides. Mr. Miller received his B.S degree from A & T college, Greensboro, N. C., and in 1911 was awarded his LL.B. from the University of Pennyslvania - the first Negro in 25 years to receive a law degree from that school.

That same year he went to West Virginia and was admitted the state bar. From 1922-25 he practiced in Williamson. Twenty-nine years ago Mr. Miller went to Welch, where he became associated with the senior Capehart. He holds the distinction of being the first Negro to be named an assistant prosecuting attorney in a West Virginia county - McDowell --where he served more than two decades ago.

He was married 27 years ago to the former Miss Mildred Foster. They are the parents of three daughters; Artrelle Hazel Miller, a New York chemist who received her master's degree from Columbia university; Willa Jane Miller Johnson, who has received degrees from Fisk and Atlanta universities and was formerly employed as a medical social worker at Tuskegee; Lydia Patricia Miller, a junior at Boston university where she is majoring in physical therapy.

Mr. Miller is a former member of the Welch city council. The Welch daily news editorialized on this outstanding citizen — "In the naming of Mr. Miller to this import post, President Eisenhower is showing the same excellent judgement and keen perception as to the candidate's qualities, that has characterized nearly all his appointments to date. He is a gentleman in every respect as well as a fine lawyer."

Mr. Miller has been active in Republican activities since 1923, when he became president of the Mingo county Republican organization. He was a member of the state executive committee for 16 years; served as assistant to National Committeeman Hallaman, who was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements in the 1948 national convention. He was also alternate delegate from West Virginia to the 1952 National Convention.

Mr. Miller left for his new assignment in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, October 1.

Alexander Reception—U. S. Government officials, foreign dignitaries and Virgin Islands officeholders circulate through the Government House at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, during a reception which followed the inauguration of Archibald Alexander as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

The Pipeline

By Stanley Roberts

Archie Greeted in V. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports reaching here from the Virgin Islands indicate that the inauguration ceremonies installing Iowa's Archie Alexander as Governor last month were most inspiring . . . as was the reception at Government House in St. Thomas immediately afterwards.

From his personal White House staff, President Ike sent aides Maxwell Raab, Homer Gruenther and Commander Beach, his Naval aide. Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Douglas McKay were also on hand. Mrs. Alexander was received by the islanders with great warmth.

Others participating in the eventful day were Assistant Secretary of Interior Felix E. Wormser, outgoing Governor and Mrs. Morris de Castro, Charles K. Claunch, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands; Dr. and Mrs. David C. Canegata, administrator of St. Croix; Williams Bailey, St. Thomas attorney and island Republican leader; Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Christmas; island Republican leaders Robert Fox and Mrs. Betty Williams, St. Croix; Will Bailey, William Greer and Roy Gordon, all of St. Thomas; Mrs. Harriet Hawkins and Mrs. Colleen Jones, sisters of the new Governor, were there from Chicago, and Administrator George Simmons of St. John was also on hand.

Hundreds of prominent islanders and U. S. friends of Governor Alexander paid their respects at the reception. Bands and floats were much in evidence during the gala inaugural parade. School children's marching units were colorful and noisy, and snappy police and guard units strutted their stuff. Crowds at the harbor of Charlotte Amalie were enormous to meet Alexander . . . dancing and joviality at the formal inaugural ball . . . the cutting of the tremendous inaugural cake by the Governor and his wife was another highlight . . . the immaculately clad Catholic sisters in Christiansted waved greetings to the Governor's party as he passed their convent . . . the sensational playing of the youthful band on native, all-steel instruments was enormously enjoyed. All in all, the Republicans put on a great show for a great guy.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Governor of All

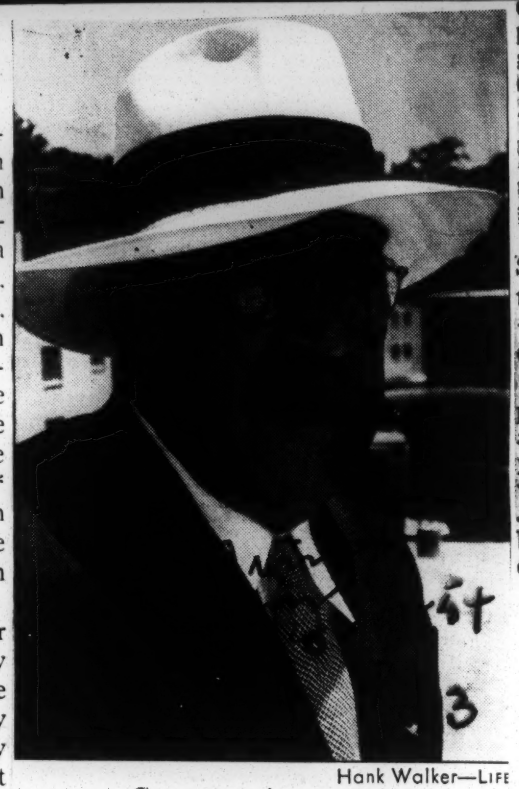
When Archie Alexander, a lifelong Republican, landed one day last week in pastel-painted Charlotte Amalie, the sign on the hangar that says "Harry S. Truman Airport" was tactfully shrouded by a big welcome banner. Next day Alexander, a Negro contractor from Des Moines, climbed up on the back seat of a crimson Chevrolet convertible and headed a brass-band parade up the Kronprindsensgade (Crown Prince Street) and down the Dronningensgade (Queen Street). At the Emancipation Garden where the Danes* freed their slaves in 1848, he was sworn in as the first Republican governor of the Virgin Islands (pop. 26,665, of whom 91% are of Negro or mixed blood).

In his inaugural address, Alexander promised to be "governor of all and every segment of the population . . . Prejudice is born in ignorance and dispelled by knowledge." He got it on the record early that "we've room on these islands for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the Red flag." He pledged himself to work for a bigger tourist trade ("but an economy based on the tourist trade alone is not a stable one"), to aid schools, to help end the islands' water shortage.

Governor Alexander, now 65, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa. The son of a janitor, he worked his way through the University of Iowa, was a three-letter football tackle, graduated in engineering in 1912. He formed his own contracting business two years later and is now head of prosperous Alexander & Repass, builders (among many projects) of Washington's K Street Freeway along the Potomac.

Alexander replaces Morris de Castro, a white islander who has served the island government for 35 years, as acting governor at various times during the 40s and as governor since 1950. Island Republicans are happy with Alexander, an early Ike supporter. Said one woman member of the Republican reception committee, shoving chairs around in preparation for the post-inauguration reception at Government House: "I've waited 20 years to rearrange this furniture."

* Who in 1917 sold the islands (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) to the U.S. for $25 million.



Hank Walker—LIFE

GOVERNOR ALEXANDER
Room for but one flag.

Alexander Thanks Ike For Top Island Post

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Archie A. Alexander called at the White House Friday to thank President Eisenhower for his appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Alexander was accompanied by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay and Val J. Washington, an assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The oath of office will be administered to Mr. Alexander in Charlotte Amalie on Friday, April 9. Mr. Alexander flew to the Virgin Islands Wednesday evening.

The reason for holding the oath-ceremony in the Virgin Islands, Mr. Alexander explained to reporters, is that as soon as he takes the oath he becomes the Governor and if he were not in Charlotte Amalie, the Government Secretary for the Virgin Islands would become the Acting Governor.

"We thought that would not be too good," said Mr. Alexander.

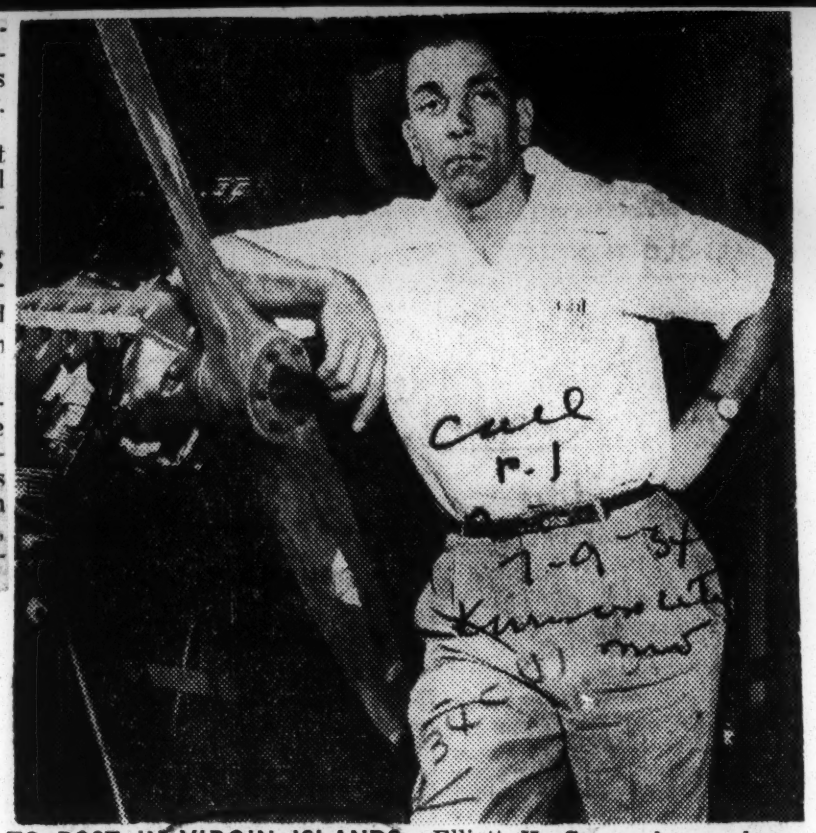
The Government Secretary is Daniel W. Ambrose Jr., a Democrat, of West Virginia. Mr. Ambrose is being replaced by Charles Kenneth Claunch, who has been working at the White House since 1929.

President Eisenhower announced on March 26 that Mr. Claunch Assistant Usher, had been appointed Government Secretary for the Virgin Islands. The position is equivalent to Lieutenant Governor of a state. Mr. Claunch is accompanying Mr. Alexander to the Virgin Islands and will assume his new duties immediately after Mr. Alexander is sworn in.

Mr. Alexander said President Eienhower had given him formal greetings to the people of the Virgin Islands.

About 18 or 20 persons, including Senators and officials of the Interior Department, are expected to attend the oath-ceremony in Charlotte Amalie.

Mr. Alexander will be accompanied by his wife, his executive assistant, George Hamilton, a lawyer from Los Angeles, and his wife; two sisters, Mrs. Colleen Jones and Mrs. Harriet Hawkins, both of Chicago, and a friend, Everett Clay, of Des Moines.



TO POST IN VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Elliott H. Gray, shown above, instructor in mechanical engineering at the Tennessee State university in Nashville, has been appointed manager of the Virgin Islands' airport at St. Thomas, The appointment was announced by Governor Archie Alexander of the Islands.

Gray, who is also presently in charge of the Aero Repair Shop at Tennessee State will take leave of absence from the university to assume his managerial duties. He was awarded his multi-engine pilot's license and flight instructor's license by the Capitol Airways Aeronautics school in 1949 and 1950, respectively.

Beginning his aeronautics training at the Roosevelt School of Aeronautics and continuing during his tour of duty in the U. S. Air Force as first lieutenant, Gray received his unlimited single engine pilot's license in 1945.

With an inordinate sense of business acumen coupled with his formalized knowledge, Gray has had over 10 years of experience as owner and manager of several business enterprises, including restaurants, hotels, nightclubs, and farms.

He will be joined in St. Thomas later by his wife, the former Catherine Burrell of New Orleans, and their two daughters, Leslie, age 6 and Osbeth, age 1.

34c(1) 1954

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Island's First Lady Leaves Des Moines With Many Gowns For Inaugural Events

MRS. A. A. ALEXANDER

Mrs. A. A. Alexander, first lady of the Virgin Islands, left her Des Moines home Tuesday morning enroute to Island where her noted-engineer husband, Governor Alexander, will be inaugurated on Friday.

Mrs. Alexander was accompanied by a cousin, Mr. Everett Clay. They stopped in Chicago, Ill., where Governor Alexander met them and two of his sisters, who will attend the inaugural ceremonies.

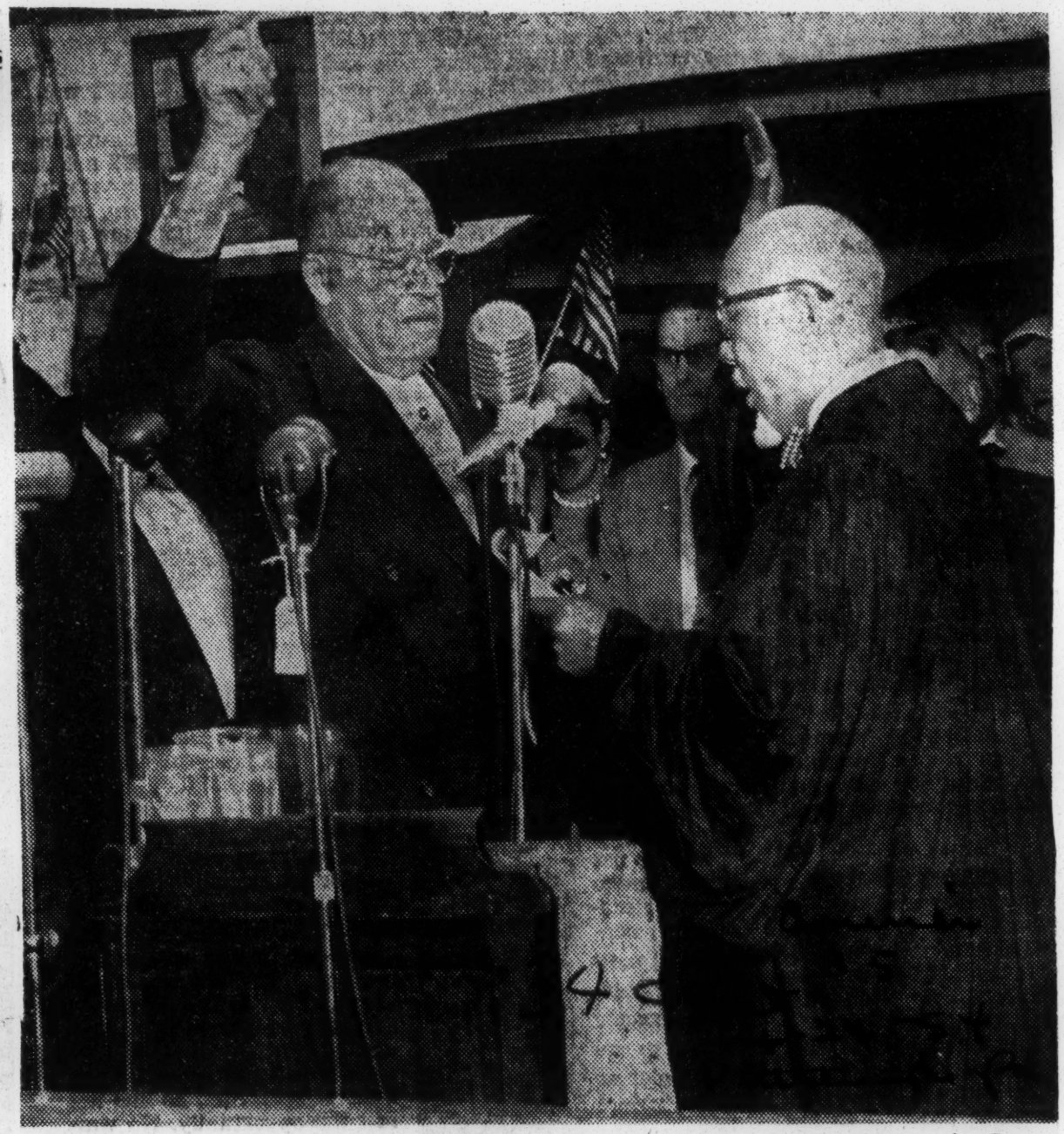
Mrs. Alexander was wearing a brown tone British tweed suit, with alligator accessories and brown hat, when she boarded the plane here.

Her inaugural wardrobe, designed and fashioned by Mrs. Anna Mae Carter, included eight new gowns.

For the inaugural ceremonies and parade, the first lady will wear a dark grey dressmaker suit; for the 5 o'clock inaugural reception, a cocktail dress of green lace over taffeta, with matching stole and off-white accessories.

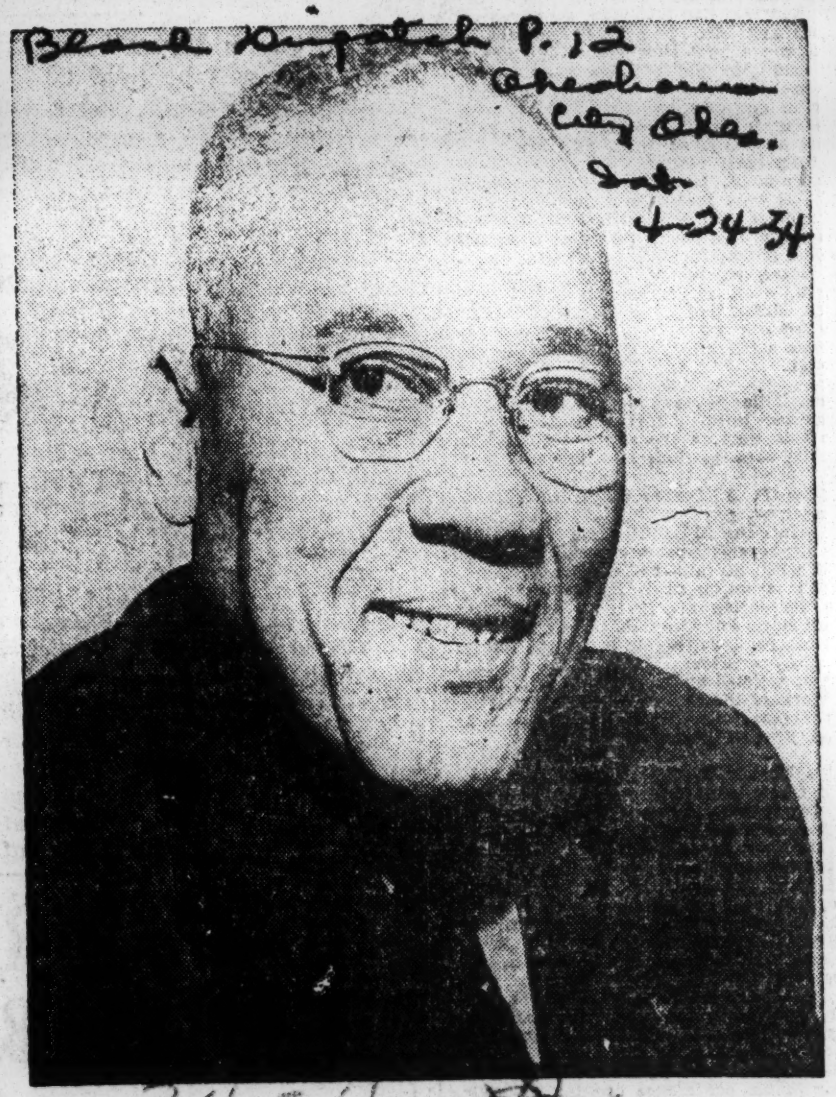
Three inaugural balls will be held on the islands—and for the occasions, Mrs. Alexander will wear a pink embroidered nylon gown, fashioined on the princess lines, with a full ankle-length skirt; and a matching stole. It is trimmed with seed pearls and rhinestones. Her accessories will be silver slippers and mitts. Her corsage will be a white orchid.

When Mrs. Alexander reaches the Virgin Islands, she will live in a mansion, have twelve servants, a Cadillac automobile and a chauffeur



'I Swear'—Gov. Archibald Alexander of the Virgin Islands is sworn in as Federal Judge Herman E. Moore administers the oath of office in the Emancipation Gardens in St. Thomas, V. I., during inauguration ceremonies.

GOVERNOR'S ASSISTANT



George W. Hamilton, well-known Los Angeles attorney and World War I veteran, has been appointed executive assistant to Archie Alexander, the new governor of the Virgin Islands. Hamilton accompanied Alexander to the Islands last week for the Governor's inauguration. (Newspress Photo)

Associated Press Wirephoto

AT INAUGURAL PARADE: Archie A. Alexander, new Governor of Virgin Islands, during inaugural parade at Charlotte Amalie, the Islands' capital. Seated next to Governor Alexander is Douglas McKay, Secretary of Interior.

Name Nabrit As Alexander Aide

WASHINGTON — Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., secretary and professor of law at Howard university, has been named legal consultant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

In his new position Dr. Nabrit will assist Gov. Archie Alexander in the reorganization of some 85 executive departments of the Virgin Islands Government. The reorganization, which was brought about by the New Organic Act, is expected to reduce the number of executive departments to nine. The Act was passed by Congress and approved by President Eisenhower last month.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Nabrit has been at Howard since 1936, when he was appointed assistant professor of law. In 1939, he was named secretary of the University, a position which he still holds, and in 1947, he was appointed professor of law.

Dr. Nabrit holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Morehouse college in Atlanta and the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Northwestern university.

Nolle Smith Slated For V. I. Position

ST. THOMAS — Nolle R. Smith, former Hawaiian legislator and veteran in public service, now making a study of the islands tax system upon the invitation of Governor Archie A. Alexander, is slated to head the proposed new Department of Insular Affairs.

This department will include the Division of Personnel, Bureau of Purchase and Procurement, Auditing, and Budget Control.

Nolle Smith is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, 1911, in engineering, and for a number of years was an independent contractor in Hawaii.

HE ARRIVED in Hawaii in 1915 and since then, took an active part in politics (as a Republican) and in civic affairs. He also served in the House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature from 1929 to 1933.

He was assistant director of Government Research, a private organization, from 1932 to 1939. Smith was also assistant director of the Territorial Budget from 1939 to 1942, and director of Territorial Civil Service from 1942 to 1943. For the remainder of the war years and for several years after he was engaged in private business, and then became assistant director of the tax study committee of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce from 1947 to 1954.

34c(1) 1954

Archie Alexander Named Virgin Islands' Governor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Eisenhower has named Archie A. Alexander prominent engineer-contractor, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Alexander is a native of Iowa, having been born in Ottumwa on May 14, 1888. He attended a country school and later moved to a farm in Des Moines, where he finished elementary and high school. After a year of preliminary work at Des Moines University, he entered the University of Iowa in 1908, and graduated with a degree in Civil Engineering in 1912. He did further study in engineering at the University of London.

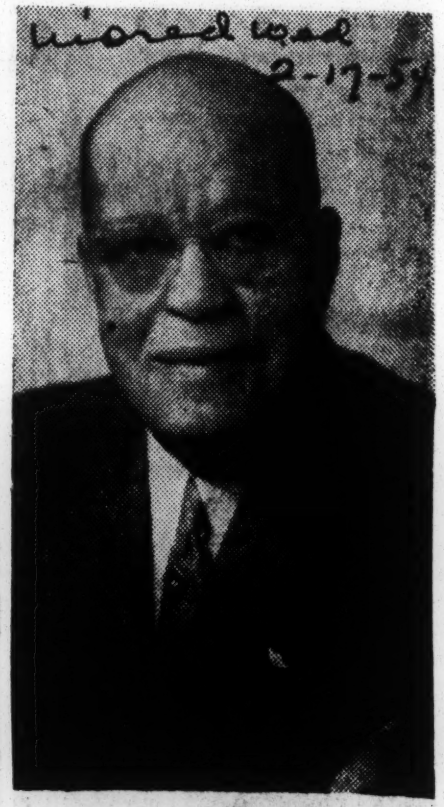
RESIGNED POSITION

He was first employed as a designing engineer with the Marsh Engineering Co. in 1912. In 1914 he resigned his position and established his own general contracting firm, known as A. A. Alexander, Inc., which continued until 1929, when a partnership was formed with M. A. Repass, a classmate. The firm is now known as Alexander and Repass and specializes in building sewers, disposal plants, power houses, bridges, water plants and railroads throughout the country. The most outstanding works include railroad bridges for the Rock Island Railroad in the western division of Iowa and Missouri, power house for the University of Iowa, and the $4 million Whitehurst Freeway and other brides in the Nation's Capital.

FIRST 100 CITIZENS

In 1947, at Iowa's Centennial Celebration, Mr. Alexander was awarded a certificate of merit, being named as one of the first 100 citizens of merit from over 30,000 alumni of the University of Iowa. He has received many other distinguished awards and citations: 1925, he received an Honorary Degree in Civil Engineering from the State University of Iowa; 1928, the Spingarn Medal as the second most successful Negro in business; 1946, an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Engineering from Howard University.

He is past president of the National Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; past president of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP; president of the American Caribbean Contractors Association; president of the Cedar Hill Construction Corp.; secretary-treasurer of Douglas Glen Gardens Corp.



A. A. ALEXANDER

FACULTY MEMBER

He is a member of the Board of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; a member of the Board of Trustees at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; and at Howard University. He is also a member of the faculty of the Howard University Engineering College.

Mr. Alexander has been a lifelong Republican and for several years has been assistant to the Iowa State Republican Committee Chairman.

He is an episcopalian and is married to the former Audrey Linzy of Denver, Colo. He makes his home in Des Moines and lives at 1829 S St., N. W., while in Washington, D. C.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Archie Alexander Named V. I. Governor

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — President Eisenhower Monday sent to the senate the nomination of Archie A. Alexander, 66, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington, to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Alexander, who was a dinner guest of Mr. Eisenhower at the White House several months ago, is a civil engineer. After graduating from the public schools of Des Moines, he entered the University of Iowa in 1908 and received the bachelor of science degree in 1912 and the civil engineering degree in 1925.

While a student at the University of Iowa, he played football for three years and was an All-Western end.

From 1912 to 1915 Mr. Alexander was associated with the Marsh Engineering Company, in Des Moines. In 1925 he entered business for himself, and in 1929 he formed the partnership of Alexander and Repass, construction company.

During his professional career, Mr. Alexander has constructed bridges and all types of engineering work. One of his large municipal projects was the construction of a sewage plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1931, at a cost of $1,200,000. He also constructed sewage plants in Waukeegan, North Chicago, and Lake Forest, Illinois, at a cost of $1,000,000.

Mr. Alexander also engaged in extensive railroad relocation work for the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Milwaukee railroads.

His firm, Alexander and Repass, has handled various construction jobs in the Washington, D. C., area, including the construction for the Federal Government of the Tidal Basin bridge at a contract price of $1,100,000. He also built for the District of Columbia government the Whitehurst Freeway, a driveway connecting Washington with northern Virginia, at a cost of about $4,000,000.

Another federal government job handled by Mr. Alexander was the construction of the Tuskegee Army Air Force base at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, at a cost of $500,000. He had the flying field ready in three months. The entire job took six months.

He also built a bridge for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington.

At the centennial of the State of Iowa in 1946, the University of Iowa chose its hundred outstanding graduates, and Mr. Alexander was not only one of those cited by the university but he led the voting.

He is a trustee of Tuskegee institute and a member of the board of directors of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, Chicago. He also is a past grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

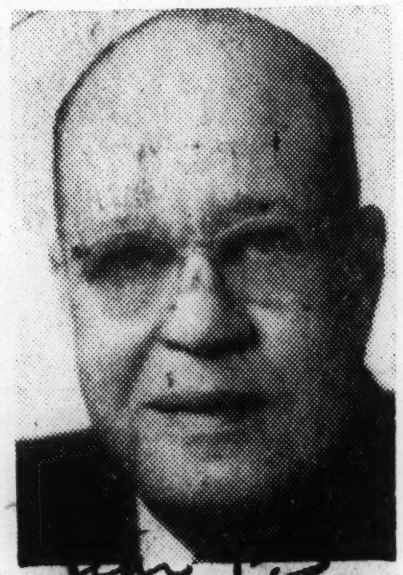


Photo by Chase Studio.

NAMED GOVERNOR—Archie Alexander, 1829 S street N.W., was nominated to be Governor of the Virgin Islands by President Eisenhower yesterday. Mr. Alexander, colored, is associated with the local construction firm of Alexander & Repass.

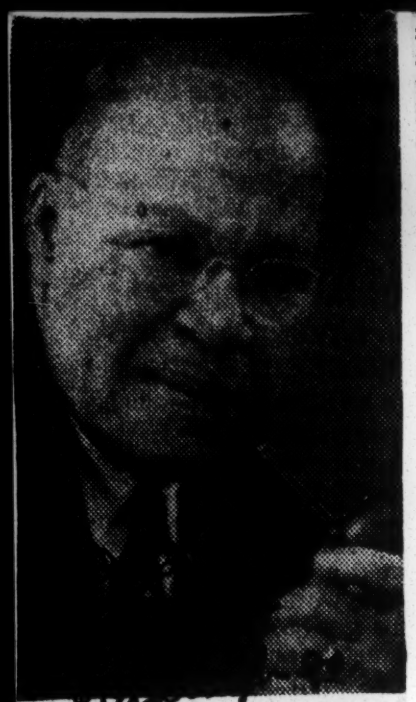
Virgin Islands Governor Named

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Eisenhower Monday nominated Archie A. Alexander, a Negro, to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

Alexander, 65, is from Des Moines, Ia., and is associated with the construction firm of Alexander Repass.

Eisenhower announced simultaneously he has accepted the resignation of the present Virgin Islands governor, Morris F. de Castro, effective upon Alexander's qualification.

Alexander, who currently lives in Washington, is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and is a director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.



ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER
... gets post this week

Top Engineer

Virgin Is. Post to Alexander

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — Archibald Alexander of Des Moines, Iowa will be named Governor of the Virgin Islands this week by President Eisenhower, the Courier learned from high sources in the administration.

This newspaper has predicted all along that Alexander would emerge as Ike's choice of the thirty-two applicants in the field.

Mr. Alexander is an honor graduate of the engineering department of the University of Iowa. He and his partner, Bryant White, have headquarters in Des Moines. Mr. Alexander has built some of the largest bridges and roads in the and troughout the United States.

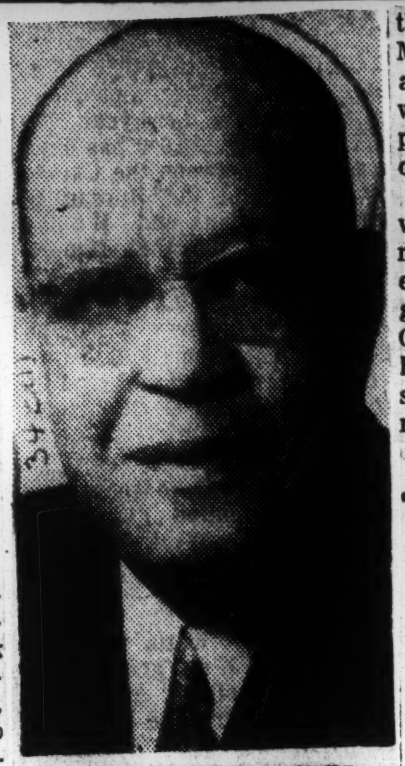
* * *

HE BUILT the bridge across the Tidal Basin here. Earlier, Mr. Alexander's most famous job was the building of the "free way." This beautiful highway serves as a gateway to the South and tourists and travelers who use the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge save precious hours by avoiding congested traffic of Baltimore and Washington when traveling south.

Recently, Mr. Alexander was honored by his alma mater, the University of Iowa, which bestowed an honorary doctorate degree upon him. A few weeks back, Mr. Alexander was among a small group invited to one of a series of Eisenhower's stag dinners. It was at this dinner that Mr. Alexander made such a favorable impression upon the President.

The engineer has just completed building a 150-unit housing project on the old Frederick Douglass estate. He has promised to turn this project over, free of debt, in a few years to the "committee for the preservation of the Frederick Douglass home."

He is now also completing a bridge across the East River at at cost of one million dollars. Mr. Alexander has been a large contributor to the Republican party over a period of years and his political supporters include Senator Hickenlooper, Congressman Cunningham, Val J. Washington and Atty. Perry Howard of the Republican National Committee.



ARCHIE A. ALEXANDER

Alexander set for V.I. post

Praises Eisenhower for nominating him

WASHINGTON, —Archie A. Alexander, nominated last week by President Eisenhower for governor of the Virgin Islands, plans to leave for the islands about April 15 after his appointment has been confirmed.

Mr. Alexander, a Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington, D.C., contractor, is expected to be confirmed by the Senate some time this week. He will succeed Morris F. deCastro in the gubernatorial post.

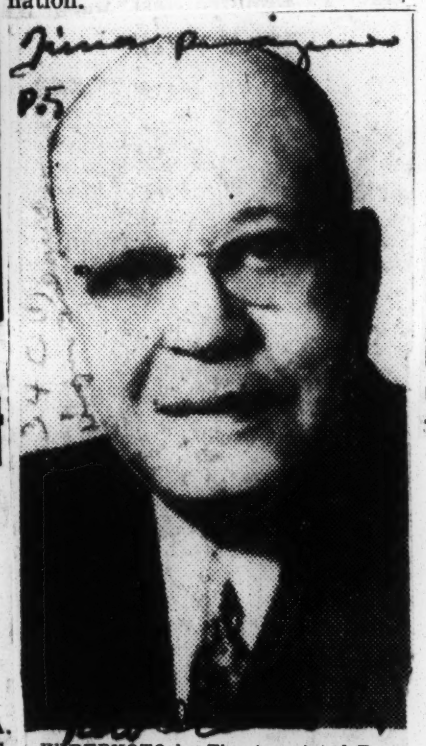
Commenting upon his nomination, Mr. Alexander, who actively supported the nomination and election of President Eisenhower, said: "It is good Republican strategy to appoint colored persons like myself to important government positions."

Tuskegee Trustee

Mr. Alexander, who at present resides in Washington, is a trustee of Tuskegee institute and a member of the board of directors of the Supreme Liberty life insurance company of Chicago.

A former grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, Mr. Alexander is a 1912 graduate of the University of Iowa, where he starred as a football player and received a bachelor of engineering degree.

From 1912 until 1915, he worked with the Marsh Engineering co. in Des Moines, then entered business for himself, organizing the Alexander-Repass Construction co. in 1929, which handles many important construction jobs throughout the nation.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press
ARCHIE A. ALEXANDER,
65-year-old Negro from Des Moines, Iowa, has been nominated by President Eisenhower to be governor of the Virgin Islands. Alexander is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and a director of a Chicago life insurance firm.

White House Usher Wins V.I. Post

WASHINGTON — Charles Kenneth Claunch, 55, assistant to the Chief Usher of the White House, was appointed by President Eisenhower last week to be Government Secretary to the Virgin Islands. He will assume the second highest position in the island possession on April 9, when Archie Alexander, Des Moines architect and builder, will be sworn in as Governor of Virgin Islands.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT — Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hamilton will leave this week for the Virgin Islands where Hamilton will assume the position of executive assistant to newly-appointed Gov. Archie A. Alexander of Des Moines, Iowa. Lifelong Republican, Hamilton and the Governor participated in many campaigns in the Mid-west. The appointment came through Senator Thomas H. Kuchel.

VIRGIN ISLANDS HAVE 1ST G. O. P. GOVERNOR

Special to The New York Times.

ST. THOMAS, V. I., April 9—Archie A. Alexander, a building contractor of Des Moines, Iowa, became today the first Republican Governor of the Virgin Islands since the establishment of civil government here in 1931.

Thousands of spectators filled Emancipation Garden to watch him take the oath of office, following a colorful inaugural parade. The oath was administered by Federal Judge Herman Moore.

Mr. Alexander pledged to be "Governor of all and every segment of the population." He warned that "an economy based on tourist trade alone" was not a stable one and said that "the people should take the greatest possible advantages of the island's natural attributes."

"Prejudice is born in ignorance and dispelled by knowledge," he said. "Due to the recent Puerto Rican nationalist uprising in Washington, we've room on these islands but for one flag—the American flag, and this excludes the Red flag."

Congressional, White House and Department of the Interior officials, headed by the Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, attended the ceremonies.

34c(1) 1954

WYOMING

Mrs. H. E. Burton Gets Appointment

Mrs. Hattie E. Burton, 1951 graduate of Miles College and beautiful wife of Simpson L. Burton, Jr., received an appointment as stenographer with the Department of the Air Force, Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming.

Mrs. Burton was formerly a member of the staff of Miles College. She is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Woods of 450 Ridge Avenue, Westfield.

Miss Henderson Accepts Fed. Government Position

MISS C. L. HENDERSON

Miss Cleoretta L. Henderson has accepted employment in a federal government position as woman counsel officer at Alderson, West Virginia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henderson of Bessemer, Ala., and a 1954 graduate of Miles College.

Miss Henderson has been working since July 13 in this capacity. Her appointment came through civil service.

She led an active scholastic and campus life at Miles College where she majored in home economics and was graduated with highest honor, Magna Cum Laude. Miss Henderson was a member of Club Rho Nu, a scholastic organization for women, the Honor Society, Home Economics Club and Iota Lambda Sorority.

34c(1) 1954

WISCONSIN

PETITE AND PRETTY Shirley Anne Johnson of Beloit, Wis. who was recently appointed to the Youth Advisory Board to the Governor's Commission on Human Rights. She is a junior at Beloit High school and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Philip Johnson.

Gets Post On Youth Board

BELOIT, Wis. — Shirley Ann Johnson, the pretty 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Philip Johnson, recently received confirmation of her appointment to the Youth Advisory Board of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights.

Miss Johnson is a junior at Beloit high school and was unanimously chosen by the present Youth Board which facilitated her final appointment.

The appointment was the result of her leadership ability, fine character, interest in social and civil affairs and her scholastic record. She will be introduced with other new advisory members at the Wisconsin State Youth Conference in Oshkosh.

The Youth Advisory Board whose members represent all sections of Wisconsin and varying religious and racial backgrounds is a unique organization and one of the first of its kind in the United States.

The purpose of the group it to help the Commission on Human Rights appraise its program and to present youth's ideas to the public as well as provide an opportunity to create greater understanding among individuals through the elimination of prejudice and discrimination.

Negro Political "Interne" Studies Under Roosevelt

P. 2 Wored
Birmingham Ala.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — Mrs. Marie Smith Carl, a congressional intern, accompanied Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt (D., N. Y.) to the Senate Labor sub-committee hearing, Wednesday, to witness his testimony favoring legislation for a fair employment practices bill.

Mrs. Carl is doing her political internship on a fellowship, granted by the American Political Science Association. This 10-month congressional study was originated for the purpose of giving political scientists an opportunity to watch congress at work. By providing first-hand knowledge, it is expected that these teachers will be better prepared to do a more effective job in the field of political science.

This is the first year that an internship of this kind has been sponsored by this organization, and Mrs. Carl is one of the two women and the only Negro among the six persons chosen for the Association's fellowships.

The study began in September and Mrs. Carl was assigned to the subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee in October to study juvenile delinquency. Around the first of this month she was transferred to Congressman Roosevelt's office where she has been helping the congressman's administrative assistant. Much of her work in this office has been in the field of research.

Mrs. Carl is a native of St. Augustine, Fla., and received her A. B. degree at Clark College in Atlanta, her M. A. at the University of Michigan, and her law degree from Yale.

She maintains residence in Houston, Texas, where her husband, Earl L. Carl is professor of law in Texas Southern university. The Carls have a six-month old daughter, Nina Earlene.

Mrs. Carl taught mathematics at West Palm Beach, Fla., and has also worked with the Women's Division of the Detroit Police Department.

She has no definite plans on what she will do immediately following the completion of her congressional internship in June, but she hopes to take the bar examination in the District of Columbia while here, and to ultimately return to the teaching profession.

American States Rights Assn.—

Group to organize, back segregation, combat 'isms'

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

A new statewide organization to combat efforts to break down segregation and "indoctrinate school children with socialism, communism and race integration" will be formed here Thursday.

It is the American States' Rights Assn., Inc., which already has 55 "Alabama leaders" ready to become its directors and several hundred others as members.

William H. Hoover and Olin H. Horton, Birmingham business men and prime movers in setting up the association, said its organization would be completed at a meeting set for 11 a.m. Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. A president elected and incorporation papers filed that day.

News 2-15-54

"WE'RE NOT GOING to engage actively in any political campaigns," said Hoover, who heads a large insurance company here.

"But we're going to do a lot of research to inform the people on what is going on, particularly with regard to groups trying to break down segregation."

Horton, who has been busy for weeks in preparing the launching of the association, said plans are eventually to make it Southwide in scope.

A letter recently sent out announcing Thursday's meeting stated the group's "objects and purposes" were to "promote and defend the basic principles of States' Rights" and to "develop economic, social and civic programs for the betterment of the several states."

IT WAS STRESSED that "under the objectives of the association, it is proposed:

"1—For the first time to offer firm resistence to those organizations and individuals who have enjoyed 'free wheeling' in their assaults on our segregation laws and customs.

"2—To offer determined resistance to those organizations and forces who are seeking to indictrinate our school children with socialism, communism and race integration, through school textbooks for the avowed purpose of conditioning the children for citizenship in a world government.

"3—To make it known in positive terms what we expect from our officials from municipalities up to our representatives in Washington, to support the president's program of returning obligations to the states, along with tax sources to support them; and to insist on the return to the states of complete control of state-owned institutions, such as schools and colleges; our election machinery, zoning and segregation."

Among those whose names were signed to the letter were Hoover, Horton, Hugh Morrow, J. Kirkman Jackson, J. J. Scarborough, W. W. Walker, O. W. Fraser, Mrs. Frank M. Jeffries, Mrs. E. D. Montgomery and Mrs. Henry B. Gray Jr.

Voice Of The People

Race Solution Must Be Grounded In Justice

Birmingham

To the Editor:

Recently The News carried two stories on the organization of the American States Rights Association, Inc. It was stated that the purpose of the organization was to carry out research and "inform the people on what is going on, particularly with regard to groups trying to break down segregation."

Birmingham

The organization of citizens' groups to study civic problems and to publicize their results is certainly a commendable action and one to be encouraged. By such free inquiry and expression our democracy is strengthened at its grass roots.

However, in the past democracy has suffered when "patriotic" groups have thrown out a blanket condemnation in the general direction of some evil with the result that many innocent bystanders were defamed.

Bab 12/1/54

We Alabamians hope and trust that the American States Rights Association will enter into its program with the firm convictions that it will adhere to unbiased objective research dealing with the whole truth in this matter rather than a part of it; that it will treat other groups and persons working in this area as fairly and honestly as it knows how, and that it will seek after a solution to our race problem that is in harmony with the highest justice for all.

We must recognize the fact that we do have a race problem, that we are on the verge of an inevitable transition of some sort whether we like it or not, and in order to pass through it as smoothly as possible all of us must sanely seek together that solution grounded in justice.

As a concrete step toward facing our situation, let us realize that rarely in history has any one group ever held the entire truth in its hands. Therefore, we should encourage the American States Rights Association to invite open free discussion throughout the state on the problem with other groups who have expressed concern over segregation such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Charges hurled from a distance at one another would never accomplish anything but to inflame the public. Honest seeking of understanding by everyone involved is the first step to real progress.

May we therefore seek guidance from one another and—more important—from God.

THE REV. ROBERT E. HUGHES,
Pastor, Methodist Church, Rockford, Ala.

34d 1954

AMERICAN STATES' RIGHTS ASSN. INC.

States Rights Association Elects Slate

Post Herald

Group Opposes Segregation

34d

The American States' Rights Assn. Inc. was organized here yesterday, elected Birmingham Insurance man Olin C. Horton president, and predicted its membership will reach "several hundred thousand."

Ftn. 2-19-54

It appointed committees on segregation, schools and states rights.

"The American States Rights Assn. has been organized to meet the critical situation created by ill-advised assaults on our segregation laws and customs," Mr. Horton said.

p. 34

Other officers are W. W. Walker, a druggist, vice president, and Louie Reese, real estate man, secretary-treasurer.

Board Members

On the board will be such persons as State Legislator Walter Givhan, Safford; Private Detective Fred Bodeker; Insuranceman Ed Armes; Dr. F. H. Clements; Milton R. Durrett, state grocers' official; Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, state employe; Insuranceman W. H. Hoover, who helped organize the group, and Legislator Wallace Malone.

Part of the function of the Committee on Segregation will be to check the records of individuals advocating breakdown of segregation by any means, including the use of Negro policemen.

Horton asked for and received permission to grant the committee authority to:

"Examine the prior record of such individuals and organizations sponsoring such proposals (as FEPC and Negro police) and to publish such findings through every possible medium including the speakers' bureau of the American States' Rights Assn."

To Study Textbooks

The Committee on Schools will have authority to make "a thorough examination of textbooks now used in our schools."

"It is proposed," Horton's statement said, "that this committee shall direct its efforts toward securing economically, socially and politically healthy textbooks for our public schools."

H. M. Abercrombie, who lost his right to run for public office as a Democrat this year, urged the group to put up States Rights candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee.

"You can't maintain (States Rights) in Alabama without controlling the Democratic Party," Mr. Abercrombie declared, "and I want this organization, under God, to take charge of the Democratic Party."

Supports Stand

Ed Blair, Pell City publisher, echoed Abercrombie's remarks.

Chairman of the meeting, which was held at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Bldg., was Atty. Henry Upson Sims. Will F. Franke, realtor, acted as secretary.

Associate memberships will be one dollar a year.

A "sustaining membership," for persons who wish to contribute more, will be a minimum of $25 yearly.

By Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS: 'NEVER BEEN ANYTHING BUT A CHRISTIAN AND A DEMOCRAT'

'I Hold No Vengeance'

Mrs. Moss Confused, But Feels No Anger

34d

By Eve Edstrom
Post Reporter

In the living room of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss' home yesterday there was only one book—the Bible—and in her heart there were only thoughts of charity for the junior Republican Senator from Wisconsin. Post P.1

"People should pray for Senator McCarthy," she said. "He should not be held up to ridicule and scorn. I hold no vengeance in my heart. It's a bad thing to hold—bad for your soul. All this should be left in God's hands as it will be." Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Moss, though, still is bewildered by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's charges that she was a card-carrying Communist Party member.

"I've worked like a dog for my good name and to make life pleasant for others," she said. "I've held Christmas dances and plays to buy gifts for disabled veterans and baskets of food for the needy. June 14-54

"I've taken boys from the Industrial Home School to the movies and to church and I've got a letter from the Fourth Precinct that says I've helped to prevent juvenile delinquency.

"I've worked with them all—the YWCA, the Syphax Recreation Center, the Boy Scouts, the Phelps P-TA and the Friendship Baptist Church—and we were always talking and sometimes laughing and never speaking of communism.

"But those are good things and no one asks about them. They just ask about things you

don't know about and then someone says you're not loyal and that hurts, hurts real hard."

The 49-year-old woman, however, has friends who have not forgotten her; friends like the former principal of her high school in Salisbury, N. C.

Letter From Principal

When McCarthy's charges against Mrs. Moss made headlines late last month, she received a letter from the school's former principal, L. H. Hall, who said:

"Just read in the news of the efforts on the part of some would-be-smart people in Washington to connect you with un-American activities — which brings you this note of confidence. Price High is proud of you . . . I trust you are well and able to save your good name."

Under oath before McCarthy's subcommittee Thursday, Mrs. Moss tried to save her good name by firmly denying all charges against her. Yet today she is jobless, having been suspended from her $3335 Signal Corps job at the Pentagon after McCarthy's accusations were made public.

The charges were based on testimony of Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, an FBI undercover agent, who said a woman by the name of Annie Lee Moss was a Communist Party member here in the 1940s. Mrs. Markward, however, could not identify Mrs. Moss in person.

In the eyes of Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), a subcommittee member, Mrs. Moss did such a good job of defending her name that when she finished her testimony, he said:

"I may be sticking my neck out, but I think you are telling the truth . . . If you are not taken back in the Army, you come around and see me. I am going to see that you get a job."

Mrs. Moss declared yesterday that she had "never been anything but a Christian and a Democrat."

Raised As Christian

"I've voted Democratic ever since I was 21 and I still do by absentee ballot in Durham, N. C. I'm proud I'm a Democrat, too, especially after what Senators McClellan and Symington did."

(Sen. John L. McClellan, along with Symington, vigorously protested the methods of McCarthy's Subcommittee counsel Roy M. Cohn for the way he conducted the Thursday hearing. Cohn said there was other evidence against her, but McClellan assailed Cohn for stating that in public without producing the "evidence.")

Although there is no material evidence in Mrs. Moss' home at 1244 Evarts st. ne., to show her political preferences, there is ample evidence of her devout belief in Christ.

There are six Bibles, a well-worn book of Christian songs innumerable pictures of Christ and framed needlework proclaiming "God Bless This Home" and giving "The Lord's Prayer."

"This doesn't look like I'm a Communist, does it?" Mrs. Moss asked as she pointed to the pictures. "I thought Communists didn't believe in the Lord.

"My mother raised us all to be good Christians."

Mrs. Moss, the second oldest of six children, was born in Chester, S. C., and went to work picking cotton at the age of 5. Her parents were tenant farmers who moved to Salisbury, N. C., when Mrs. Moss was in her teens. She did domestic work and operated a marking machine in a laundry until she married at 21. She and her husband worked for several years in tobacco companies at Durham, N. C., then moved to Washington in 1941, when Moss, now deceased, obtained a construction job at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Loyalty Commended

"I worked in a laundry here, then got a job as a pastry cook for General Services Administration," she said. "My mother taught us all to cook. From slave days to my mother's day, the women of my family specialized in cooking. My job did not pay much, though, and I went to work for $1200 a year as an underclerk at the General Accounting Office.

"My loyalty first was questioned there and I had a hearing," Mrs. Moss said. "I was asked why I didn't have counsel. I said I didn't know why I was there, but I could answer all questions truthfully.

"I was asked if I was a Communist Party member and I said: 'What was that?'" Then I was asked if I had a Communist card and I handed the attorney my pocketbook. He took out my insurance papers, my bills and my YWCA card. I told him that was everything I had.

"Later, they wrote me a letter and told me that if everyone was as loyal an American as I was, there would be no need for such hearings. I just thought it was a case of mistaken identity and thought I wouldn't be worried about it again."

Through a reduction-in-force, Mrs. Moss lost her job. After doing odd jobs for several months, she obtained the Signal Corps job through a Civil Service examination. Again her security was questioned and again she was cleared.

Confusion of Names?

"I just think I've been confused with someone else," Mrs. Moss said. "However, through the committee's questioning, I found out that a woman I knew for a brief period is supposed to have been a member of the Communist Party here.

"My late husband and I met her before we moved into the Syphax Housing Project. I haven't seen her since then, but after that copies of the Daily Worker were mailed to our house. It's possible that she gave my name to someone, but I only knew her as a Baptist and I never talked politics with her.

"When a white man came to collect for the Daily Worker I refused to pay because I told him we had never subscribed. He raised quite a fuss but went away. He never came back and the Daily Worker stopped coming. I never read it.

"In my testimony, I was asked about a Rob Hall who is supposed to be a Communist and I said I knew a Robert Hall who is a Negro, not white like the man they asked me about. I thought the Hall I knew first brought the Daily Worker to our house, but I checked with my son and he said that wasn't so. He said I was referring to a man who brought the paper of the Jehovah's Witnesses. You see, I'm just not much for reading papers.

"But I guess lots of people read papers and have read about me. They say my only son might have to resign from his Navy job now. That really will be something. He likes to help out around the house, gives me money to help pay for it. With me not working, I don't know what we'll do. We'll just have to pray that the Lord will take care of us."

Commissioned Communists

The Senate armed services committee is going all too slowly into the maze that is fundamental to the recent continuing brawl between Sen. McCarthy and the "Army," and to wide public misunderstanding. It is being distracted by other aspects of the brawl.

The maze is the question of having Communists in the armed services—whether drafted or volunteer, whether commissioned or noncommissioned—and if not, what to do about those who have "obligations." Insofar as the draft is concerned, this is a matter of law—as yet unwritten.

It is something that will require time, principle, and prudence to thresh out satisfactorily. Yet so long as the maze exists, any critic who wants to can pop off and harangue; any citizen can be genuinely misled. The healthiest thing so far said has been, "I don't know the answer"; and believe it or not, Sen. McCarthy is among those who finally have said as much.

One corridor of the maze is the dentists-doctors draft and the commissioning of such draftees as are Communists or "questionable." The Army policy has been, it appears, not (knowingly) to commission them. One judge, it is stated, ruled a commission is mandatory. Another judge, last Sept. 2 at Alexandria, Va., ruled it is not. To clear this up in the legislation is obviously desirable. Yet that does not clear up the question of what value to the services a noncommissioned specialist of this kind would represent; or his ability even in that capacity to do something disloyal, recruit for the Reds, etc. The latter point was raised by Sen. McCarthy in at least one instance.

The "Maj. Peress case" was an Army slipup either as to proper checkup, interpretation, policy, or all three. It was admitted, perhaps belatedly, as a slipup. The slipup, coupled with Sen. McCarthy's own fogginess as to the fundamental problems, led to the uncalled-for treatment of Gen Zwicker. Had Sen. McCarthy admitted, belatedly, a slipup on his own part, all in this respect might be well. Yet the fundamental problems do remain, subject to agitation, in various ramifications. Whether the current furor subsidies or not, no matter what it produces, Congress' committees should continue to seek the appropriate solution.

Reinstated to U.S. job

Clear actor's kin of 'Red' charge

NEW YORK— Mrs. Evadney P. Canegata, sister-in-law of the late Canada Lee, is back at her government job this week after a three-month suspension for "continuing sympathetic association" with the actor.

The clerk-typist in the Immigration and Naturalization Service was reinstated only four days after a New York paper had said she was to be "fired" for associating with Mr. Lee.

At the same time, the paper revealed that Mr. Lee had sought vainly before he died May 9, 1952, in abject poverty, to clear his name of charges that he was a Communist and "Red" sympathizer.

Workers League Helps

Reinstatement of Mrs. Canegata was considered a victory for the Anti-Communists Workers Defense League which helped her prepare answers to charges that she had signed a Communist nominating list in 1940 besides associating with Mr. Lee.

Her reinstatement also lifted a shadow from the job of her husband, William H. Canegata, who had been employed in the Post Office Department here for the past 16 years.

Dismissal of his wife might have caused Mr. Canegata to face similar charges.

34d 1954

COMMUNIST

Mrs. Moss Reiterates Denial Of Being A Card-Carrying Red

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended employee of the Army Signal Corps, Monday reiterated her denial that she ever was a card-carrying or any other kind of member of the Communist party.

Answering the Army's latest charges, upon which she was suspended from her job August 4, Mrs. Moss, who won nation-wide sympathy when she tangled with Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, said:

LAW-ABIDING

"I know nothing of any government except the American way of life and the American Government. I am a conscientious member of the Friendship Baptist Church and have attempted to conduct myself as a Christian and law-abiding citizen. Mind as I began, I am not a Communist, have never been a Communist, and have no communistic leanings or sympathies."

Her answer, drafted by her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, and signed by her, was the fifth reply she has made to charges that she has been a member of the Communist party in the District of Columbia.

The only new charge against her, contained in a list of seven specifications which the Army forwarded to Mrs. Moss on August 4, consists of a report that she had been given a Communist party membership book No. 37269 for 1943.

HEIGHT OF WRANGLE

Mrs. Moss was called to testify suddenly by Senator McCarthy before the Senate Permanent Investigating Committee, of which he is chairman, at the heighth of his wrangle with Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens.

At a hearing last February 24, McCarthy stated flatly that Mrs. Moss was a Communist and was handling top-secret code messages for the Army Signal Corps. Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, FBI informant, said the name of Annie Lee Moss had been on the Communist party rolls but she was unable to identify Mrs. Moss by sight.

When Mrs. Moss sought to testify in her own behalf, McCarthy shut her up by saying she looked too ill and he did not want to send her to jail for perjury.

Later, the Army disclosed that Mrs. Moss simply handled punched code tape, had never entered a code room and could not supply an enemy with worthwhile information.

Mrs. Moss finally got a hearing before McCarthy's committee on March 11. She denied that she had ever been a Communist, said she knew nothing about communism and might have been confused with several other persons with the same name.

HEARING ROOM

McCarthy walked out of the hearing room after Mrs. Moss had been testifying for a few minutes. He said he had another engagement. Senators John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Stuart Symington of Missouri, both Democrats — amid frequent applause from the spectators, denounced hearsay and concealed evidence.

Senator Symington said he believed her and that he would get her a job if the Armf did not reinstate her.

Mrs. Moss had been supended when McCarthy made his charges against her but was given her job back because the Army had no specific charges and was not ready to hear her case.

NEW DETAILS

In general, the latest charges against Mrs. Moss are not new but one or two new details have been added, such as the book number.

Her answer was addressed to John C. Council, Jr., chairman of the Security Screening Board, Department of the Army.

Just how she became involved in a loyalty investigation, Mrs. Moss said, has never been known to her. Nor does she understand the reason for such an investigation any better now, in her fifth formal reply to charges, than she did when she was first called upon to answer them.

In her answer she set out the Army's charges and followed each one with her reply to it.

Charge No. 1: "Reportedly, prior to November, 1942, you joined the Communist party, District of Columbia, and were assigned to the Northeast Club."

Answer: "Neither prior to November, 1942, nor at any other time have I knowingly joined the Communist party and know nothing of any purported assignment to the Northeast Club.

Mrs. Moss said she used the words "knowingly" and "purported assignment" because the entire investigation seemed to hear "to stem from something or some things that some other person or persons have done involving my name."

NORTHEAST CLUB

So that her answer may not be misunderstood, she stated that "no one has ever solicited my membership in the Communist party. I have never personally joined same, nor have I authorized anyone to do so for me, nor have I ever been to or attended any meeting of the so-called 'Northeast Club,' and had never heard of any such club until the first loyalty hearing when I was asked as to my membership in such club, which I then denied and which denial I here reiterate."

Charge No. 2: "You are reported to have been given Communist party membership book No. 37269 for 1943; also, reportedly, you were assigned to the Frederick Douglass Branch, and on December 1, 1943 your membership was transferred to the Communist party, District of Columbia."

Answer: "If the first part of this question is taken to mean that I was physically given any Communist party membership book No. 37269 for 1943, or for any other time, or with any other number for 1943, or for any other time, I emphatically deny same.

MEMBERSHIP BOOK

"If the first part of the question is taken to mean that any such Communist party membership book was assigned to me, I assert that same was without any knowledge or authority on my part."

Mrs. Moss requested a hearing before the Security Screening Board, at which the author or authors of the information concerning her having been given a party membership book be produced.

Answering the second part of charge No. 2 as to being assigned to the Frederick Douglass Branch and her membership being transferred to the District of Columbia Communist party, she repeated her denial of membership in the Communist party and asserted that there was no membership to be assigned or transferred.

She also denied any knowledge or authorization of assignment or transfer of any alleged membership in the party at any time. She said she had never knowingly attended any meeting of the Frederick Douglass Club or the Communist party.

She added that she used the word "knowingly" to avoid the possibility that she had attended some meeting now said to have been a Communist meeting. She declared, however, that she had no knowledge of any such meeting and that she had never at any time been approached or solicited to join the Communist party or any of its branches, that she herself did not join and never authorized anyone to do so for her.

SUMMER OF 1944

Charge No. 3: "Allegedly, you reported to the Communist party, District of Columbia on 28 March 1944, and were entered on the membership rolls of the Communist Political Association in the summer of 1944."

Emphatically denied.

Charge No. 4: "Reportedly, consistent with Communist party policy, your name was dropped from the membership rolls of the Communist Political Association in 1945 whne you became a Federal employee."

Answer: "I deny the implication of the charge that my name was dropped from the membership rolls of the Communist Political Association in 1945 and repeat that repeat that my name could never have properly been on the rolls of the Communist party or the Communist Political Association."

DAILY WORKER

Charge 5: "During the period from 1942 through 1945, you are alleged to have attended meetings of the Communist party and the Communist Political Association, to have subscribed to the Communist publication, the 'Daily Worker', and to have been in contact with Communist party leaders and members."

Answer: "(a) I have never knowingly attended any meetings of the Communist party or the Communist Political Association."

"(b) I have never subscribed to the 'Daily Worker.' " She explained that without her request and without her subscription, for a period of time, the Daily Worker was delivered to her home.

When a man called to collect for the paper, she said, she told him that neither she nor anyone in her home had subscribed for it and that she was not going to pay for it.

She said she suggested to the man that he might come back and see her husband the next day, but the man never returned and the Daily Worker was never received after that.

TWO WEEKS

"(c) . . . I knowingly have had no contact with any Communist party leaders and do not know and have had no contact with Communist party members."

Mrs. Moss said she had heard at loyalty hearings a woman and her husband, at whose home she, her husband and their son stayed for about two weeks, were Communists or Communist sympathizers.

"I can only state that during the period which we remained in the home there was no showing of Communism, nor did we have any such contact as would have occasioned our knowing of communistic leanings if they had any. Neither of these persons ever spoke to me about communism.

"The home set-up was such that we seldom came in contact with each other. I attended only one meeting with the lady that was a church affair, given by the ushers of a church in the community where the home was. Since the time that I left the home in 1943, I have not seen or had any contact with the lady or her husband."

BREAK WITH PARTY

(Mrs. Markward testified that an active member of the Communist party was Hattie Griffin, at whose home Communist meetings were held. When she appeared before the McCarthy committee, Mrs. Moss denied knowing that Mrs. Griffin was a Communist or that she was holding Communist meetings in her home.)

Charge No. 6: "It is reliably reported that in the period from approximately 1942 to 1949 you were not expelled by the Communist party or the Communist Political Association and did not break with the party."

Answer: "I have no knowledge

with regard to alleged expulsion or non-expulsion. I reiterate that I have never been a member of the Communist party or the Communist Political Association, and there would seem to be no reasonable theory of the necessity of expulsion of a membership that never actually existed.

"In the same vein I call attention to the lack of necessity on my part of breaking with the Communist party or Communist Political Association when I never had any membership in or contact with the party or association."

Charge No. 7: "The official records of the Department of the Army reflect that you have stated tha you have never been a member of the Communist party or any Communist organization; that you had not subscribed to the 'Daily Worker,' and that you had never been discharged from any employment. Your statements are in conflict with information received by this Department, as outlined above and as reflected by a reliable report disclosing that you were discharged from employment with the Government Services, Inc. Washington, D. C., on 13 November 1944."

Answer: "It is to me inexplainable that there could be any alleged 'reliable' report that I was discharged from employment with the Government Services, Inc...

"The facts are with respect to the termination of my services with Government Services, Inc., that shortly prior to November 13, 1944, I voluntarily gave up my job. I received a telegram from a supervisor of Government Services, Inc., Mrs. Burns, asking me to return to duty. I returned and continued to work until November 13, 1944.

"I again voluntarily gave up this employmen because it was too strenuous for me as I had to be to work at 6 a. m.

"Because of the fact that I had voluntarily given up this employment, I had difficulty in obtaining my pay. I was also required to wait sixty days before being recertified for employment because of the fact that I had voluntarily given up this job."

The personnel director of Government Services, which operates cafeterias in Government building, A. MacGregor Ayer, told reporters there was nothing in his files to indicate Mrs. Moss was fired in 1944. He said there was a letter making clear she "voluntarily resigned."

Mrs. Moss is a middle-aged woman. Her salary at the time she was suspended from her Army Signal Corps job was $3,335 a year as a supply clerk.

Mrs. Moss waits

Afro American Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss is waiting while an Army Review Board considers the recommendations of an Army Security Board in connection with security risk charges.

Sat. 11-20-54

Mrs. Moss, a Pentagon clerk, had been suspended twice and three times has denied under oath Senator McCarthy's accusation that she was a Communist.

Williston case raises question of rights of Federal workers

Afro American Baltimore, Md

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The case of Mrs. Carol C. Williston, suspended director of medical social service at Freedmen's Hospital, again raises the question of what rights are to be accorded to persons whose suitability for continued federal employment is in question.

Mrs. Williston is presently on trial before a security board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which has jurisdiction over Freedmen's Hospital.

Sat. 11-27-54

Her trial is perhaps the most crucial event in her life. If the board should find her unsuitable for further employment, her career of 20 years as a medical social worker will be ruined and she will be branded for life as a person unworthy of trust or confidence.

* * *

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to understand how the government can wreck a person's reputation without giving that person the rudiments of a fair trial.

The most serious charge against Mrs. Williston is that she is the wife of Dr. Thomas A. Williston.

Dr. Williston was reported to have been a member of the Communist party. In fact, Mrs. Williston, in answering the charges against her, said that upon questioning her husband about this allegation, that he told her he had given the FBI a statement concerning his membership in the Communist party.

* * *

ASSOCIATION WITH an individual found to have belonged to a subversive organization weighs heavily against the accused. This is the technique known as guilt by asssociation. In Mrs. Williston's case it would be guilty by marriage.

Mrs. Williston has answered all of the charges against her fully. Such prominent persons in the community as Dr. Montague Cobb, Dr. Howard Payne, Dr. Charles Prudhomme, and the Rev. Dillard Brown have testified that her character and reputation are excellent and that they have complete confidence in her loyalty.

But the very nature of security proceedings under presidential orders is such that accused federal employees are denied rights which are guaranteed to the vilest criminal.

* * *

TECHNICALLY, SHE is not entitled to be confronted with the witness against her since a security hearing is not a criminal trial. But she is on trial for her reputation, her job and her professional standing.

If the board finds that she is unfit for further government employment and its finding is approved by the secretary of health, education, and welfare, she will be branded for life as a person unworthy of trust or confidence.

There is a justifiable deep concern about the possible presence in government employment of persons disloyal to it. The government has every right to take strong measures to get rid of such persons.

* * *

BUT THERE IS also the question of the protection of the rights of individuals. When the government levels its great powers against an individual, it should hold to the standards not only of due process of law in the constitutional sense, but of conduct and procedure prescribed for federal courts.

The case against Miss Dorothy Bailey illustrates how far the government has moved away from constitutional stands.

Miss Bailey was charged with being a Communist and with being active in a Communist front organization. The Loyalty Board' finding against Miss Bailey appears to have rested, in part, on her supposed association with such organizations and on secret unsworn hearsay statements communicated to the board by anonymous informers.

* * *

"I DO NOT SEE how the constitutionality of this dragnet system of loyalty trials, which have been entrusted to the adminiment, can be sustained," said Justice William O. Douglas in commenting upon the Bailey case.

"Every government employee must take an oath of loyalty. If he swears falsely, he commits perjury and can be tried in court. In such a trial he gets the full protection of the Bill of Rights, including trial by jury and the presumption of innocence.

"I am inclined to the view that when a disloyalty charge is substituted for perjury and an administrative board substituted for the court 'the spirit and the letter of the Bill of Rights' are offended."

Davis suit attacks federal prison JC

P. 21 Afro American

342

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The United States District Court here was asked Monday to order the attorney general and the director of the Prison Bureau to end racial segregation in federal prisons.

Bal. 12-25-54

Benamin J. Davis Jr., an inmate of the Federal Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., filed a petition for a writ of mandamus. Named as defendants in his suit are Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell Jr. and James V. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons of the Justice Department.

Baltimore

Mr. Davis is a former New York City councilman and was one of the top 11 Communist who were convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Federal Government.

Convicted in 1949 and sentenced to five years in prison, with time off for good behavior, Mr. Davis is due to be freed in March.

THE TERRE HAUTE penitentiary is one of six institutions of its class operated by the Bureau of Prisons. It contains about 1,200 prisoners, about 250 of whom are colored.

In a class suit brought on behalf of himself and other colored prisoners similarly situated, Mr. Davis charges that colored prisoners are segregated from other prisoners in the dormitories, mess halls and at entertainment.

He asks the court to order Mr. Brownell and Mr. Bennett to:

* * *

END THE PRACTICE of segregating and classifying prisoners by race or color; end racial segregation in the mess halls and places of entertainment in Federal prisons;

End the practice of providing separate sleeping quarters for colored prisoners, and make available to colored prisoners, without discrimination, all benefits and privileges which are extended to white prisoners for meritorious conduct and exemplary work.

Mr. Davis alleged in his complaint that colored prisoners are confined in cells or dormitories which are located in a section of the penitentiary reserved for colored inmates exclusively.

* * *

SUCH SEGREGATION of colored prisoners, he charged, is a violation of their rights under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment.

Mr. Davis declares that it is the duty of the attorney general and the director of prisons to abolish racial segregation and discrimination in Federal prisons.

Under the law, he said, attorney general should be required to "promulate rules" governing the prisons in accordance with the Federal Constitution and to "classify the inmates . . . and provide for their proper government."

34d 1954

COMMUNIST

What Spurs McCarthy -- Pride Or Prejudice?

Voting Record Key To Senator's Race Views

34 d

By ETHEL L. PAYNE
(Defender Washington Correspondent)

If Annie Lee Moss had never lived in the northeast section of Washington, she might never have been caught in the crossfire of a bitter feud between Sen. Joseph McCarthy on a St. George slaying the communists mission and the whole army of the United States.

Last Spring the attention of the whole nation was focused on the hearings by McCarthy's un-American activities committee. Radio microphones, television cameras and regiments of newsmen carried the proceedings to every city, town and hamlet in the nation.

Then appeared Annie Lee Moss, a smallish, gray haired, mild mannered Negro woman who had been working as a code clerk in the signal corps division in the Pentagon.

And facing her, belligerently, it seemed was Sen. McCarthy. Discarding the niceties usually accorded a woman on the witness stand, he subjected her to a brutal cross questioning, the net result of which was to evoke a strong sympathy for her.

Many who recalled reports that the senator came from a town in which Negroes did not or were not permitted to live, immediately gave rise to charges that Mrs. Moss was more the victim of racial prejudice than of Joe McCarthy anti-Communist zeal.

One of the most voluable gentlemen ever to sit in the upper chamber of congress, he was strangely silent though he must have been aware of the rumors.

With the revival of the Annie Lee Moss case, the question of how McCarthy stands on the race question is being raised again.

As it is Annie Lee Moss has staked her reputation as a devout church-going Christian and model citizen denying under oath that she has ever been a member of the Communist party against the insistence of Sen. McCarthy that he has positive proof that she was for several years an active dues-paying, card-carrying member.

If the evidence is made to stand up, Annie Lee Moss faces the serious crime of perjury with maximum imprisonment and fine. If Joe McCarthy is proved wrong in his contentions, he faces loss of face, a fate more horrible for him than ex-communication.

The jittery Army, its nerves worn thin by the ordeal of the Army-McCarthy hearings, recently got panicky and thinking that some of the classified material on Mrs. Moss had fallen into the hands of its arch enemy, released new charges to the press purporting to show the exact number o the membership card of Mrs. Moss in the Communist party and suspended her for the second time from her job in the Pentagon.

For a period of about two weeks in 1943 while she was waiting to get into new quarters, Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, her husband, and child lived with Mrs. Hattie Griffin in the 600 block of Second st., N. E.

Hattie Griffin was later named as a member of the Communist party and it was charged that meetings were held in her home which Mrs. Moss attended.

Mrs. Moss has denied that there were any meetings held while she lived there. She was employed at this time as a cafeteria worker at the Pentagon.

Annie Lee Moss, whose husband died shortly after they had moved, quit her job in the cafeteria in 1944 because she was ill and emotionally upset and the doctor had advised her to get a less strenuous job. The records show that she resigned without any blemish on her record.

She went through a required waiting period and then made application for another civil service post. She was later assigned to the Signal Corps division in the Pentagon as a code clerk.

In 1948, she was subjected to a full field investigation under the loyalty program for Federal employees and was pronounced clear.

Sen. Joseph McCarthy said the Army was coddling known Communists in key sensitive posts and triumphantly produced Annie Lee Moss.

THREE MOSSES

Mrs. Mary Markward, who brought the charges, said that she could not identify Mrs. Moss in person. Added confusion was thrown into the case when it was discovered that there were three Annie Lee Mosses in the Washington telephone directory. One, however, used the first name of Anna instead of Annie.

She denied under oath before the House Un-American Activities committee all of the charges, but when she and her lawyer and her son went before the McCarthy committee, the senator cruelly told her. "If you get up here and say you are not a Communist, you'll be lying and I don't want to send a sick woman to jail" (she was suffering from a severe cold).

This action of condemning an accused person before she could testify in her own defense or face her accusers shocked and outraged the sense of decency of even staunch admirers of Joe McCarthy.

What it did was to create sympathy for Mrs. Moss as an underdog and a victim of circumstances. The press took up her case demanding editorially that she be given the right of any American to a fair hearing with a chance to defend herself.

Later Sen. Symington said "Mrs. Moss I may be sticking my neck out, but I think you've been telling the truth. If the Army won't take you back, you come around to see me and I'll get you a job," the case was locked up for her.

However, Joe wasn't through. Annie Lee Moss went back to the Pentagon not to the same position, but still in the Signal Corps.

WON'T GIVE UP

Joe emitted growls in his heavy monotone that he wasn't through with the Moss case. He had positive proof that she was guilty and in his own good time he would produce it, but meanwhile, the Army McCarthy hearings got under way and pushed the Moss case temporarily into the background while Joe and the Army went on TV trial before the public.

These remarks lead the average person to think that Sen. McCarthy was a rabid Negrophobe like some of his colleagues from the South.

However, an examination of his voting record in Congress does not bear this out. He not only voted for clotore on FEPC bills, but on other major pieces of civil rights legislation, he has been "right."

JOSEPH McCARTHY

ANNIE LEE MOSS

Mrs. Moss Among Charges Dropped For McCarthy

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — A charge that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, had "strongly implied" that Mrs. Annie Lee Moss was a Communist without giving her a chance to testify was one of twenty-three allegations dropped by special Senate Committee Monday in its report on censure charges against McCarthy.

The committee said it had thrown out this charge because Mrs. Moss is presently undergoing a confidential security investigation.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The charge against McCarthy was made by Senator J. Williams Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas, who alleged that in public hearings before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, of which McCarthy was chairman, strongly implied that Mrs. Moss was known to be a member of the Communist party and that if she testified, she would perjure herself, before he had given her an opportunity to testify in her own behalf.

The Army Security Screening Board recently completed its hearings in the case of Mrs. Moss, a middle-aged woman and special target of McCarthy during his row with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens.

The hearing was on seven charges outlined by the Army two months ago in suspending Mrs. Moss from her job as a $3,335-a-year clerk in the Signal Corps Supply Center.

This was the second hearing given Mrs. Moss, who denied all of the charges, including a new one that she had been given "Communist party membership book number 37269 for 1943."

The Army first suspended her last February 25 on substantially the same charges. The House Un-American Activities Committee made a thorough investigation of the Moss case at that time, heard Mrs. Moss deny all allegations against her in a closed session, and made no accusations against her.

The Army made its own lengthy investigation and restored Mrs. Moss to her job with back pay, but not to the job she had previously held of feeding coded tape into a machine. Instead, she was put in the supply room.

The findings of the Army Security Screening Board are now before a board of review. What the findings are has not yet been disclosed.

Accuser Fails To Identify Annie Lee Moss As A Red

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss faced her accuser, a former FBI undercover agent, and testified under oath for the third time last week that she had never been a Communist, she had never subscribed to the Daily Worker, and she was a loyal American citizen.

The agent, Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, who had named Mrs. Moss as a former card-carrying Communist, again failed to identify her.

Under cross examination last Monday by Mrs. Moss' attorney, George E. C. Hayes, Mrs. Markward's testimony was described to the Defender as being hazy and uncertain.

The hearings were held in strictest secrecy before a panel composed of representatives of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy.

The Army has charged that Mrs. Moss, a former Signal Corps clerk at the Pentagon, carried a membership card in the Communist party. In addition, she is said to have worked for the political arm of the party and to have paid dues.

Mrs. Markward testified that she had seen the name, Annie Lee Moss, on the party membership rolls and had collected dues. Under cross examination last Monday by Atty. Hayes, the former undercover agent was vague in her testimony. It is known that there are several persons living in Washington by the name of Annie Lee Moss and the defense is contending that this is a case of mistaken identity.

One Annie Lee Moss formerly worked as a chairwoman at the Pentagon. The Army would make no statement, but following the close of the two-day hearings, Mrs. Moss appeared with her attorney, confident and smiling. A verdict is expected within a week.

Mrs. Moss was suspended from her job for the second time three weeks ago. The hearings were the result of a request by her that she be granted a trial and the right to face her accusers.

Several character witnesses appeared for Mrs. Moss. Among them were Rev. Benjamin F. Whiting, pastor of Friendship Baptist church, where Mrs. Moss is a member; Rev. Daniel Tutt, a former minister, who said he had known her for 25 years and had buried close relatives, including her husband and mother; and the former manager of the housing project where she lived in the Northeast section.

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS, with her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, manages a faint smile during a recess in the hearings last week of charges that she was once a card-carrying Communist.

34d 1954

COMMUNISTS

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

34 d

WASHINGTON

THE manner in which the Communist Party attempted to use the American Negro, but was rebuffed in turn by the Negro, is the subject of an important confidential report now being prepared by the House committee on Un-American Activities.

"The fact that the Communist Party has experienced so little success in attracting the American Negro to its cause can only reflect favorably on these Americans," states the committee in its preliminary findings.

Going back over the past 25 years, the House Un-American Activities Committee gives in detail various efforts of Moscow to win over the Negro and even set up a "buffer state" south of the Mason and Dixon Line calculated to split the Unite States into two parts.

Instead of winning converts among American Negroes, however, the congressional committee states, the Negro discovered that the Communists deserted him generally, and "even attempted to destroy Negro gains" in employment opportunities when those gains conflicted with the Stalin-Hitler pact.

"The committee cannot stress too strongly that this program (of winning over the Negro) was formulated by the executive committee of the Communist Internationale and not by the American Negro," the report states. "No group member or element of the American Negro in the United States did then or now advocate such a course of action as called for in the Communist line.

"At one time," states the Un-American Activities Committee, "the Communists theorized that American Negroes throughout some 100-odd counties extending from Virginia to the Delta comprised a national minority, and a majority of the population throughout that area." Therefore, the Communist party was directed to "organize the Negroes in that area along the line of a "revolution program" to ally themselves with the workers . . . and to be considered a buffer state . . . under Soviet leadership."

The Communist penetration plan, however, was a miserable failure.

Ex-Communists Testify

The Un-American Activities Committee based its conclusions on the testimony of various Negro ex-Communists. Piecing together their amazing testimony, it is clear that the Negroes' experience with communism has been one of false hopes, machiavellian betrayals, and tragic disappointments.

"Communist leaders," states the committee, "have exploited this demand of Negro liberation when it served their purpose and abandoned it when it was expedient to do so."

"If things are running all right," testified Louis Rosser, another ex-Communist, "the Communist party makes partial demands for the Negroes. If things are going rough and they think the Soviet Union is in danger, the Communist party raises the slogan of rebellion."

Rosser claimed that Negro Communists eventually saw through the Communist scheme of a Negro state as an attempt to "segregate the Negroes once the revolution is had."

Testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee told how the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had defended Negro rights during the war while the Communists refused to support the protests of Negroes being forced to unload ammunition under hazardous conditions at Port Chicago, Calif. There had already been an explosion at this port and courts-martial were threatened. But Communist Leader William Schneiderman dismissed Negro protests by saying:

"What is more important, loading these ships standing in the harbor for the Soviet Union or these 50 men over there who are going to jail?"

"In 1932 the Communist party gathered together a group of reputable young Negro intellectuals and persuaded them to visit the Soviet Union," states the Un-American Activities Committee. "The purpose of this visit was ostensibly to make a motion picture in Russia. The theme was to represent a distorted Russian of Negro life in America, and the movie was to be exhibited in Africa and Asia. Rosser pointed out that this excursion to Russia failed to convert these young American Negroes.

"Instead, some of those who saw Russia as it really is, are among the foremost anti-Communists in America."

SIX OF THE eleven top Reds who bolted in 1951 have been hauled in. Most recent arrests made in the case of the "Missing Eleven" were those of Robert G. Thompson and Sidney Steinberg, who, last December, were apprehended in a rented cabin, 8,000 feet up in a sparsely settled community near Yosemite National Park.

When arrested, Thompson and Steinberg possessed forged credentials and had altered their appearances in an effort to escape apprehension.

* * *

THE FBI describes Winston, a former high-ranking official in the Communist Party, as a stockily-built 44-year-older. The FBI capsule description notes that Winston has had an active career as a writer, organizer and lecturer.

FBI Dragnet Still Out

Richmonder Sought Among Top Fugitive Communists

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two of the nation's "most wanted" Communists are Negroes.

They are Henry Winston, an Alabaman by birth, and New Yorker by adoption, and James Edward Jackson, a Richmond, Va. man. Both are among the five remaining fugitive members of what was once the "inner circle" of the Communist Party in America.

* * *

WINSTON AND Jackson have been eluding Federal Bureau of Investigation efforts to effect their arrest since early 1951 when the FBI staged its first major crackdown on Reds in the nation. Along with 13 top echelon Reds they were arrested and with nine others released on bail. The entire eleven jumped bail and disappeared.

In the 1951 crackdown, former New York City Alderman Benjamin Davis Jr., was caught. Davis, denied bail and a chance to make a getaway with the eleven, is still serving a prison term after being found guilty of advocating the overthrow of the U. S. government by violence.

HENRY WINSTON
One of Five Sought

Red Bid to Lure Negroes Rejected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP) — A House un-American activities committee staff report said Tuesday Communists have had "little success" in one of their principal targets, the infiltration and control of the Negro population in the United States.

The staff study, due to be published this week if it wins expected committee approval, dealt with committee inquiries over the past 15 years into Communist activities towards Negroes.

"The fact that the Communist has experienced so little success in attracting the American Negro to its cause," the report said, "can only reflect favorably on the loyalty and integrity of these Americans."

Actually, it said, the work of the Communists "has been one of the greatest deterrents to the cause of the American Negro."

Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

Mrs. Moss at her desk yesterday.

Mrs. Moss Back on Job

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss returned to her Pentagon job with the Army Signal Corps today while a loyalty board continued its review of charges that she was a Communist. The Washington woman was suspended a month ago after a witness before the McCarthy Senate investigations subcommittee testified that she knew Annie Lee Moss as a Communist. Subsequently Mrs. Moss denied the charge under oath before the some committee, and said several other women by the same name live in Washington. Last week the Army announced that she would be returned to her job pending the outcome of the loyalty board's findings. She returned to work today in the signal corps supply room.

Reds' Effort To Snare Negroes Held Defeated

By C. P. TRUSSELL

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—A congressional investigative staff reported today that American Negroes have defeated Moscow plans to capture the minority group for the Communists.

To win perhaps a majority of this country's 15 million Negroes, the staff of the House Un-American Activities Committee stated, the Reds tried to win a majority of them by offering to help them to rise in revolution. Then a separate Communist-ruled state would be set up in the South.

The Negroes, the report brought out, wanted no rebellions and no separate state but held to the goal that is now emerging under law as integration.

NEGRO STATE IN SOUTH

Even while the Communist Internationale carried this "separate state" program to America, starting in 1939—over the head of the Communist party of the United States—the report stated, American Negroes began to see that they were being "betrayed" by the Reds. While the Communists appeared to be wholeheartedly fighting for the Negro, the report contended, the "Negro cause" was tossed overboard where it conflicted with the Red party line.

The report quoted testimony given through years by Negroes who had been Communists and played the Red game until they sensed "betrayal" of their race in a program to employ it as a means to an end.

"Testimony and records . . . establish beyond any doubt," the report said, "That the work of the Communist party has been one of the greatest deterrents to recognition and realization of the legitimate aspirations of the American Negro. In this, as in many fields, the efforts of the Communists have done much to negate the efforts of sincere students and workers who have tried genuinely to cope with the social and economic problems in this field . . .

NEGROES RESIST

"The committee (which gave its full approval to the staff findings) can only conclude that the vast majority of Americans of the Negro race have consistently resisted the blandishments and treacherous promises offered them by the Communist conspirators. The committee hopes that this detailed exposure of the true Communist aims and tactics in relation to the Negro people will serve even further to reduce the extremely limited and temporary Negro support which the Communists have obtained by subterfuge."

—Associated Press Wirephoto

ATTY. GEN. HERBERT BROWNELL REPORTS TO THE NATION ON THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM

... charts for television show leaders and organization of the Communist party

Tougher Laws Asked

FBI and Courts Deal Reds Body Blow, Brownell Says

Herald Miami, Fla. Sat. 4-10-54

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell declared Friday night the FBI and the courts already have dealt body blows to Communists on the home front, and he outlined a program to destroy "this threat to our nation's safety."

In a nationwide TV-radio report to the nation on the "fight against communism," he called for such things as:

Laws to weed potential spies or saboteurs out of defense plants; to "eliminate Communist control of any industrial organization or labor union in vital sections of the economy," and provide the death penalty for peacetime espionage.

Nowhere in his speech did Brownell mention Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy or his Red-hunting activities. Whether one aim of the speech was to take the ball away from the controversial Wisconsin Republican was not stated.

But Brownell told his far-flung audience:

"The FBI, the Department of Justice and the courts are your agents in dealing with this Communist conspiracy. All are vigilant in their readiness to meet any move or emergency which the Communist party in America might precipitate."

Picturing American Communist leaders as jittery over the drive against them, Brownell said that when they learned he was to make a speech they "became very concrened."

"In various sections of the the country," he continued, "the underground leaders scattered and have tried to completely disappear for a few days to see what happens."

Paying high tribute to the FBI for ferreting out inner secrets of the Communists, he said that weeks before Moscow disclosed to the world last year that Josef Stalin was ill, the United States government knew it and knew also that Georgi Malenkov would succeed him in the Kremlin.

The attorney general asserted the information was given to him by the FBI in early February, 1953. It was not until March 4 that the Soviet government announced that its dictator was under the care of physicians. Stalin died on March 5.

Brownell told this story by way of reassuring the American public that those charged with United States internal security know a great deal more about the Communists than the Communists think they know.

The attorney general prefaced his Stalin-Malenkov anecdote by saying that "for security reasons I cannot tell you about the great counter-espionage work the FBI is doing today."

Both the Justice Department and the FBI turned aside reporters' inquiries as to how an internal agency like the FBI would know what was happening in the Kremlin, but the implication throughout Brownell's speech was that it came from undercover informants who penetrated the inner circles of the Communist party in this country.

His address was a follow-up to President Eisenhower's telecast of last Monday night. The President discussed "fears and apprehensions" of Americans concerning the Communist threat, the national economy, and the possibility of further wars. Eisenhower said at the time that he was leaving it to his attorney general to detail the work of the FBI in protecting the home-front against enemies.

The Brownell speech was in two parts. One described the steps that have been and are being taken to carry out "the policy of the administration, within the framework of our Constitution and our laws, to strike the Communists at every opportunity—to hit them where it hurts most."

He concluded with the set of recommendations for new laws designed "to destroy by legal, orderly processes the Communist party in this country."

Brownell asserted that infiltration of the Communist party by FBI agents provided a major weapon in anticipating and combating Communist moves.

"The success of the FBI in this regard," he said, "has been so outstanding that the Communist party in this country doesn't know which of its Communist members to trust. I assure you that makes their conspiracy a very hazardous occupation."

RED LIQUIDATION EFFORT?

FBI undercoverman nearly loses life

By LEE BARROW

RICHMOND

Did the Communists try to liquidate Emanuel R. Richardson, FBI undercover agent, to keep him from testifing before the House Un-American Activities subcommittee in Albany?

This is the question being asked here, since it was disclosed that Mr. Richardson, while posing as a Communist for the FBI, came within inches of losing his life in February, when he was stabbed in the side by an unidentified man.

The stabbing occurred while Mr. Richardson was driving a cab for the Manhattan Cab. Co., here.

He Doubts Connection

The short, stocky Richmonder told the AFRO that he doubted if the attack had "any connections with his undercover activities.

Richardson said:

"The Communists didn't know about my double life then. The guy just didn't want to pay his fare.

"After I called the police, he started a fight. I was getting the best of him when another cab came up and distracted my attention. He knifed me and ran."

The other cab driver rushed the injured Mr. Richardson to St. Phillip Hospital, where he was treated and released.

Became Red Leader

On Thursday, Mr. Richardson told a House un-American activities sub-committee meeting at Albany, N.Y., that he joined the Communist party in April, 1951, while studying law at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.

Rising through the ranks quickly he said, he became co-ordinator of all Marxist groups in the Ithaca area. Later he was promoted to chairman of the party's central committee for Ithaca and Trumansburg in upstate New York, he declared.

Discloses FBI Connections

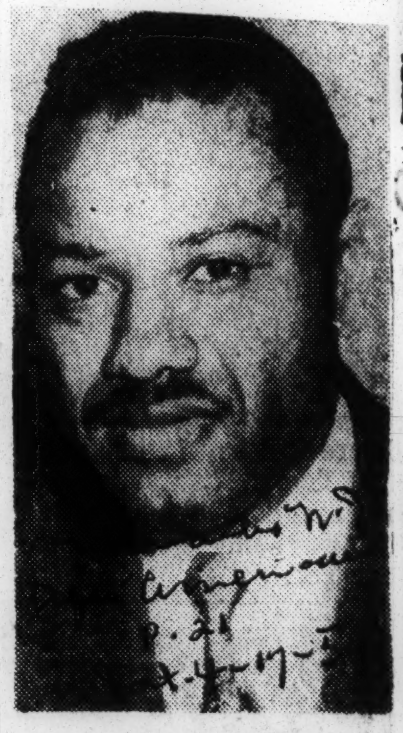
Sitting in the quiet of his own home, Mr. Richardson told why he decided to become an undercover agent:

"They (the Communists) kept after me to join their group. They seemed to think that because I was the only colored person in the law school, they could use me. "I hate for anyone to try to use me.

"I wrote the FBI and they sent some agents to see me. At their suggestion, I joined the party.

Assuages Suspicion

"Once the Reds became suspicious that I was betraying them, but I was able to assuage their doubts. I guess they just couldn't believe that a colored person could put something over on them."



ROSS RICHARDSON

Mr. Richardson left Cornell last June. He began driving for Manhattan Cab Co., on June 19 and worked for the company until two weeks ago, when he quit to bone up for next June's Virginia State bar examination.

Kept Secret From Friends

Fellow cab driver Nicholas Pierce described him as a "Likeable fellow. You never would have guessed he was an undercover agent," Pierce added, "he never let it slip."

Single and not engaged, Emanuel Richardson is the youngest of eight children.

The "ex-Communist for the FBI" lives with his mother, Mrs. Lelia Richardson, at 2921 Midlothian Pike. He hopes to practice law "somewhere in Virginia."

Asked if he feared vengeance, Mr. Richardson replied: "I know the Communists were shocked and hurt by my testimony, but I doubt if they'll try to get even with me."

Mr. Richardson first named the members before a secret session of the un-American Activities subcommittee on March 22 in Washington. The public hearing in Albany was held by Representative Scherer (Rep., Ohio).

FERDINAND SMITH SPREADS TERROR IN KINGSTON WHEN HE DEFIES "NO MARCHING" ORDERS

Communists Threaten to Do Bodily Harm to Jamaica's Chief Minister Bustamente

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT FLARES IN STREETS

(By Wilbert E. Hemming)

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Communist Ferdinand Smith, nearly threw the city of Kingston into a turmoil when his unemployed Workers' Council, defied police no-marching orders and started to demonstrate through various points of the metropolis.

Shortly afterwards, armed police foiled the march and arrested four of Smith's henchmen, Jamaica's Chief Minsters Alexander Bustamante cried out that his car was stopped on North Street highway by a group of communist sympathizers, who threatened to get rid of him.

At about 8:30 p.m. Bustamante reported his car was signalled to a stop.

"Then two men came up to the car and said," reported Bustamante, 'It is you that prevented us from marching today.' We are going to get rid of you.' I asked them when. No reply came. Then one of the men said, 'We are going to keep public meetings right at your doorstep.' One of the men later said, 'We have a plan to get rid of you.'"

Defiantly, Bustamante spoke out loudly: "For the benefit of those who want to get rid of me, my address is 24 Tucker avenue near Mountain View avenue, and my cars are well known to them. But they should make sure that any attack made on my life is successful—by the first dagger or shot—otherwise I will be confronting them."

Smith formed the Jamaica Unemployed Workers' Council because he could gain large following by in Jamaica being sadly paralyzed with unemployment. The JUWC had given several days' notice of its proposal to demonstrate through the city and upset business and traffic if possible. But hardly anybody in the Government took any serious notice of the threat even though night mass meetings spoke about it. So complacent was constituted authority that the police actually issued to the JUWC, a permit to march.

Realizing that it was a communist organization to which it issued the permit, the police department quickly cancelled it. But the JUWC followers were in ugly need; they tactfully changed their itinerary and split up into groups. When they started to march, police had to halt the procession by threatening to knock out the leaders with tear gas.

McCarthy Resigns Self to Lynching

Washington, Nev. 7 (AP)—Sen. McCarthy [R., Wis.] voiced doubt today that leaders of his own party will vote to censure him when the senate returns tomorrow for an extraordinary session to take up the charges against him.

He renewed his prediction, however, that the censure move will carry, saying his opponents have "plenty of votes" lined up. But, denouncing the whole proceeding as "a lynching party," he declared:

"I don't think the Republican leadership is going to go along with this." He added, however, he has no "commitment" to this effect from G. O. P. Senate Leader Knowland [Cal.] or other Republicans.

Too Late on Red Issue

The Wisconsin senator gave his views in a televised interview on the eve of the senate's resuming its 1954 session to consider a special committee recommendation that he be censured on three counts of conduct unbecoming a senator.

He said he would make public his financial affairs only if somebody produced "any evidence of wrong doing on my part," and if at the same time all other senators bare their finances, too.

"There'll be no rule that applies to McCarthy only," he said.

McCarthy said he thought the Republicans would have done better in last week's election if they had hit hard earlier on the communist issue—or, as he put it, on "the infiltration of Communists" into government under Democratic administrations.

Won't Reveal Informants

He said, speaking of President Eisenhower, he was "rather surprised to find our good President for the most part avoiding" this issue in the campaign, tho he said Vice President Nixon in the final weeks of campaigining "did a good job" of stressing the communist question.

For his own part, McCarthy said he will not turn over the names of any of his confidential informants to the Democrats when they take over the chairmanship of senate committees—including his permanent investigations subcommittee—next January.

McCarthy said with a laugh that he doesn't propose to "strip the files."

America's Hidden Heroes, No. 4—

U. S. Reds Hit Back At FBI's Undercover Aaents

BY DOUGLAS LARSEN
For The Post-Herald

WASHINGTON—A handful of U. S. citizens who joined the Communist Party in various cities to report on its activities to the FBI have made a vital contribution to breaking the back of the party's treasonous activities in America, according to FBI Directir J. Edgar Hoover.

These persons have received numerous national awards for outstanding patriotism and have been acclaimed widely as heroes.

At the same time, Hoover warns that the Communist menace in the U. S. is far from ended. Proof of the truth of this warning is the shocking effectiveness with which the party has been able to strike back at the FBI's former undercover workers.

The party's motive is two-fold: Revenge, and the need to discredit the credibility of the group against possible future testimony they might give.

One of the most unfortunate victims is William G. Cummings, a Toledo Negro who is considered one of the most effective witnesses of the group against the party by the Justice Department. He infiltrated the party to its top echelon in Ohio, traveled all over the country in party work and became intimately acquainted with the top Reds in the U. S. and their activities.

Facts Stand Up

His testimony in more than a half-dozen Smith Act trials around the country has been of great help in sending many of the top Commies to jail. Not one shred of the information he has supplied has been proved wrong, Justice attorneys claim, and his facts have stood up under the withering cross-examination of Communist attorneys.

Yet today Bill Cummings is beset by numerous personal and financial woes, due exclusively he contends, to Communist Party retaliation.

He has been dropped from his regular job as a skilled machine operator and barely is able to keep his large family eating and clothed, thanks to part-time consultant work the Department of Justice has given him.

A great many of the Negroes in the neighborhood he lives in have been turned against him, his family and the handful of friends who have remained loyal to him, through whispered hate campaigns.

In a stinging pronouncement he publicly was thrown out of the church in which he had been a faithful member for many years. Just after his undercover role was revealed, the city council tried to give him a public commendation for his contribution to the security of America. But it was killed by a bitter attack on his character which got widest circulation in Toledo.

Has Received Awards

He has received awards from a Toledo business group and the Toledo Municipal League, however.

Cummings, a giant of a man who looks amazingly young for his 43 years, is astonishingly good-natured about his plight. "Just gotta roll with the punches," he says. "I've made an awful lot of good friends through this work, and that's worth plenty," he adds.

He's most upset about his 18-year-old son, William Jr., who is attending Ohio State University. He is an outstanding athlete who made the freshman football team last Fall and is a sure bet for the varsity. Cummings is having a desperate time keeping the boy in school and feels some left-wing influence somewhere is keeping him from getting the financial help afforded most college athletes of his son's caliber.

Cummings insists his being out of his regular job has nothing to do with any left-wing influence, however. "I'm temporarily laid off because of business conditions and my lack of seniority in the union."

For his work for the FBI on the West Coast, Norman Lloyd Hamlin received "The Book of Golden Deeds" award from San Diego Exchange Club. Hamlin says of Communist retaliation:

"CP leaders work through their dupes who are many times well-to-do persons in the various communities. These are whispering campaigns and propaganda drives more successful than any direct physical violence could be."

Career Given Up

Marlene Kowall, now trying to begin life anew on the West Coast after giving up a promising modeling and dancing career to join the party in New York, is finding the going very difficult. Her work for the government was revealed only recently.

"I never had any doubt about the trouble I was in for," she says. "While I was in the party I heard them boast many times that they could prevent party enemies from rising to better positions in all organizations, from show business to the teaching fields."

Louis Budenz, the well-known ex-Communist who has done so much to help build a legal case against the Communist Party, doesn't fit the category of the others in this survey, but he is subject to the same smear campaigns. He says:

"The insidious aspect of this attack is the way they get seemingly respectable, non-Communists to carry the burden of attack against you."

WILLIAM G. CUMMINGS and family read a letter from son in Japan. "I jus gotta roll with the punches," he says.

BACK AT WORK—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, Army Signal Corps worker, who was suspended February 25 during an inquiry by the Senate Investigations subcommittee, returned to her desk yesterday after being reinstated. She is a stock record clerk.
—AP Photo.

The Witch Trial At New Orleans,

By Columnist Allen Rankin
Alabama Journal

(Editor's Note: Columnist Allen Rankin, in his "Rankin File" column, The Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Ala., March 25, 1954, lashes out against the star-chamber investigations currently being used by some politicians. E. O. J.)

Incredible is the word for the so-called "Communist hearings" in New Orleans last week.

Incredible is the word for this witch-trial and inquisition inflicted on three Montgomery (and incidentally, American) citizens in the name of "democracy."

Last week we saw the amazing spectacle of a U. S. Senator, James Eastland, of Mississippi, allowed to try by inconveniencing, brow-beating, and humiliating Alabama and it citizens in the name of "communism."

To his Senate Internal Security subcommittee, "investigating communism," Eastland summoned three Montgomerians: Aubrey Williams, publisher; Clifford J. Durr, former Federal Communications Commissioner, and his wife, Virginia Foster Durr.

Eastland admitted to a newsman: "I don't think either of the Durrs or Williams are Communists."

Yet these people were summoned to New Orleans for a tragifarce which purported to be a Senate probe into "alleged Communist influence in the Southern Conference Education Fund."

They were accused and insulted and browbeaten.

Undoubtedly many ignorant and unthinking people were made to suspect that these three Montgomerians were the more "Communistic" because they were called to this hearing and attempts were made to place them in an unfavorable spotlight. Certainly they were not more "Communistic" for this reason.

"We repeated: Senator Eastland himself admits that he doesn't think any of the Durrs are Communists.

PROFESSIONAL ACCUSER

Yet Mrs. Durr was allowed to be internationally insulted by an unsavory professional accuser, Paul Crouch, a self-admitted ex-commie who openly boasts that he was a top Communist for 17 years devoted to the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence.

This was the kind of man who was allowed to "testify" against and flagrantly insult a Montgomery lady and free-speaking American, as yet proved guilty of nothing, but voicing her beliefs.

This was the kind of man Cliff Durr, his patience and nerves hounded ragged, flung himself upon while shouting: "You son of a bitch, talk about my wife like that and I'll kill you."

No one can editorially condone this kind of violence. But one can understand how it can become the natural result of indignation and rage against such obviously unAmerican persecution as that inflicted on the Durrs at the New Orleans "trial."

Cliff Durr suffered a "heart condition" as the result of his furious outburst. He had to be taken off to the hospital. If he had died of a heart attack, methods as unfair and un-democratic as those used by the high lord executioners of the Spanish Inquisition would have killed him. To the extent that Mr. Durr is now hurt hunting and citizen-baiting a true "investigation of communism in any sense?"

It is not.

The U. S. Constitution provides

a very effective system of law courts for the trial of any U. S. citizen dangerous to his fellows or his country. The Smith Act further authorizes the trial of any suspected Communist in our established law courts.

Why, then are citizens allowed to be embarrassed and humiliated in extra-legal "courts" that function mainly for the political glory or vainglory of such demagogues as Senator Eastland?

Eastland and McCarthy are not "trying" their "victims" for communism. They are trying them for the same thing the Spanish Inquisition tried them for—heresay—for disagreeing with them.

It is no news to recall that the U. S. Constitution guarantees freedom of thought and expression. Lamentable, we have of late developed a band of witch-hunters who, nonetheless, are allowed to "try" and harrass their fellow Americans to place themselves, the accusers, in the political spotlight.

We believe and hope that demagogues who try to capitalize on such persecution as this are on the way out.

Nine reporters who covered the New Orleans "trials" informally voted that the trials themselves were a greater threat to our American system than anyone who was or could be on trial under such circumstances.

Did they have a right to "try" these judges? As much right as these "judges" had to try those before them.

Fortunately, the U. S. courts so far have consistently "acquitted" all Americans accused simply of speaking their own opinions. The local courts do not convict Americans for heresy. This is the startling privilege only of political demagogues.

Ben Davis' Friends Plan Tribute To Him In New York

New York—Mrs. Modjesca Simpkins, South Carolina civic and political leader will be one of the principal speakers next June 29 (Tues.) in a public tribute to former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, it was announced this week by the Ben Davis "Freedom Committee." The committee is composed of friends and neighbors of Mr. Davis.

Mrs. Simpkins, who recently became the editor of the Columbia Lighthouse and Informer, a weekly paper, will join Paul Robeson in honoring Mr. Davis with whose family she has been a friend since he was a child in Atlanta. The South Carolina leader is making the trip to New York solely for the purpose of participating in the tribute.

Spokesmen for the committee said that the June 29 tribute to Mr. Davis will be the first step to win his freedom. Davis is now serving the third year of a five-year federal prison term in Terre Haute, Indiana as one of the first 11 victims jailed under the Smith Act. Mr. Davis' father Benj. J. Davis was for years the Republican National Committee man in Georgia, where Ben Davis received his early education.

He was twice elected from Harlem to the City Council where he functioned for six years as one of the two Communist members of that body. He was arrested and indicted in 1948 while serving his second term in office.

In addition to Mr. Robeson and Mrs. Simpkins, The Rev. Edward D. McGowan will also participate in the tribute. Miss Beulah Richardson will read a poem about Ben Davis written by her for the occasion.

The tribute will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

Mrs. Moss denies seeing Red book

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended again by the Army, emphatically denied to the AFRO Friday that she has ever seen a Communist membership book bearing her name.

It was this book which her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, contends is the only new "information" which the Army has said caused her second suspension.

The new charges, filed by the Army's Security Screening Board, alleged that Mrs. Moss was "reported to have been given Communist Party membership book No. 37,269 for 1943."

MR. HAYES, who made public the new charges, said he and his client would "welcome" wide open hearings on charges first made by Senator McCarthy that she was a security risk.

Mrs. Moss, following her first suspension, last February 25, swore before McCarthy's subcommittee that she had never been a Communist.

Under the rules of her second suspension, Mrs. Moss has been given 30 days to answer the charges during a security board hearing.

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THE MOSS case was revived by McCarthy's friend, Sen. Herman Welker (Rep., Idaho) during the Senate debate over the proposed censure of the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

Welker spoke after Majority Leader William F. Knowland had offered a motion to appoint a bipartisan committee to investigate the improper conduct of Senator McCarthy.

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THE MOTION offered by Senator Knowland, with strong bipartisan backing, was adopted by a vote of 75 to 12.

A committee of three Republicans and three Democrats, chosen by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, was instructed to report back to the Senate before adjournment of the present session of congress

Members of the committee are Senators Arthur V. Watkins, Utah; Frank Carson, Kansas, and Francis Case, South Dakota, all Republicans; Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado; John C. Stennis, Mississippi, and Samuel J. Ervin Jr., North Carolina, Democrats. Vice President Nixon will serve as the seventh member.

Under the Knowland motion, the committee will consider not only the resolution of Senator Flanders, calling for censure of Senator McCarthy, but also specific charges introduced as amendments by Sens. J. William Fulbright (Dem., Ark.,) and Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.)

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THE SPECIFICATION concerning Mrs. Moss, a Department of the Army employee, is contained in the Fubright specifications, which, along with Senator Morse's specifications, were introduced to support Senator Flanders' contention that Senator McCarthy's conduct has been "unbecoming" to the Senate and tends to bring it into "disrepute."

Since the committee is authorized to hold hearings, the whole Moss case may be publicly aired again.

THE FULBRIGHT specifications concerning Mrs. Moss charge that Senator McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, "strongly implied" before the committee that Mrs. Moss "was known to be a member of the Communist Party and that if she testified she would perjure herself, before he (McCarthy) had given her an opportunity to testify in her own behalf."

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DEFENDING McCARTHY against this charge, Senator Welker said he did not see how the Wisconsin senator could be censured for his questioning of Mrs. Moss since she had been positively identified by Mrs. Mary S. Markward, who joined the Communist Party of the District of Columbia as an undercover informant for the FBI, and since another Annie Lee Moss had never lived in the northeast section and was not similar in physical makeup or height.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (Dem., Mass.), whose brother, Robert F. Kennedy, is chief counsel for the Democratic members of the McCarthy committee, shared Senator Welker's opinion on the censuring of Senator McCarthy on the Moss specification

Senator Kennedy, however, corrected Senator Welker's statement that Mrs. Markward had personally identified Mrs. Moss.

Senator Welker said Mrs. Mos was the subject of a full field investigation by the FBI in 1948 under the federal employees loyalty program.

Mrs. Moss began work with the Army Signal Corps at the Pentagon Dec. 18, 1950. She worked in the communications agency. She was a teletype operator and her job was to receive or transmit messages in code or clear text.

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SHE WAS SUSPENDED from her job last Feb. 25, after Senator McCarthy had begun his investigation of subversion and espionage in the Army Signal Corps. After she appeared before the McCarthy Committee and denied that she had ever been a Communist, she was restored to her job but given a less sensitive assignment.

Senator Welker said in the debate that Mrs. Moss was suspended because of information the Army received that she was "an active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1943 to 1948" and had been assigned at different times to the northeast branch and the Frederick Douglass branch of that party and had subscribed to the Daily Worker in 1945.

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THE ARMY also had information, Senator Welker said, that she was a member of the Communist Political Association here in 1944 and 1945.

He added that she was restored to her job after a loyalty hearing in which "no witnesses were called to corroborate or substantiate the derogatory information against her."

Senator Welker apparently obtained his information second-handed. He said he was informed it came from the House Un-American Activities Committee.

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"I HAVE ALL the sympathy in the world for any person who gets sucked into the Communist conspiracy," he said. "I hope and pray that whatever the end result is, Annie Lee Moss will be repentant, and that she will be a loyal and good American citizen from this time forward."

Senator Welker praised Mrs. Markward highly. He said the ex-FBI informant had testified that she had received dues from "one Annie Lee Moss," and that he did not believe Mrs. Markward "would lie for any person or persons."

The Idaho senator pointed out that in the telephone book—again he was informed—there are two persons by the same name—one Annie and the other Anna Lee Moss.

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HE SAID AN investigation of "Anna Lee Moss" had shown that she had never had a job such as the one described by the Civil Service Commission as having been held by Mrs. Moss.

"Anna Lee Moss," he continued, had never been investigated by the FBI or had a loyalty hearing.

Senator Welker said he was informed that Mrs. Moss was born in Chester, S.C., Aug. 9, 1905, that she lived at 525½ Second St., NE, in 1943, and that for a short time she lived in the 600 block of Second St., NE, at the home of Hattie Griffin, who had been identified as a Communist Party member by Mrs. Markward.

Mrs. Moss testified, he said, that she was employed as a cafeteria worker in the Pentagon from 1942 to 1944.

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WHEN MRS. Moss appeared before the McCarthy committee last March 11, Senator McCarthy told her at the outset that she was not there because she was considered important in the

QUESTIONED BY Roy Cohn, who recently resigned as chief counsel of the McCarthy committee while under fire for attempting to use undue influence with the Army in behalf of David Schine, a committee employee drafted into the Army, Mrs. Moss denied that she had ever been a member of the Northeast Club of the Communist Party, or had ever seen a Communist card.

She also denied that she had ever attended any Communist meeting or had subscribed to the Daily Worker.

In examining her about Bob Hall, who was a correspondent here for the Daily Worker, both she and Mr. Cohn became thoroughly confused. Mr. Hall, the Daily Worker correspondent, is white. Mrs. Moss was talking about a Robert Hall, a cafeteria workers' union official, who is even worked for a short long time and had even began work for the Elite Laundry for counting Office period of time. She began to that, she had been a Communist and was a cafeteria worker at the General Accounting Office at the General Accounting Office in 1945. Prior to that, she had been assigned to the Army, Mrs. Moss was asked, she had been a cafeteria worker, how receive messages from you were suddenly shifted from the code room to the handled coded messages than to transmit or receive them. She also denied that she had ever been in the code room in her life.

She denied that she had ever been a correspondent for the Daily Worker, Mr. Cohn became confused. Mr. Hall, the Daily Worker correspondent, is white. Mrs. Moss was talking about a Robert Hall, a cafeteria workers' union official, who is

colored.

"Did you know that Mr. Hall was a Communist?" Sen. Karl Mundt (Rep., S.D.), who presided over the Army-McCarthy-Stevens hearings, asked.

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"NO, SIR," replied Mrs. Moss. "I never had heard of communism until 1948."

BORN IN CHESTER, S.C., Mrs. Moss moved to Salisbury, N.C., where she lived until she was "a good-sized girl." She attended school in both Carolinas but never finished high school.

Mrs. Moss said the only organization she had joined while living in northeast was the union after she started working in government cafeterias, Dec. 30, 1943. Union dues were deducted from her pay check, she testified.

Sen. John L. McClellan (Dem., Ark.), had Mrs. Moss describe her duties with the Army Signal Corps.

"WHILE I AM opposed to any Communist being in government, it has not been established to my satisfaction that this woman is a Communist," declared Senator McClellan.

The Arkansas senator commented that he noted that Mrs. Moss' salary was only $3,300 a year, "which is a very low salary, I think, for any responsible position."

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SHE TESTIFIED that there was no way in the world for her to know the contents of the messages she handled and that her job was merely a mechanical process of getting them moving to their proper destination.

She said she got her job with the Army as the result of a Civil Service examination and got the job on the basis of her qualifications and Civil Service status.

"Did you ever hear of Karl Marx," Sen. Stuart Symington (Dem., Mo.),asked.

"WHO IS THAT?" Mrs. Moss asked.

"I will pass the question," remarked Senator Symington.

Senator Symington later told Mrs. Moss that he had been listening to her testify and he believed she was telling the truth.

"If Mrs. Annie Lee Moss is called to testify before the special Senate Committee, we will be prepared," George E. C. Hayes, her attorney.

At Philadelphia

9 Red Leaders Convicted; Smith Act Total Now at 81

By The United Press

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Nine regional Communist party leaders were found guilty in Federal District Court today of conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the United States government.

A jury of seven women and five men, deliberating nine hours, convicted the defendants of violating the Smith act of 1940. The verdict was reached after a fifty-one-day trial, longest ever held in the United States District Court here.

All nine defendants face individual penalties of five years imprisonment and/or $10,000 fine.

The nine convictions brought to eighty-one the total throughout the nation of conviction under the Smith act.

There was no display of emotion when the verdict was announced nor when each juror was polled individually on each defendant and the word "guilty" was uttered 108 times. After court was dismissed, the defendants sat in a group and smiled for photographers, but refused to talk to newsmen.

Defense attorneys Thomas D. McBride and Joseph Lord moved for a directed verdict of acquittal or a new trial. Judge J. Cullen Ganey said he would consider both motions at arguments on Sept. 2. He has the power to set aside the jury's verdict.

The jurors began deliberating at 2 p. m. yesterday and at 9:30 p. m. were locked up for the night in a hotel adjoining the Federal Building. United States Marshals imposed a news blackout so the jurors would not learn of the Senate's vote yesterday to outlaw the Communist party.

Deliberations resumed at 9 a. m. today and the verdict was reached at 11:45 a. m. There was a forty-five minute delay in announcement of the verdict to enable an ill defendant, Walter Lowenfels, fifty-six, to travel from home to the courtroom.

Besides Lowenfels, former Pennsylvania editor of "The Daily Worker," the defendants were Joseph Kuzma, forty-one, whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation described as trade union secretary for the party in eastern Pennsylvania; Sherman Labovitz, twenty-nine; Thomas Nabried, fifty-one; Benjamin Weiss, thirty-nine; Irvin Katz, thirty-five; Robert Klonsky, thirty-five; David Davis, forty-six, and Samuel Gobeloff, forty-four.

Kuzma and Klonsky have been free in $20,000 bail each, while the others have been free in $10,000 bail each. When the verdict was announced, United States Attorney W. Wilson White asked Judge Ganey to set higher bail and to impose sentence immediately. He denied both requests.

Charge 'Frame-up'

Immediately after the verdict was announced, the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress charged the trial was a "frame-up" engineered by the Department of Justice, "whose galaxy of paid stool pigeons wove the lies around which the frame-up was built."

In a prepared press release handed out in the courtroom corridor, the organization charged Judge Ganey was "a biased judge who violated the very rules of criminal procedure that govern his court."

Judge Ganey, in his charge to the jury, said the trial was of great importance to the defendants and to the nation "because the charge made against the defendants strikes directly at the heart and vitals of sovereignty as well as the orderly process of change provided within the Constitution of the United States."

All nine men, leaders of the party in eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, were arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last summer.

The Line Has Vanished

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, the Pentagon clerk, who for the fifth time was forced to undergo a security "trial" recently, is still under suspension.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, queried by newsmen, commented, "We ought to make up our minds about that poor woman."

We think Mr. Wilson's observation is one of the prime understatements of the year.

Five times was Mrs. Moss put through the ordeal and stigma of suspected disloyalty. Four times have the Communist-hunting bloodhounds, including Senator McCarthy, been forced to back down.

Only one witness was called at the last hearing. She was Mrs. Mary S. Markward, the ex-FBI undercover agent, who previously had testified that she could not identify Mrs. Moss as the woman by that name seen at a Communist meeting.

Mrs. Moss has never pleaded the Fifth Amendment. Nor has she ever given evasive answers to the hundreds of questions propounded by congressional investigators.

She has stoutly and consistently denied under oath that she is now or ever has been a member of the Communist party.

With thousands of agents available to dig it up if any existed, no evidence has thus far been produced by the Government to disprove the truth of her denial.

The line of demarcation between prosecution and persecution often becomes extremely thin. It appears to have completely vanished in the shameful case of Annie Lee Moss.

SPIRIT OF SOUTH SPARKS HEARING

Communism and T.V.A. Also Tangle a House Inquiry on Education Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Communism, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the martial spirit of Southerners got tangled up today in a Congressional inquiry into military education.

It started when Representative Ralph W. Gwinn, Republican of Bronxville, chairman of a House Education and Labor subcommittee, asked what the armed forces taught in the way of constitutional government to "offset" orientation letctures on communism.

Before it ended, there was a suggestion that a soldier improperly indoctrinated might shoot by mistake someone in the Tennessee Valley as a Communist.

Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Harkness, chief of the Defense Department's Office of Information and Education, testified that pamphlets had been issued to explain communism to service men and that an eight-part booklet series also was going to press.

General Describes system

Mr. Gwinn asked how General Harkness would answer service men who thought the Government should furnish housing, public power and subsidies.

The general replied that service men were taught that in Russia the government was everything and the individual nothing.

They are also reminded, he said, that in the United States the people make the decisions, while in Russia it is a "bureaucrat at tht top" who decides.

"You'd have a hard time getting me pepped up to go to war" with that explanation, Mr. Gwinn said.

He asked how General Harkness would explain that "the state is everything down in the Tennessee Valley in terms of power."

Representative Phil M. Landrum, Democrat of Georgia, asserted that "it is pretty hard to give a young man a gun and tell him to shoot a Communist if he doesn't know what a Communist is."

Smiling, Representative Gwinn said, "he might turn around and shoot someone in the Tennessee Valley."

Question of 'Will to Fight'

Representative Carl Elliott, Democrat of Alabama, asked General Harkness if he found "any less will to fight" below the Mason-Dixon Line than anywhere else.

General Harkness said he came from the South himself and had found "no less desire to fight on the part of Southerners than anyone else."

Mr. Gwinn explained he was trying to show "the danger of the Government itself becoming the source of education and information."

The subcommittee is studying the extent and cost of educational activities in various branches of Government and has produced figures showing an annual expenditure of $3,500,000,000.

General Harkness put the cost of the Defense Department's information and education program, exclusive of independent spending by the separate services, at around $6,00,000 a year. He estimated total educational costs for all the armed forces at around $30,000,000.

Herald Tribune
Sat. 8-14-54
Newspaper Mg
P. 8

Associated Press wirephoto

Convicted Communists—Nine defendants who were found guilty in Philadelphia yesterday of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States government by force in an ante room of United States District Court yesterday. Seated, left to right: Benjamin Weiss, Samuel Gobeloff, Walter Lowenfels and Joseph Kuzma. Standing, left to right: Robert Klonsky, Sherman Labovitz, Irvin Katz, David Davis and Thomas Nabried.

Use of New Immunity Law In Probe Urged by Walter

Post-Times Herald
Thur. 11-18-54

Associated Press

Representative Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) proposed yesterday that the House Un-American Activities Committee use the new immunity law in the case of a witness who invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions.

Rep. Kit Clardy (R-Mich.), acting chairman at the time, promptly ordered Committee lawyers to lay the groundwork for use of the new statute.

The law, which was approved by President Eisenhower on August 20, provides for United States District Courts to grant immunity from prosecution for witnesses who agree to testify about subversion after originally claiming such testimony would be self-incriminating.

It will be necessary for the Committee to get a two-thirds

Carter Coleman

vote of its nine members before the Attorney General will be asked to seek the immunity grant.

Washington, D.C.

Walter called for the new statute to be used in the case of James A. Coleman, who refused to tell the Committee whether he now lives in Flint, Mich., or when he went to the automotive center from Philadelphia following his discharge from military service in 1946.

Coleman was called in a hearing on Communist activity in Michigan automobile manufacturing centers.

Coleman sought to amplify his response to questions by reading a statement in which he accused the Committee of anti-Negro discrimination.

"That is a vicious falsehood," asserted Walter, who moved that the witness' statement be stricken.

Negro Revolt Given As Goal Of Commies

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
P. 10

Republic In South Aim, Witness Says

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3 (AP)—A former Communist who said he was trained "in the science of rebellion and civil war" testified today that the Communists plan strife leading to a Negro republic in the South.

Sun. 12-4-54

Manning Johnson of New York City, who said he served the Communists in different capacities in Buffalo, N. Y., from 1930 until 1940, was a key witness on the fifth day of Newspaperman Carl Braden's sedition trial.

Braden, his wife and four other white persons are charged with advocating sedition as the outgrowth of a dynamiting that nearly destroyed a Negro's home in a white neighborhood last June. The Bradens bought the house and transferred the deed to the Negro, Andrew Wade IV.

Johnson said the positions he held in Communist work included that of a national Negro organizer.

Asked to outline the party's program on the Negro question, he said it called for organizing Negroes in the "black belt" from the eastern shore of Maryland on a line zigzagging across the Confederate States with a wedge into Texas for the purpose of forming a Negro republic.

The republic would have its own army, police and government, he said, adding:

"All land will be seized from the white landowners together with mills, factories, railroads and made the property of the state. The state formed through the fire of rebellion will have the right to secede from the rest of the country and have its own diplomatic relations with other countries."

He said all state and local government officials would be arrested and "liquidated."

Asked what methods were taught to incite rebellion between black and white races, Johnson said:

"We were taught to stir up situations that would provoke acts of voilence."

34d 1954

COMMUNISTS

Claude Lightfoot in Custody

Chicago's Top 'Red' Arrested

CHICAGO—(INS)—Federal agents Saturday arrested a 44-year-old man who has admitted being the Communist party organizer of Chicago's South Side district.

The FBI identified the man as Claude Mack Lightfoot who has been charged with being a member of the Communist party.

Lightfoot, an admitted member of the Communist Party's National Committee and the educational director of the Illinois Communist party, was arrested by Federal agents this week after they learned of his whereabouts.

* * *

THE FBI said that Lightfoot had previously testified before a House of Representatives Committee on April 11, 1940, that, as of that time, he had been a Communist party member for nine years.

He also admitted being educational director of the Communist party in Illinois and state chairman of the Young Communist League.

Lightfoot attended the sixth Congress of the International Communist League in Moscow in 1935 and was named an alternate member of the World Educational Committee of the Young Communist International.

IN 1951, Lightfoot appeared before the Illinois State Legislature as chief spokesman of the Communist party for the state. At that time, he refused to answer a question on which side he would fight in the event of a war with Russia.

Records show that Lightfoot was in the Army April 10, 1942, until November, 1945. He received an honorable discharge. He was married in 1936 and divorced in 1937. He remarried in 1939.

Lightfoot will be arraigned Monday in Chicago's Federal District Court.

LIGHTFOOT WAS seized on a Federal warrant.

The warrant charged Lightfoot with membership in the Communist party, "a society, group and assembly of persons which advocated the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States."

Lightfoot assumed leadership of the Communist party in Illinois in 1949, after former leader Gilbert Green was convicted in New York of conspiracy to advocated violent overthrow of the Government, and was fined $10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison. Green reportedly fled to Guatemala.

* * *

LIGHTFOOT APPEARED before a committee of the Illinois State Legislature in 1951, where he identified himself as executive secretary of the Communist party of Illinois and a member of the National Committee of the Communist party.

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS
. . . stung by the controversy

Joe challenged to prove case against matron

G. Hayes, lawyer for Mrs. Moss dares Wisconsin Senator to bring up charges in hearing again

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had a challenge, this week, to renew his Communist charges against Mrs. Annie Lee Moss—if he dares.

Although the Senator publicly accused Mrs. Moss of Communist affiliations a few months back, he walked out on the session during which she flatly denied the accusations.

He also has not since given her the opportunity to face an allegedly "corroborating" witness whose identity has been kept under wraps by the investigating sub-committee which he heads.

The challenge to the Senator from Wisconsin came in a statement by Mrs. Moss' attorney, George E. C. Hayes of Washington, when the AFRO queried Mr. Hayes about references to Mrs. Moss by Columnist Walter Winchell in a radio broadcast last Sunday night.

'We Are Ready,' Says Hayes

In the broadcast, Mr. Winchell quoted Roy Cohn, counsel for the McCarthy subcommittee, as saying that he could "prove the (Moss) case, if they'll let me." Mr. Hayes commented:

"If he has any testimony, we are prepared, waiting and ready for him to produce it."

"I am equally certain that she is not a Communist and never has been.

"I am as satisfied as a person can be, who is in a representative capacity for someone, that there is absolutely no correctness in their position claiming her to be a Communist.

"It is unfair for them to say what they are in a position to prove rather than having the hearing and attempting to prove."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Moss was back on her job at the Pentagon where was reinstated late in March after being suspended for 30 days.

McCarthy Departed

Her suspension from her job as a supply clerk in the Signal Corps came after Senator McCarthy criticized the Army for failing to fire Mrs. Moss, following Communist allegations made against her by an informer for his subcommittee.

Later, in a public sub-committee hearing, Senator McCarthy departed from the Senate hearing room as Mrs. Moss steadfastly denied any Communist affiliations.

Her testimony was so convincing that Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) told her he believed her and that if she did not get back her Army position he would help her get a job.

It was at the close of Mrs. Moss' testimony refuting the charges made against her that Mr. Cohn mentioned "corroboration" of the charges by an unnamed witness in executive session.

This brought from Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) a denunciation of the "convicting of people by rumor, hearsay and innuendo." He said that Mrs. Moss had the right to have the "corroboration" testimony produced in her presence.

Afro-American P 1 WASHINGTON

Since it had been mentioned in a public hearing, Senator McClellan added, the public has a right also to know what the alleged testimony is and to weigh its value.

Cohn's Remarks Stricken

Sen. Karl Mundt (R., N. Dak.) ordered Mr. Cohn remarks stricken from the record and stated that the subcommittee would clear with the FBI about producing the unnamed witness in public.

To date, however, no further public hearing of Mrs. Moss' case has been scheduled, according to a secretary in the offices of the sub-committee.

The secretary said on Wednesday that Mr. Cohn was out of town and could not be reached.

Reinstatement Cited

In Senator Symington's office, an aide to the Senator said that Mr. Symington had no comment. The aide added:

"Mrs. Moss" reinstatement at the pentagon speaks for itself and her conscience seems to be clear.

Senator McClellan, it was reported, in his office, had not been informed of the Winchell broadcast.

In her home at 1244 Evarts St., NE, Mrs. Moss said that she would prefer not to comment on the Winchell broadcast. Regarding her reinstatement at the Pentagon, the 49 - year - old widow reported that "everybody been very nice."

Mr. Winchell, in his broadcast Sunday night, referred to a previous Sunday broadcast on which Mr. Cohn had appeared.

The columnist stated that one of the questions which he had not been able to ask Mr. Cohn during the previous broadcast was in regard to Mrs. Moss and whether her case was one of mistaken identity.

According to Mr. Winchell, the McCarthy aide replied that there was no mistake identity in Mrs. Moss' case and that he could prove the case "if they'll let me."

Pentagon officials said on Wednesday that, although her case is still "under considera- brought against Mrs. Moss.

Says Youth Group Is a Red Front

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UP).—Harry P. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, found today that the Labor Youth League is run "primarily" to help the Communist party. He urged that it be compelled to register as a Communist "front" organization.

Mr. Cain, former Republican Senator from Washington, presided at hearings on the Labor Youth League, a nation-wide organization with headquarters in New York.

His recommendation that the group be compelled to register under the McCarran anti-subversive law is not final. The league may appeal it to the full five-member control board, which then must hold hearings on the case.

Mr. Cain, in a seventy-six-page proposed decision, said he has concluded the league "is operated primarily for the purpose of giving aid and support" to the Communist party.

The board previously found that the International Workers Order was a Communist front. But at the time of the board's decision the organization's exact status was complicated by legal problems arising out of New York's insurance laws.

Under the McCarran Communist-control act, an organization ruled by the board to be under the domination and control of the Communist party must register each year the names of its officers and a statement of its financial receipts and expenditures.

So far the board has ruled that the Communist party is a Communist-action group within the meaning of the law, but this decision is being contested in the courts. The Justice Department has asked that twelve organizations be labeled as fronts of the party.

The Labor Youth League was founded in May, 1949, and has branches in practically all sections of the country.

9 PHILADELPHIANS CONVICTED AS REDS

Leaders Found Guilty of Plot to Overthrow Government

Trial Ran for 71 Days

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13—Nine Philadelphia Communists were convicted in Federal Court today of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

The verdict was returned by a jury of seven women and five men after nearly eight hours of deliberation.

It ended the longest trial in the history of this Federal District. The trial began March 22 and consumed a total of seventy-one days—twelve days for the selection of the jury; forty-seven for the taking of testimony; seven for legal argument; three for summation by opposing counsel, and two for the jury charge and deliberation.

The nine defendants received the verdict silently as they stood expressionless before Judge J. Cullen Ganey. Later, as they left the courtroom they greeted friends and relatives with smiles and laughter. Some appeared jovial.

New Trial Asked

Thomas D. McBride, appointed by the Philadelphia Bar Association as chief defense counsel, made a motion for acquittal, or, as an alternative, a new trial.

United States Attorney W. Wilson White asked for the immediate imposition of sentence. Each of the defendants faces a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, a $10,000 fine, or both.

Judge Ganey deferred sentence pending argument on the motion for acquittal or a new trial. He set the argument for Sept. 2.

The defendants, called Communist leaders by the authorities, did not deny Communist party membership, but insisted that their activities were not illegal.

However, their indictment charged them with "unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly organizing and helping to organize, as the Communist party of the United States, a society, group and assembly of persons who teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States by force and violence."

81 Persons Convicted

They were convicted under the Smith Act. Since the measure was passed by Congress in 1940 a total of eighty-one persons, including today's defendants, have been found guilty under it through the country.

The defendants were Joseph Kuzma, 32 years old; Robert Klonsky, also known as Robert Kirby, 35; Sam Gobeloff, also known as Joseph Roberts, 44; Benjamin Weiss, 39; David Dubensky, also known as Dave Davis, 46; Th[illegible]s Nabried, 51; Irvin Katz, 35; Walter Lowenfels, also known as William Lerner, 56, and Sherman M. Labovitz, 29.

Judge Ganey continued the defendants in bail, $20,000 for Kuzma and $10,000 for each of the other eight.

CONVICTED COMMUNISTS: Nine defendants who were found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence. They are, left to right, seated: Benjamin Weiss, Sam Gobeloff, Walter Lowenfels and Joseph Kuzma; standing: Robert Klonsky, Sherman M. Labovitz, Irvin Katz, David Dubensky and Thomas Nabried. All are Philadelphians and are shown in an ante room of the U. S. District Court there.

FACES McCARTHY COMMITTEE—Annie Lee Moss, suspended government worker, shown testifying before the Senate investigating subcommittee, denies under oath that she had been a Communist or attended Communist meetings. (United Press Telephoto.)

McCarthy's Demo Aides Rap Committee Counsel

Cohn Accused Of Unfairness To Witness Who Denies Any Tie With Communists

WASHINGTON, March 11 (U.P.) — Democratic members of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's investigating subcommittee today accused subcommittee counsel Roy M. Cohn of being unfair to a witness who denied under oath McCarthy's charges she had a "Communist record."

The witness, Annie Lee Moss, was called before the subcommittee as part of McCarthy's fued with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens. The Wisconsin Republican had said he intended to use her as an example to Stevens of how the Army "coddled" Communists.

Mrs. Moss, who appeared voluntarily without being subjenaed, testified in a firm voice that "I have not at any time been a member of the Communist Party. I have never seen a Communist card. I never subscribed to the (Communist) Daily Worker."

As the portly, 49-year-old Negro woman completed her testimony, Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) said: "I believe you're telling the truth."

Arkansan Protests

When Cohn started to say the subcommittee had substantiating testimony from an unidentified witness that Mrs. Moss was a Red in 1943, Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) protested vigorously. He charged Cohn with trying Mrs. Moss, a suspended Army Signal Corps employe, by "hearsay evidence."

McCarthy had left the hearing room by this time. Acting Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.) ordered Cohn's remarks stricken from the record.

Symington and McClellan drew repeated and prolonged applause from the spectators when they attacked Cohn's methods.

As today's hearing opened, McCarthy told Mrs. Moss he was curious to know why she had been shifted from the Pentagon. Mrs. Markward could not identify Mrs. Moss in person.

Mrs. Moss testified that there "are three Annie Lee Mosses" in Washington.

As Mrs. Moss left the stand, Symington said "I may be sticking my neck out, but I think you are telling the truth."

"I certainly am," Mrs. Moss replied.

"If you are not taken back in by the Army, you come around and see me," Symington said. "I am going to see that you get a job."

When Cohn said the subcommittee had "corroboration" of Mrs. Markward's testimony from "another witness," McClellan protested:

"She's already lost her job. To make statements that we've got corroboration—well, she's entitled to have it presented here and let the public know about it and let her know about it. I don't like to try people by hearsay evidence."

3 Teachers Here Cited In Contempt

Refused to Testify On Red Affiliations Before Velde Group

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Four former witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee, including three Philadelphians, were cited for contempt today for refusing to testify concerning Communist affiliations.

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.), committee chairman, said the citations were voted unanimously by the full committee membership.

DR. DUNHAM INCLUDED

Philadelphians cited were Dr. Wilbur L. Mahaney, Jr., of Trappe, Pa., a suspended teacher at West Philadelphia High School; Dr. Barrows Dunham, dismissed last September as head of the philosophy department at Temple University, and Mrs. Goldie Watson, a suspended teacher at Martha Washington Elementary School.

The fourth witness cited was Dr. Lawrence B. Arguimbau, associate professor of electrical communications at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Robert L. Kunzig, chief counsel for the committee, said Dr. Mahaney was cited for his refusal to give the committee any information about fellow members in the Communist Party.

Slap him down

When the Roman populace cried for jobs and bread, the Roman emperors gave them exciting shows at the circus.

The United States Senate is running hog wild grabbing for headlines with sensational McCarthy investigations.

Senator McCarthy's deliberate and calculated smear treatment of Mrs. Annie Moss was shocking.

Seldom has there been anything like it in our history.

With millions of Americans losing their jobs, crowding the employment and relief offices, it's time the Senate slapped McCarthy down.

It should put away its sideshow investigations and get down to the serious business of trimming foreign expenditures and making it possible for the little fellows to earn a living.

If Senator McCarthy uses his influence in repeated demands for the Army to accord special treatment and promotion for his friends, the Senate should slap him now.

Else we get the impression that it is afraid because this kind of mccarthyism is resorted to by many senators other than McCarthy.

Convict Negro 'Red'

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—One Negro was among five Communists convicted here last week by a Federal jury of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force. The jury, deliberating two and one-half hours, found Marcus A. Murphy, 44, and four others, including one woman, guilty of the charges.

Censors scorn Moss abuse

Fail to criticize McCarthy for it

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — A charge that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep. Wis.) has "strongly implied" that Mrs. Annie Lee Moss was a Communist without giving her a chance to testify was one of 23 allegations dropped by a special Senate committee, Monday, in its report on censure charges against McCarthy.

The committee said it had thrown out this charge because Mrs. Moss is presently undergoing a confidential security investigation.

The charge against McCarthy was made by Sen. J. William Fulbright (Dem., Ark.), who alleged that in public hearings before the Senate Permanent Investigations Committee, of which McCarthy was chairman, strongly implied that Mrs. Moss was known to be a member of the Communist party.

If she testified she would perjure herself, McCarthy was accused of intimating, before he had given her an opportunity to testify in her own behalf.

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THE ARMY Security Screening Board recently completed its hearing in the case of Mrs. Moss, a middle-aged woman and special target of McCarthy during his row with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens.

The hearing was on seven charges outlined by the Army two months ago in suspending Mrs. Moss from her job as a $3,335-a-year clerk in the Signal Corps Supply Center. This was the second hearing given Mrs Moss, who denied all of the charges.

Annie Lee Moss Ruling Awaited

WASHINGTON — An Army security board is expected to rule in about ten days on charges against Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 48, after closely guarded hearings which ended Friday.

The group's findings go to an Army review board which then will make recommendations to Army Secretary Robert Stevens, who will decide the case.

Mrs. Moss, a signal corps employe, has twice been suspended from her job as a possible security risk.

Signal Corps Clerk Denies She Was Red

Mrs. Moss Wins Support Of Democratic Probers

WASHINGTON, March 11 (INS)—A suspended Army Signal Corps employe told Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's subcommittee today that she had been falsely accused of being a Communist. She won dramatic support from Democratic senators.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo) told Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 48, that he believed her story and that he would get her a job if the Army refused to reinstate her.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) clashed with subcommittee counsel Roy M. Cohn and charged that Mrs. Moss had been made a victim of "hearsay, rumor and innuendo."

The developments came after McCarthy, who had opened the questioning of Mrs. Moss, left the room and turned over the chair to Sen. Karl R. Mundt (R-SD).

Mrs. Moss, a Negro, denied under oath the assertion of Mrs. Mary L. Markward, former FBI counterspy, that she was a "dues-paying, card-carrying Communist."

She also denied McCarthy's charge that she had worked in an Army "code room." The Pentagon also has insisted that the senator's description of Mrs. Moss' employment was erroneous.

Spectators who jammed the hearing room applauded when McClellan asserted that evidence against Mrs. Moss should be produced for her scrutiny.

Mundt said the evidence should not be produced, because it included a sworn statement from an unidentified former Communist who, the senator said, was "in contact" with FBI agents.

Democratic members of the subcommittee assailed Cohn's statement that there was "corroborative" evidence against Mrs. Moss.

Symington declared:

"I understand there may be additional evidence on Mrs. Moss. I believe in this country a person is innocent until proved guilty.

"If there is (evidence), I would ask that the information be given to the subcommittee at the earliest opportunity.

"I think it is very important that the evidence itself be presented along with any implication of additional evidence."

"MUST BE CONFRONTED"

McClellan said: "People who are accused must be confronted by their accusers. This woman has been accused and has lost her job."

Symington told Mrs. Moss: "I may be sticking my neck out, but I think you're telling the truth. If you are not taken back by the Army, come around and see me and I'll get you a job."

Earlier, McCarthy repeated, in effect, his charge that Mrs. Moss had worked in a "code room."

The Wisconsin senator told Mrs. Moss: "You are not testifying because the subcommittee considers you important.

"We had testimony that you are a Communist and are rather curious to know how people like yourself were shifted from waitress to code room."

Mrs. Markward said she had seen Mrs. Moss' name on a list of dues-paying members of the Communist Party's northeast cell in Washington.

WAS SUSPENDED

After Mrs. Markward testified before the McCarthy group, the Army suspended Mrs. Moss pending a loyalty investigation, but said the probe had been started before the senator focused attention on the case.

Pentagon officials insisted that the woman never had access to secret information and could not possibly have deciphered the coded material handled on the machine she operated.

Mrs. Moss said she had lived in the northeast section of Washington and had been a cafeteria worker, as Mrs. Markward had testified. But she said she had "never been in the code room in my life" and merely "transmitted" messages which she assumed were classified.

Asked if she ever paid dues to the Communist Party, she said she never even knew what the dues were.

As for Mrs. Markward's contention she had been in the party in 1943, Mrs. Moss—who said she never finished high school—said she never even heard of communism until 1948 when there were congressional hearings on the subject.

Board Reviews Moss Record

WASHINGTON — A transcript of the hearings of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss before a special security board at Fort McNair last week has been forwarded to the Security Review board for study, it was learned this week.

The board's report and recommendations will then be sent to the secretary of army for final disposition. It is not expected that the final decision will be made before 30 days.

Mrs. Moss has twice been suspended from her job as coding machine operator in the signal corps, department of army, on a report that she had once been a member of the Communist party.

Because of lack of proof, Mrs. Moss was restored to her job, but was suspended again on Aug. 4, when the army reportedly had obtained more information.

Three Teachers Cited For Contempt in Probe

Continued From First Page

haney how he came to join the party.

"Well, there is nothing spectacular about it," the teacher replied. "I joined the Communist Party after I returned from Europe in 1935.

DR. MAHANEY

"The Communist Party was very liberal and had very much the same kind of sociological and political programs as the Roosevelt Administration, and so far as I could see it didn't seem to be too different."

When Kunzig asked who recruited him into the party, Mahaney said it was a friend who was now dead. He declined to name him.

"My conscience tells me to refuse to disclose the name," he continued. "In the words of Martin Luther I have to say, 'So help me God, I can do no other.'"

It was on this refusal, said Kunzig, that Mahaney was cited.

The committee first recommended contempt prosecution against Dunham immediately after he appeared before it on Feb. 27, 1953, and refused to tell anything about himself beyond his name and address. He took refuge in the 5th Amendment.

DR. DUNHAM

Dunham first refused, then reluctantly agreed to tell the probers that he was born in Mount Holly, N. J., on Oct. 10, 1905.

Kunzig said Dunham also told the committee at a closed session that he lived at 127 Bentley ave., Cynwyd, Pa. Beyond that, according to Kunzig, he refused to answer any questions "respecting his identity."

After the closed hearing, publication of a brief portion of Dunham's testimony disclosed that he balked at answering questions when asked where and when he was born.

INVOKED AMENDMENT

"I shall seek the protection of the 5th Amendment and decline to answer that question on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me," Dunham replied.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), a member of the committee, then suggested splitting the question and asked Dunham when he was born.

"I give the same answer as before," Dunham replied.

IGNORED WARNING

Mrs. Watson appeared before the committee last Feb. 17. She not only refused to say whether she was a Communist, but even declined to invoke any Constitutional rights to protect herself, despite a warning from Rep. Gordon Scherer (R., O.) that she could be held for contempt.

MRS. GOLDIE WATSON

She flatly stated that she would not invoke the 5th Amendment with the first question that Kunzig fired at her:

"Have you been a Communist Party member?"

"I decline to answer that question as a violation of my Constitutional rights and even to bring me here to testify," she snapped.

Kunzig warned her of the consequences and then conferred with Scherer and Walter.

"I direct you to answer the question," Scherer said.

"I refuse to answer on the basis of my first statement," she replied.

After about 10 minutes of sparring between Kunzig and the witness, Scherer said, "Let the record show that the witness has been warned that she is clearly in contempt of Congress."

ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP

Arguimbau appeared before the committee in executive session, and the full text of his testimony has not been released. A partial text, however, shows he testified he was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1906, attended high school in Westfield, N. J., worked as an assistant at the Bell Laboratories and was graduated from Harvard University in 1930 with a Bachelor of Science degree in physics. He has been with MIT since 1939.

Kunzig said Arguimbau admitted membership in the Communist Party from 1937 to 1950 but refused to give any information concerning fellow-Communists.

McCarthy says Moss case smells

Hints he will reopen inquiry into Pentagon clerk's file

WASHINGTON

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wis.) charged Tuesday that the Annie Lee Moss case "smells" to high haven' and said the Senate Permanent Investigating sub-committee, of which he is chairman, is not yet through with it.

McCarthy appeared before the Senate Rules subcommittee which is considering a code of fairplay for Senate inquiries.

The case of Mrs. Moss was brought into the hearing when Senator William E. Jenner (Rep., Ind.) committee chairman, said it was used by Senator Herbert H. Lehman (Dem., N.Y.) as an example of "unfair treatment of witnesses." He asked McCarthy for comment

MRS. MOSS is a Defense Department employee at the Pentagon, who denied before the McCarthy subcommittee testimony of Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, a housewife of Chesterbrook, Va., who joined the Communist party in Washington as an undercover informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Markward testified that Mrs. Moss' name was on the rolls of the local Communist party but she was unable to identify Mrs. Moss personally.

Mrs. Moss, after being suspended from her job was put back to work at the Pentagon after Senator John L. McClellan, of Arkansas, and Stuart Symington, of Missouri, Democrats, said they believed her testimony that she had never joined the Communist party. A spokesman at the Pentagon said Tuesday her case is still under study.

McCARTHY's STATEMENT concerning Mrs. Moss follows:

"Annie Lee Moss was a colored lady, identified by an undercover FBI agent by name and by her job described as a Communist. The witness could not identify her by face. She denied the charge.

"I am still curious why this woman, who had no education, was promoted from a job in the cafeteria to handling coded documents.

"**SOMETHING SMELLS** to high heaven about it. We got only silence when we asked the Army why she got this promotion. We are not through with the Moss case."

COMMISSIONER INDUCTED

NEW YORK (ANP) — Robert J. Mangum of the Bronx was sworn in as deputy commissioner in charge of licenses last week by Police Commissioner Francis Adams. His post represented an elevation over the rank of former Commissioner William "Billy" Rowe, whom he succeeded.

MRS. MOSS OUSTED BY THE ARMY AGAIN

Pentagon Reports New Data on Case of Employe Called Communist by McCarthy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP)—The Army suspended Mrs. Annie Lee Moss from her Pentagon job for the second time today pending final settlement of her security case.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy said at a session of his Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations last February that the 48-year-old Negro woman had been and might still be "an active member of the Communist party."

Mrs. Moss denied the charge under oath at a televised hearing.

The Army said today that Mrs. Moss had been given a "statement of the issues" and she might request a hearing before a security board within thirty days.

It said her case was reopened "on the basis of information which was not previously available and which has not been satisfactorily resolved by an investigation." It did not eleborate.

Senator McCarthy said the Army's action "is a good, healthy indication that they are tightening up on security regulations and Bob Stevens should be complimented." It was Mr. McCarthy's first public praise of Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens since the Army-McCarthy hearings.

F. B. I. Aide Backed Charge

Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, who once promised Mrs. Moss that he would see that she got a job if the Army did not reinstate her after an earlier suspension, declined to comment.

A former Federal Bureau of Investigation undercover agent, Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, testified before the subcommittee in support of Mr. McCarthy's charge. She said a Negro woman named Annie Lee Moss was a Communist "as early as 1944" and worked in the Defense Department cafeteria at the time.

Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas and a member of the McCarthy subcommittee, said today that "if she has any Communist leanings she should be gotten out of the Government."

Mrs. Moss was transferred in late January from her job as operator of a machine that transmitted coded messages. She was given a "non-sensitive" position in the Signal Corps Supply Section, typing record cards.

Denied She Handled Secrets

She was suspended from her $3,335-a-year post in late February. At the end of thirty days when no charges were brought against her she was permitted by law to return to work.

The Army said today she had been working "without security clearance and without access to classified information and material." It had stated previously her case was under study before Mr. McCarthy brought it up.

Mrs. Moss was in the record-card job when Senator McCarthy charged the Army had refused to dismiss a Mrs. Annie Lee Moss working in a secret Pentagon code room. The Army said its Mrs. Moss had never had access to codes or code rooms and could not have known what was contained in the coded messages she transmitted — some confidential and some not.

Mrs. Moss testified she "never was a member of the Communist party or anything else" and has "never been inside a code room in my life." She said she had not even heard of communism until several years after she was alleged to have been a party member.

Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, cited the Moss case as one of the items in his charges against Senator McCarthy. His charges are among those to be studied by a special Senate committee.

McCarthy's curiosity

Senator Joe McCarthy, in testifying before a Senate Rules subcommittee, Tuesday, dropped a not too subtle hint that he's still not through with Mrs. Annie Lee Moss.

You may remember that Joe stubbed his toe when he publicly branded Mrs. Moss a Communist only to discover later that there are several persons by that name residing in Washington and that he had libelled the wrong one.

It appears the junior Senator from Wisconsin has really never forgiven Mrs. Moss though she was not responsible for his error.

Serving notice that he intends to go further into her case, McCarthy adds that he is 'curious' to know how a former waitress got a job in the Pentagon message center.

"Something smells to high heaven about that," he unctuously declares.

With that we are in agreement but for different reasons.

In other words, Joe would make something 'subversive' out of the fact that Mrs. Moss, once a waitress, did not choose to remain one.

If that is the basis of his Communist suspicions, he's certainly in for a busy time around Washington.

Offhand we can think of dozens of men and women, who once worked as red caps, dishwashers, waiters, porters or domestics, who now are professors, scientists, teachers, doctors, lawyers and even Congressmen.

And when he gets through running FBI namechecks on all of those, he might stir his curiosity even more by investigating a number of lawyers in Washington who strangely enough earn their living by driving cabs and working at the postoffice.

All of which is further illustration of how absurd can be the unfounded charges and how ridiculous the reasoning of the wild man from Wisconsin.

Mrs. Moss Suspended Again On Basis of 'New Information

Will Have Chance For Hearing Before Security Board

By John A. Giles

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, who denied under oath last March Senator McCarthy's charge that she was a Communist, today again is under suspension from her Army job "on the basis of information which was not previously available."

The Army late yesterday announced its inquiry into the Moss case had been "reopened." It added that the new information "has not been satisfactorily resolved by an investigation."

The middle-aged colored woman, who lives at 1244 Evarts street N.E., was first suspended on February 25 after Senator McCarthy subpoenaed her before his Investigations subcommittee to answer accusations of Communist Party membership.

Mrs. Moss' appearance brought heated exchanges between subcommittee members and later, after a lengthy investigation, the Army again put her back to work. However, she was not returned to her old job of feeding undecipherable taped messages into a transmitter. Instead, she was given an unclassified position as clerk in the Signal Corps Supply Center in the Pentagon at $3,335 a year.

In Flanders Resolution.

Senator Flanders, Republican of Vermont, recently made Senator McCarthy's handling of the Moss case a part of the Senate censure resolution against him. The Wisconsin Republican replied only two days ago that he was not through with the case and repeated his charge that she was a Communist.

After announcement of the latest action, Senator McCarthy said it indicated the Army had tightened up its security program and he "complimented Army Secretary Stevens for that."

Mrs. Moss was "given a statement of the issues," the Army said, and has an opportunity to request a hearing before a security board within 30 days.

The department did not define the issues but Senator McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, and one of the Senators who protested the McCarthy subcommittee procedures in the Moss case, said:

"If she has any Communist leanings she should be gotten out of the Government. All I ever asked for, is that she should be confronted with her accusers."

George E. C. Hayes, Mrs. Moss' lawyer, said if the new suspension gives her a chance to be heard "we will welcome it and meet it." Mr. Hayes said he hadn't been told of any new information on Mrs. Moss.

Mrs. Markward Witness

Last spring Mrs. Mary S. Markward, a former FBI undercover agent, testified that early in 1944 she reported to the FBI on an "Annie Lee Moss." She said Mrs. Moss was on the list of card-carrying, dues-paying members of the Northeast Club of the Communist Party.

She told Senator McCarthy there was no doubt Mrs. Moss was a full-fledged Red.

But later the witness said she was not sure Mrs. Moss was the right person.

The suspended Army employe took the stand to deny flatly she had ever been a Red or even bought copies of the Daily Worker, adding she did not know it was a Communist publication.

Roy M. Cohn, former subcommittee counsel, said another witness would offer "corroboration" of Mrs. Markward's testimony. He did not name the other witness.

Senator McClellan objected, saying Mrs. Moss had already lost her job and was entitled to have the corroborative evidence presented.

Senator Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, who was presiding at the time, ordered Mr. Cohn's remark struck from the record. He said the other witness was in contact with the FBI and would have to be heard in closed session.

Senator Symington, Democrat, of Missouri, told Mrs. Moss he believed she was telling the truth and offered to help her find a job.

MRS. MOSS.

Controversial Case Returns

McCarthy "Not Through" With Annie Lee Moss

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, the Army code clerk who was brought before the McCarthy Committee last winter on charges of being a Communist is faced with the prospects of a return engagement before the Wisconsin investigator.

In testimony before the Senate Rules Committee, Tuesday, July 27, Senator McCarthy, defending his standard treatment of witnesses, mentioned the Moss case, one of his more controversial cases, as "something that smelled to high heaven."

Sat. 8-7-54

MRS. ROSS had been acussed by Mrs. Mary S. Mawkward, an undercover agent for the F. B. I., as being a dues paying card carrying Communist.

The Washington - telephone book showed that there were other Annie Lee Mosses listed, and Mrs. Moss maintained throughout her testimony that she could not have been the one Mrs. Mawkward meant. Mrs. Moss not only denied being a Communist, but also testified that she knew nothing of communism.

* * *

WHEN ASKED about Karl Marx, Mrs. Moss was reported to have said, "who's he?"

During the investigation, Mrs. Moss, a former waitress who worked up to the position of handling unclassified material, in the Pentagon, lost her job which she said was her only means of support.

* * *

IN ONE of the first evidences that all was not harmony on the Committee, Senators John McClellan, Dem., Ark. and Stuart Symington, Dem., Mo., bore down on the chief counsel Roy Cohn substituting for Senator McCarthy for his general treatment of the witness.

At the end of the hearing, Senator Symington told Mrs. Moss that if the Army didn't give her her job back to report to him and he would personally see that she got employment.

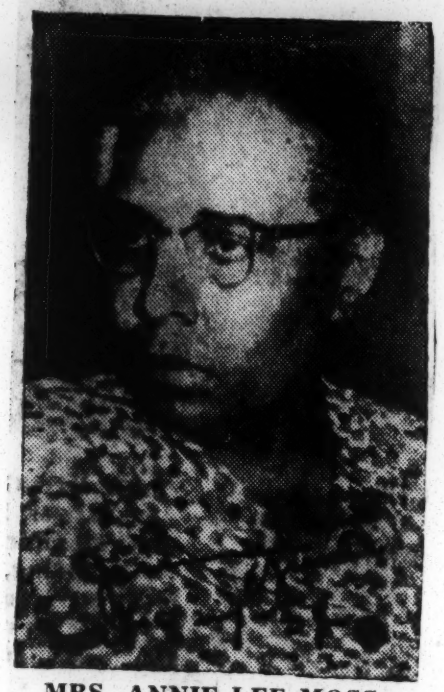
* * *

ALTHOUGH he conceded there was no evidence that Mrs. Moss had slipped information to the Communist, Senator McCarthy has made the point clear that he was not through with the Moss case.

He described her as a "rather pathetic looking Negro lady which gave the left wing press something to weep about."

* * *

THE PENTAGON announced that Mrs. Moss had returned to her job on March 29 while a loyalty board reviewed her case. Senator McCarthy made no statement as to what his action would be.



MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS
Irked McCarthy

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss of Washington, D. C., suspended from her Government job after being branded a "Red" by Senator McCarthy, is shown as she appeared before Senate Investigation Committee with her attorney, George E. C. Hayes.—INP.

Mistaken Identity?

Never a Red, Says Mrs. Moss

WASHINGTON — The fast moving affair which would involve Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a Pentagon employe in code relaying services for the Department of the Army, was headed either to an abrupt dead end, or a shocking episode of official and administrative laxity at press time.

The 48-year-old woman, widowed mother of a recently discharged GI veteran, who served in Korea, has convinced her counsel, Atty. George E. C. Hayes of the noted legal firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, that she may be a victim of "mistaken identity."

On the other hand, the hard-hitting Senator Joe McCarthy told newsmen that ex-Commie leaders have collaborated on concise and conclusive descriptions of the harassed mother.

Attorney Hayes said he would produce a doctor's certificate to the McCarthy Committee to establish the fact that his client was suffering from bronchitis. Senator McCarthy said he would rather not have her testify if she was physically incapacitated at the time.

AN UNUSUAL factor in this case as contrasted to others who have appeared before the McCarthy Committee is that Mrs. Moss has not stood behind the First or Fifth Amendments, but has calmly told the Committee that she "never was a member of the Communist party or any other organization of its type." She said, "I have never knowingly had any connection with the Communist party.

It seems that Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, now revealed as an FBI undercover agent worked closely with Negro organizations in the northeast section of Washington, 1943 to 1949. Mrs. Markward is not sure that the Annie Lee Moss, who is now testifying before the committee is the same Annie Lee Moss listed in her notes as she testified before Senator McCarthy.

Attorney Hayes told the Courier that charges against Mrs. Moss "raised the question of whether they had the right person." Hayes said that this may easily be a situation of mistaken identity. Hayes, whose law firm defended Dr. DuBois when he was cited for disloyalty in the famous Stockholm Peace Petition, said that Mrs. Moss has consistently denied to him charges that she was a member of the Communist Political Association.

He stated that in 1951 during a loyalty investigation she was suspended and then reinstated to Government service. Hayes said that if McCarthy's investigators admittedly can't identify Mrs. Moss, he could see no reason why accusers of her loyalty should appear before a Government loyalty board to testify against her.

Judge James A. Cobb of the firm of Cobb, Hayes and Howard, which is representing Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, accused as being a one-time Communist, told the Courier Wednesday:

"This Mrs. Mary S. Markwood, who worked as an FBI undercover agent from 1943 until 1949, has not identified our client although she has said that there was a Mrs. Annie Lee Moss active as a member of a Communist cell.

"Mrs. Moss has told Mr. Hayes (George E. C. Hayes, who is her attorney of record) that she is not, nor has she ever been, a Communist. Mr. Hayes believes her.

"We think it is very unfortunate that Senator McCarthy should have made certain statements, relative to bringing Mrs. Moss before a grand jury. This has the effect of intimidating our client who, we believe, is innocent of the charges made by McCarthy and by Mrs. Markwood.

"We would not deny that she may have unwittingly associated with Communists or fellow travelers during the war period. Many persons did that, but the fact that they may have had a Communist in their home, or may have gone to church with a Communist, did not make them Communists."

The Army denied that Mrs. Moss ever had access to a code or cryptographic room or to "uncoded top secret, secret, or confidential messages."

The Pentagon said in a statement that until Feb. 5 Mrs. Moss' duties were those of a "communications relay machine operator who feeds into or receives from automatic machines unintelligible code messages, both classified and unclassified."

The statement emphasized that the coded material Mrs. Moss handled "could not be understood even if it should get into the hands of unauthorized persons."

Pending Probe

Mrs. Moss Suspended

WASHINGTON (INS)—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, Pentagon employe under fire by Senator McCarthy (R-Wis.), has been suspended by the Defense Department, pending an investigation.

Her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, said Mrs. Moss was notified Friday of her suspension, effective Feb. 25, the day after she appeared before McCarthy's Investigations Subcommittee.

Hayes said Mrs. Moss was informed she was under suspension "pending" adjudication" of her case, apparently, he added, without pay. Hayes stated that this was, to his knowledge, the first inkling she had that she was under investigation.

McCarthy, who heads the subcommittee, has charged that Mrs. Moss has a Communist record and was entrusted with handling top-secret documents in the Pentagon code room.

The Defense Department said she was merely a clerk, with no access to secret material. She appeared before the subcommittee Wednesday, but McCarthy postponed hearing her on the ground she was ill. Hayes said he has since informed the Senator his client is ready to testify.

Hayes declared Mrs. Moss is prepared to testify without invoking the Fifth Amendment, which permits witnesses to decline to answer questions if they feel they may be incriminated by doing so.

Senators Probe Report of Reds In the South

By the United Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The Senate internal security subcommittee has ordered 12 individuals to testify at hearings here next week into alleged communism in the South, it was disclosed today.

Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and former National Youth Administration director in the Roosevelt administration, said he was one of those under subpoena.

The investigation by the group headed by Sen. William Jenner (R., Ind.) is expected to center around activities of the Williams' organization.

James A. Dombrowski, fund executive director here, confirmed that a number of witnesses had been subpoenaed but denied that the fund was a Communist front group.

Mr. Williams, an outspoken opponent of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), charged that the "Jenner committee will use this occasion to smear me, and, through me, the Roosevelt administration and all it stood for."

Canada Lee's Kin Reinstated

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

NEW YORK — Canada Lee's sister-in-law, who was suspended from her clerk-typist job with the Justice Department as a security risk, was reinstated last week.

Mrs. Evadney P. Canegata, who is married to the late actor's younger brother, William, a postal clerk in Harlem for some 15 years, was reinstated two weeks after the Defender carried a story of her plight.

She was suspended from her $2,950 year job with the information office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus ave., New York, on Dec. 28 for her alleged association with her brother-in-law, better known as Canada Lee, and for signing a Communist Party nomination petition.

In her answer to the Justice Department's charges, Mrs. Canegata stated that she knew the actor, who was never accused by any federal agency of being a Communist or fellow traveler, only socially through family relationship. She denied having any knowledge of the petition she was charged with signing.

Trial of Nabried gets under way

PHILADELPHIA

No mention was made o Thomas Nabried, Monday, wher Paul Crouch, first governmen witness in the conspiracy tria of nine alleged Philadelphia Communists, testified.

Crouch said that for 17 years he was a Moscow-trained Communist agent.

Nabried, 51, lives in the 600 block N. Fifth st. He is the only colored person among the defendants on trial in the federal building, Ninth and Market sts. Judge J. Cullen Ganey is presiding at the U.S. District court.

FBI files link Nabried with the Communist party from about 1928. He is said to have attended the International Lenin school in Moscow in 1932-33.

He was an instructor at the Philadelphia Workers school in 1937.

Marxist-Leninist Courses

Basic courses in Marxist-Leninist education were taught there, it is declared. Nabried was organizer of the 36th ward of the Communist party in Philadelphia in 1938. From 1942 to 1944, he was city chairman and a section organizer.

The record further asserts he was section organizer of the third congressional district of the party in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1948. He was organizer of the fourth congressional in 1952, it is contended.

Nabried was born in Georgia on Nov. 1, 1902. He attended school in Augusta and in Philadelphia. He is employed as a lather.

Mrs. Moss Is Recalled To Her Job by Army

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Army today told Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a Signal Corps employe suspended after she came under Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's fire, to return to duty Monday pending a final decision in her case.

An Army spokesman said Mrs. Moss would return to her civil service job in the Signal Corps supply section and would remain at work until the Army Loyalty Board completed its review of all the circumstances.

Mrs. Moss was called before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee headed by McCarthy after a former woman undercover agent for the FBI testified she knew that Annie Lee Moss was a Communist, although she was unable to identify her personally.

Mrs. Moss denied under oath that she is or ever was a Communist. She said there were others with the same name in Washington, and a question was raised at the hearing as to whether she wasn't a victim of mistaken identity.

Meanwhile, the quest for a special counsel to investigate the row between the Wisconsin Republican and Army officials hit new snags tonight.

Their hopes to announce late today the name of the counsel had collapsed. Senator Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), acting chairman of the McCarthy subcommittee which will conduct the inquiry, said the search had narrowed down to three men, but there would be no announcement tonight. This may mean a delay in starting the hearings.

Meanwhile McCarthy said he would not ask the right to testify at the inquiry. He was still insisting, however, on the right to cross-examine witnesses.

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss

The Army has acted wisely in restoring Mrs. Annie Lee Moss to her code clerk's job with the Signal Corps.

The result of Senator McCarthy's reckless charge that she was a Communist, Mrs. Moss was forced for the third time to undergo the ordeal of facing a congressional investigating committee.

And for the third time, she has sworn under oath that she is not now, nor has she ever been a member of the Communist party.

Her testimony was so convincing that it made:

1. Senator McCarthy rush from the hearing to avoid facing the embarrassing fact that he had done Mrs. Moss a grievous wrong and

2. Two fellow members of McCarthy's subcommittee openly admit their belief that she had been falsely accused.

Apparently everybody now is convinced of Mrs. Moss' innocence except Senator McCarthy, who brazenly would continue using her as a pawn in his running feud with the Army.

The burden of proof, however, has now shifted to the demagogic junior senator from Wisconsin.

The magic of his "guilt by accusation" method definitely has been tarnished.

He must now either put up or shut up.

Thirty-Day Deadline for Clerk

Annie Moss Set For 5th Query

WASHINGTON—For the fifth time Mrs. Annie Lee Moss will go before a hearing board to answer charges that she was a member of the Communist party.

On Wednesday of last week the Army once again suspended Mrs. Moss from her $3,335 clerk's job and gave her thirty days in which to answer a list of seven specific charges.

The Army charges that Mrs. Moss had been given a Communist party membership Book No. 37269 for 1943.

HER ATTORNEY, George E. C. Hayes, said that this is the only part of the charges which is new or in any way different from previous charges on which Mrs. Moss has been heard twice before the Security Board—once before the un-American Activities Committee of which Congressman Velde is chairman and the McCarthy Senate Investigating Committee.

Mrs. Moss has consistently denied that she was ever a member of the party.

In regard to this new charge, Attorney Hayes told the Courier that he has the utmost confidence in his client and believes she is truthful in saying that she knows nothing about the assignment of a Communist book number and that if such allotment was made it was made without her knowledge. Attorney Hayes stated he believes "there is no actual merit in the charges."

* * *

MRS. MOSS was pushed into the national spotlight last winter when Senator McCarthy sought to use her case as evidence that the Army coddled Communists.

She was suspended from her job for thirty days at that time, but was reinstated pending further investigation.

The new charges resulted in her second suspension without pay. If she is cleared she will receive back pay. No date can be set for the new hearing until after Mrs. Moss through her attorney has filed an official reply to the seven charges.

Mrs. Moss was produced suddenly by Senator McCarthy last February at the peak of his battle with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens.

* * *

WHEN MRS. MOSS tried to speak in her defense at the hearing, Senator McCarthy cut her off by saying she looked too sick and he wouldn't want to send her to jail for perjury.

Attorney Hayes contends that since Mrs. Moss had stated under oath in her testimony before the Velde Committee that she was not and had never been a Communist it was unfair to threaten her with perjury should she again deny the charge that she was a Communist.

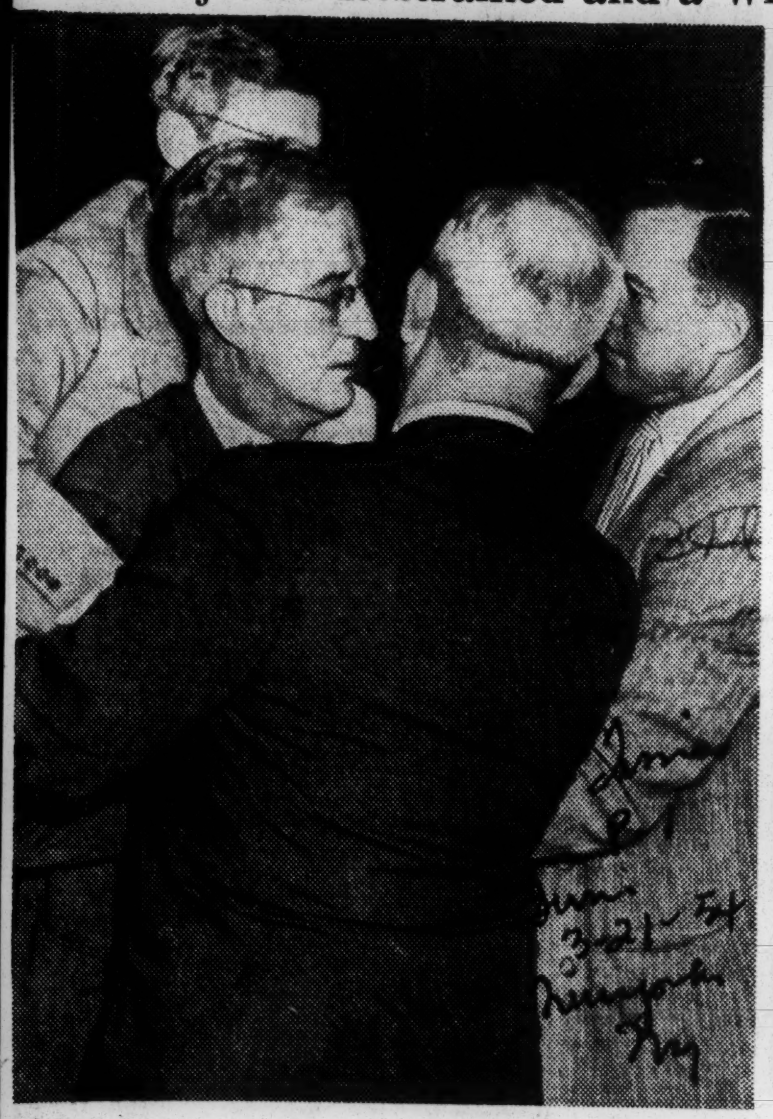
He said that all he and his client asked was a fair trial which would afford the elderly Government worker a chance to meet her accusers face to face and tell her own story.

This is a position which Senator McClellan (Democratic Arkansas) appears to support.

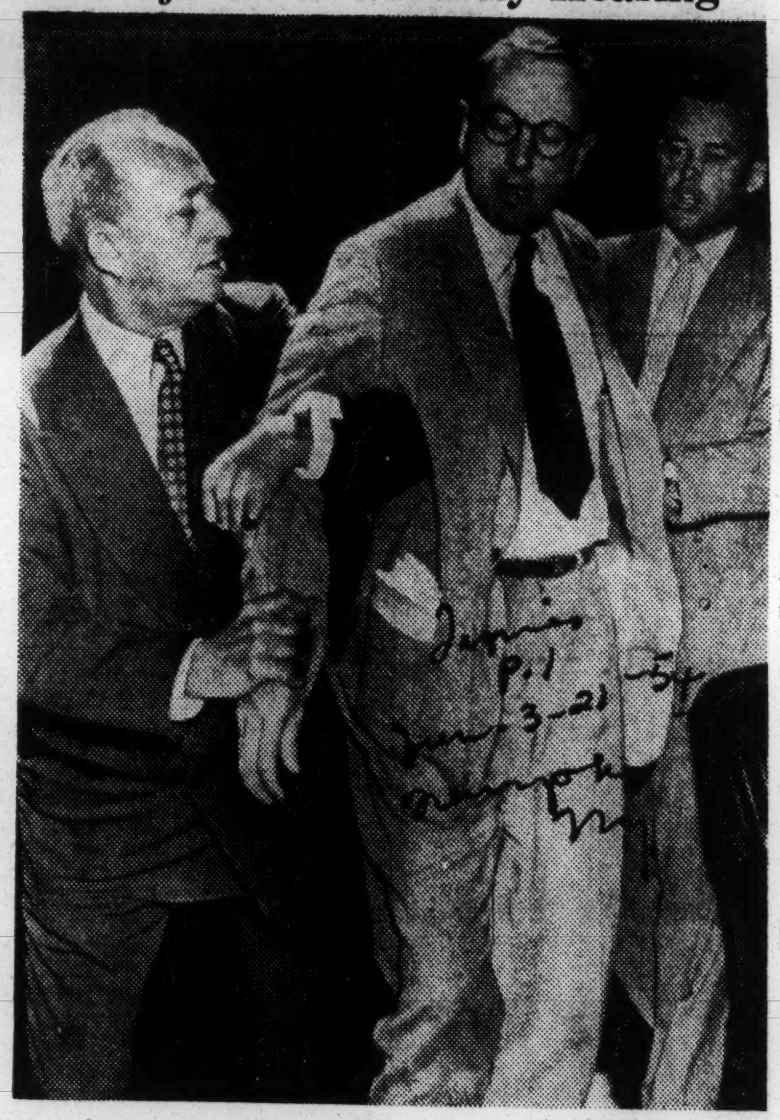
When informed of the new charges the Senator is reported as saying "All I ever asked was that she be confronted with her accusers."

34d 1954 COMMUNISTS

An Objector Restrained and a Witness Ejected at Security Hearing



Clifford Durr as he was restrained by deputy United States marshals after he tried to attack a government witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at New Orleans. The witness had testified that Mr. Durr's wife knew about a Communist conspiracy in the United States.



Associated Press Wirephotos

Two deputy marshals forcibly remove Myles Horton, center, from the hearing after his refusal to answer questions about a former instructor at the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn., of which Mr. Horton is director. "They're treating me like a criminal," he cried on way out.

2 Ousted at Senate Hearing; Ex-Red's Story Starts Fight

By The United Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20—Clifford Durr, a former Federal official, grabbed Paul Crouch and shouted "I'll kill you" today after the former Communist testified that Mr. Durr's wife had been a pawn in a Red plot.

A tense three-day hearing by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on alleged Communist activity in the South ended on this note after seven persons had been accused of past Communist ties.

Several were threatened with contempt action by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, the only committee member present. Two persons were removed from the courtroom where the hearing was held.

Mr. Durr, a former Federal Communications Commissioner, is the husband of Virginia Durr, a sister-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

He grappled with Mr. Crouch as the latter left the stand after testifying that Mrs. Durr "had full knowledge" of a conspiracy by a Communist espionage ring that allegedly had piped out secret information from the White House from 1934 to 1952.

"You dirty dog! I'll kill you for lying about my wife," Mr. Durr shouted as he grabbed the witness' arm.

Teacher Is Ejected

Attorneys and marshals dragged Mr. Durr from Mr. Crouch. White-faced and trembling, he was led from the courtroom by friends. He had attended the hearings today under the eye of a physician, and was ordered to bed after the outburst.

Mr. Crouch charged yesterday that Mr. Durr had been a Communist while acting as an attorney for Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Education Fund, which was under investigation in the hearing.

Earlier today, Myles Horton, teacher at the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., was ejected from the courtroom after he clashed with Senator Eastland.

"They're treating me like a criminal," he shouted as marshals took him out.

Mrs. Mildred White had testified yesterday that she had attended the school as a Red "to recruit party members."

The Durr-Crouch incident broke out after Mr. Crouch, once convicted of treason and sentenced to forty years, had said that Joseph Gelders, the Rev. Malcolm Dobbs, Howard Lee, Joseph Lash and Gilbert Parks had had "easy access" to the White House. He identified them as Communists.

"They got all kinds of information from Government officials from 1934 to 1942," he said. "President and Mrs. Roosevelt never had the least suspicion they were Red agents. However, Mrs. Durr had full knowledge of the conspiracy."

He was joined in his accusations by John Butler of Dallas, also a former Communist. They both said Mrs. Durr had been influenced by known Communists, but said they could not say whether she had been one herself.

Leo Sheiner of Miami, an attorney, was removed from the courtroom yesterday after he attempted to speak from the spectators' gallery. He had been named as a "top Communist in Florida" by Mr. Crouch.

Senator Eastland closed the hearing by saying that a full report would be submitted to the committee in Washington and "no judgments will be drawn here."

Mr. Crouch said earlier that his forty-year court-martial sentence by the Army in Hawaii in 1935 had been reduced to three years a few months later and he was released in less than that. He declared that he had left the Communist party in 1942 after seventeen years.

In today's testimony he said that "Justice Black had no knowledge of the work of the conspirators—but Mrs. Durr had full knowledge of the work."

It was at this point that Mr. Durr rushed at him. He had been standing near by with clenched hands, shaking his head.

Before Mr. Horton was bodily removed from the stand and forced out by marshals, he and Senator Eastland had clashed over questions concerning James Dombrowski, executive director of the educational fund.

Richard Arens, chief counsel, asked if Mr. Dombrowski, who was listed by Messrs. Crouch and Butler as a Communist, had been associated with Mr. Horton's school.

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain why I do not want to answer that question," Mr. Horton said.

Senator Eastland pounded the table and said: "Oh, you mean to say that you refuse to answer."

As Mr. Horton was hustled from the room after the dispute over Mrs. White's charges, he turned back at the door and shouted at Senator Eastland, "You're just putting on a show here—that's all."

Other Witnesses Heard

NEW ORLEANS, March 20 (AP)—Mr. Durr, who is from Montgomery, Ala., was a Federal Communications Commission member from 1941 to 1948. A few minutes after the outbreak, he became ill with what Touro Infirmary attendants said was a heart condition. He was wheeled from the room.

Mr. Crouch, who is from Honolulu, had previously testified that Mrs. Durr had subscribed to Communist publications and contributed to the "Communist press." He accused her yesterday of using her position as Justice Black's sister-in-law to promote Communist aims.

He also asserted that he had seen Mr. Durr at a number of New York meetings of Communist party leaders. He said that he could not name any one meeting, but that they occurred "from 1938 to 1941."

Mr. Durr also represented Mr. Horton, the witness ejected by the committee earlier.

Mr. Horton answered several questions about his school, saying it was not a Communist school and had never accepted Communist students. He declared he had founded it in 1932 to educate "rural and industrial leaders for democratic living and activities."

Highlander is an interracial school for adults.

Our Opinions

The Truth Prevails

Last week, Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, accused by Sen. Joe McCarthy of having been a card carrying communist got a chance to defend herself before the Senate sub-committee on investigations.

In a firm voice she told the committee that she had never been a member of the Communist party, that she had never attended any meetings, and, as a matter of fact, she did not know the meaning of the word until it was explained to her in 1948.

Mrs. Moss convinced the minority members of the committee and the spectators crowded into the room that she was innocent. Despite rules and regulations, a thundering ovation greeted Sens. John McCelland and Stuart Symington when they berated Counsel Roy Cohn for trying to convict her on "hearsay".

Sen. Symington said that he believed so much in her innocence that if the Army would not take her back he would give her a job.

With that, the case against Annie Lee Moss literally fell apart. No witnesses came forth to confront her and no other evidence was produced. The only vague shred of evidence was a statement by Mrs. Mary Markwood an undercover agent for the FBI, that she had seen a name Annie Lee Moss on the list of the Communist party. Mrs. Moss testified that there are three Annie Lee Mosses living in Washington.

Conspicuously absent while Mrs. Moss was fighting for her good name and her right to walk as an upright citizen, was Sen. Joe McCarthy who blatantly declared that Mrs. Moss was of no importance as an individual. He simply wanted to use her as a tool in his fight with the Army to prove they were coddling Communists.

The action of the Senator and his counsel Roy Cohn was as criminal as shooting Annie Lee Moss in the back, even if their motives were good.

George E. C. Hayes, attorney for Mrs. Moss, has asked the Army to re-instate her. We believe that she should not only be reinstated but that drastic measures should be taken to prevent further character assassination by overzealous officials like McCarthy.

We believe further that some compensation ought to be given Mrs. Moss for the unnecessary suffering and shame she had been made to endure. She can never be fully compensated for this.

We want to commend Sens. Jackson, McClelland, and Symington for upholding the truth. In answer to the charge that this was good politics by Democrats, perhaps it was, but the Republicans would do well to do likewise.

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss

The Army has acted wisely in restoring Mrs. Annie Lee Moss to her code clerk's job with the Signal Corps.

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And for the third time, she has sworn under oath that she is not now, nor has she ever been a member of the Communist party.

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Apparently everybody now is convinced of Mrs. Moss' innocence except Senator McCarthy, who brazenly would continue using her as a pawn in his running feud with the Army.

The burden of proof, however, has now shifted to the demagogic junior senator from Wisconsin.

The magic of his "guilt by accusation" method definitely has been tarnished.

He must now either put up or shut up.

NEGRO ONE OF FIVE COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL IN ST. LOUIS COURT IN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROW ISSUE

Offers Testimony Covering Proposal For Furher Living in Nation's "Black Belt"

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Marcus A. Murphy, the lone Negro defendant in the trial of five Communists here, last week denied from the witness stand in Federal Court that he had ever taught that the Negro could achieve "self-determination" only by bloodshed.

What he had said, Murphy declared, was that, in the American Revolution of 1776 and in the Civil War, the Negroes had turned the tide of the battle. Murphy said he taught that the Lincoln administration was facing defeat in the Civil War until it heeded the advice of the Abolitionists for utilization of the Negro people in the Union forces.

I said in my lectures, Murphy explained, that the Negro people in this country had contributed tremendously to preserve and expand democratic rights, and I said it would have been impossible for this country to advance in these great movements without having the Negro people on its side.

Acting as his own counsel in the trial before a jury in the court of United States District Judge Roy W. Harper, Murphy gave his testimony in the form of answers to questions put to him by James F. Forest, a co-defendant.

Problems Facing Negro

"I stated that Negroes want to feel they can walk the Americans streets with dignity and without being in a jim crow or Judge Lynch atmosphere—free to ride the transportation systems, eat wherever they want to when hungry, have recreational opportunities, equal wages, the right to join a union and the right to participate in making laws."

Murphy said he pointed out the Negro has been in this country for 334 years and never in that period has he ever been aligned with reactionary forces.

Declaring the Taft-Hartley Act and McCarran Act would never have been passed if there had been some Negro senators and more Negro congressmen. Murphy said this was so because the Negro has always been on the side of democratic forces and democratic legislation.

The witness said that in the early 1930's, he helped organize a trade union in Birmingham, Ala., and Sharecroppers' union in Alabama's "black belt."

Murphy said he urged white employes in a pipe company where he worked "to lay aside their prejudices" and to unite with Negroes, declaring:

"So long as white and Negro workers are divided, so long will employers be able to rob them both."

In the "black belt," which derives its name from the pronounced color of the soil, Murphy assisted poor farmers, helping them "to fight illegal seizure of their livestock by money lenders who were landlords," he said.

Other defendants are William Benter; Forest's wife, Dorothy Rose Forest and Robert Manewitz. They are charged under the Smith Act with conspiring to advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

most industries and stores will not hire Negroes. Jobs on which Negroes are allowed to work will be the hardest hit by economic cutbacks. The Negro residential areas will eventually be turned into a shantytown, Barbour predicted.

The National Urban League leader warned that Los Angeles is making a mistake by thinking it has no problem . . . But the community is not balanced as long as there is segregation."

"If you're going to have a truly democratic community, you must get the maximum growth and participation of all groups. You can't shut them out today and expect them to join with you when they are your economic equals," added Barbour.

Welch Blasts McCarthy's Attack on Lawyer Friend

Constitution P.1
Thurs. 6-10-54
Atlanta Ga

By W. H. LAWRENCE

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, June 9—The Army-McCarthy hearings reached a dramatic high point today in an angry, emotion-packed exchange between Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) and Joseph N. Welch, special counsel for the Army. Irritated by Welch's cross-examination of Roy M. Cohn, McCarthy suddenly, and without warning, injected into the hearings a charge that one of Welch's Boston law associates, Frederick Fisher, had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild, which McCarthy called "the legal arm of the Communist Party."

Welch, almost in tears, sprang to Fisher's defense. Welch told McCarthy to his face:

"Until this moment, senator, I think I never really gauged your cruelty or your recklessness."

FACES FOEMAN

Looking at McCarthy across the witness table, Welch said slowly and firmly:

Constitution

"If there is a God in Heaven, this thing will do neither you nor your cause any good. I like to think of myself as a gentle man, but your forgiveness will have to come from someone else."

"Have you no sense of decency left, senator?" Welch asked.

Thurs. 6-10-54

WINS CHEERS

The crowded hearing room burst into a storm of applause for Welch as he abruptly terminated his conversation with McCarthy, refused to address any more questions to Cohn, and suggested to Sen. Mundt (R-SD), acting committee chairman, that he call another witness to the stand.

The witness was McCarthy himself.

McCarthy had interrupted Welch's cross-examination of Cohn, chief counsel for McCarthy, to fling his charges against Fisher. Welch had just drawn from Cohn the admission that Cohn and Pvt. G. David Schine, former McCarthy consultant, took two girls out to a $32.96 dinner at a New York hotel one night last January when Schine was on special leave from Ft. Dix, N.J., to attend to "business" of McCarthy's subcommittee.

DUELS MUNDT

McCarthy charged, in the face of contradictions by Sen. Mundt, that Welch had tried to get Fisher employed as "the assistant counsel for this committee" so he could be down here "looking over the secret and classified material."

Chairman Mundt asserted Welch never had recommended Fisher or anyone else for a subcommittee job. Welch explained that he had planned to have Fisher, a leader in the Young Republican League of Newton, Mass., as one of his own assistants in this case until Fisher told him that he had belonged to the Lawyers Guild Club while at Harvard Law School "and for a period of months later."

SHOCKS COHN

The violent, unexpected character of McCarthy's attack seemed to shock even his assistant Cohn, who by his facial expressions and movements made no secret of his distaste for what McCarthy was doing. McCarthy observed these reactions and commented, "I know Mr. Cohn would rather not have me go into this."

McCarthy's charge was not new. McCarthy first made the accusation in his formal charge given to the investigating subcommittee two days before the hearing started April 23.

Mundt has daily cautioned every audience to refrain from "audible expressions of approval or disapproval" of the proceedings or face expulsion from the hearing room. But the acting chairman made no effort to control or admonish the crowd that applauded Welch's retort to McCarthy.

Constitution

HOT BATTLE

Atlanta

The McCarthy-Welch exchange, and another hot and heavy battle between McCarthy and Sen. Symington (D-Mo) diverted attention from the basic issues in this controversy. The Army initially charged that McCarthy and Cohn had sought, by improper means, to obtain special and preferential treatment for Pvt. Schine, who, until he was drafted, was an unpaid McCarthy consultant. McCarthy and Cohn, in turn, have charged that the Army held Schine as a "hostage" and tried to "blackmail" the committee out of investigations of the Army.

Thurs. 6-10-54

Other highlights of the day were:

1. The Senate subcommittee formally requested the adjutant general of New York to authorize a delay in the military training of Cohn, who has been ordered to report to Camp Kilmer, N.J., on Saturday for a two-week course with the New York National Guard. McCarthy had said a recess would be necessary during Cohn's training because it would be unfair to continue in his absence. Acting for the Army, Welch suggested that a delay be requested, and the subcommittee approved his proposal.

CASTS DOUBT

2. Welch's cross-examination of Cohn cast doubt on how much work Pvt. Schine did for the McCarthy subcommittee during periods he was on authorized leave from Ft. Dix to work on committee business.

3. Welch chided Cohn and McCarthy because they did not immediately notify Secretary of the Army Stevens that they had obtained an FBI report about alleged Communists at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. He brought out that while McCarthy received the report last spring, it was not brought to Stevens' attention for several months, although Cohn had testified "time was of the essence" in eliminating security risks. Welch charged McCarthy and Cohn thus withheld important information, for their own purposes, from "a new Army secretary (Stevens) known to be a Communist-hater."

WOULD TALK

4 Sen Symington offered to testify before the subcommittee, as demanded by McCarthy, if McCarthy would agree in writing to testify under oath before a special Senate committee to be named by Vice President Nixon on recommendation of Republican and Democartic leaders. Symington specified that McCarthy should agree to explain whether among other things it was proper to accept $10,000 from the Lustron Corp. for a pamphlet on housing, whether funds supplied to fight communism were diverted to McCarthy's own use, and whether McCarthy had violated state and federal tax laws and banking laws over a period of years.

5. Charging that Symington's offer demonstrated "how low an alleged man can sink," McCarthy said he would make commitment, but would sign no letter, agreeing to testify before such a committee "if the Vice President or the Senate wants to appoint a committee to investigate these smears."

INQUIRY END

When the hearings recessed today, Mundt said the Republicans would attempt at a closed-door session late tomorrow to fix a time limit for the investigation. The Army and the McCarthy side are willing to end the hearings after McCarthy and his staff director, Francis P. Carr, have testified fully and been cross-examined.

The Repqublican members and McCarthy also are seeking a final time limit. But Welch, speaking for the Army, has thus far resisted that proposal. He has said he is willing instead to accept a stated number of turns in 10-minute cross examination periods.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have been fighting against an arbitrary time limit, and have insisted that other witnesses whose testimony may be material to the controversy should not be refused the right to appear.

Welch mixed humor with cross-examination of Cohn early in the day. He made McCarthy angry when he chided "these Communist hunters" for "sitting on a document for month after month" instead of telling Stevens about charges of Reds at Ft. Monmouth.

FBI REPORT

He brought out that the altered FBI report "purloined" from the Army's files had been delivered to McCarthy last spring, but never during March, April, May, June or July did Cohn or McCarthy convey the information to Stevens.

The crowd roared with laughter as Welch added:

"I think it is really dramatic to see how these Communist hunters will sit on this document when they could have brought it to the attention of Bob Stevens in 20 minutes, and they let month after month go by without going to the head and saying, 'Sic 'em, Stevens.'"

Angrily, McCarthy said Welch was being unfair.

"That may sound funny as all get out here," McCarthy said. "It may get a laugh. He knows it is ridiculous. He is wasting time doing it. He is trying to create a false impression."

Eastland Group Postpones Show In Birmingham

'Press Of Business' To Bring Long Delay In State Red Probe

By FRED ANDERSEN
Assistant Managing Editor

Communist-hunting members of

the United S ates Senate have decided not to extend their investigations into Alabama.

A high source in Washington told The Advertiser last night it is "highly doubtful" Sen. James Eastland, Mississippi Democrat, will bring his Red hunt to Birmingham late this month or early in June asoriginally planned.

The source of this information is not a member of the Internal Security subcommittee but occupies be withheld.

It was learned Eastland was dissatisfied with popular response to four stormy days of hearings in New Orleans in March during which he tried to pin a bright Red tag on the Southern Conference Educational Fund and its directors.

'Press of Senate Business'

Public reason to be given for the indefinite postponement of the Alabama hearings will be "the press of Senate business," it was stated.

Yet, hearings into alleged communist-front organizations elsewhere are scheduled for the subcommittee in the immediate future. Next on its agenda is a Texas probe of illegal entry into the United States of the so-called "wetbacks" — Mexican farm labor.

Original plans, as announced by Eastland at the close of the New Orleans hearings, called for a full-dress communist hunt in Alabama with the stage set in Birmingham late this month.

On the list of prospective witnesses for the Alabama hearings, it was learned last night, were top CIO and AFL officials and some important names in state political circles.

Three Montgomerians who were subpoeanaed to testify at the New Orleans hearing were on the list of those to be called in Birmingham.

They are Aubrey Williams, Montgomery publisher of the Southern Farm and Home magazine, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Durr.

Contempt Proceedings Pending

Contempt proceedings against all three are now pending in Washington for their refusal to answer Eastland's questions during the New Orleans probe.

Williams, it was learned, has been assured by Senate Democratic leaders he would not be cited for contempt, and was given a pledge the Durrs would likewise be absolved.

During the Roosevelt administration, Williams held several key appointive jobs. the last being administrator of the National Youth Administration.

Durr was a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mrs. Durr was accused at New Orleans of using her family position as a sister-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black to frther' communist goals.

Two of the government's star witnesses at the New Orleans show were to be used again in Birmingham.

One of these, Paul Crouch, is a confessed ex-communist who renounced the Kremlin several years ago. He has been a busy witness since then and was recently revealed as one of the chief accusers of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, suspended atomic scientist.

Crouch Remembered Darr

During the New Orleans hearings, Crouch, the ex-convict who served time on Alcatraz for trying to organize a Communist cell in the U.S. Army, told Durr he remembered him for so many years "because you are different looking — like Robert Oppenheimer."

Another New Orleans witness was John Butler, who said he was a Bessemer steel worker.

Butler was to put the finger on labor leaders at the now-postponed Birmingham hearings, it was learned.

Croch was also due for a starring role. He claimed at New Orleans he used Birmingham and Alabama as headquarters for his activities in behalf of the communist cause through the Soth.

Eastland, who weiled the gavel at New Orleans, has decided against the Alabama hearings for two closely-associated reasons, it was learned:

1 — He is in a political battle for his life in a state Democratic where adverse publcity of the type he got in the press as a result of the New Orleans hearings, could hurt;

2 — The "voluminous file" on Alabama commnists and communist-front organizations has not proved to be as detailed as he hoped.

An Advertiser press table poll made at the conclsion of the New Orleans hearings gave Eastland the dubious honor of being judged "most dangerous to American ideals" of any participant in the hearings.

Drr, was hospitalized for almost a month after the hearings in the Crescent City, but has since returned to Montgomery.

He suffered a severe heart seizure after lunging at Croch after the self-tagged "professional witness" had accsed Mrs. Durr of "being nder Communist discipline and knowingly frthering the cause the party" through her kinship th Justice Black.

Goldie Watson to fight ouster

PHILADELPHIA

Dismissed on June 29 as a member of the Philadelphia school system, Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, this week, stated that she will appeal her case, if necessary, to the highest court.

Mrs. Watson has also been cited for contempt of Congress in the current Communist probe. Invoking the 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, she refused to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Philadelphia Board of Education, by a vote of 12 to 3, upheld the recommendation of Dr. Louis P. Hoyer, superintendent of schools, to oust Mrs. Watson. She was suspended in May.

At One School 23 Years

Mrs. Watson is one of 26 teachers dismissed as a result of the Congressional investigation. She has taught at the Martha Washington School, 44th and Aspen Sts., for 23 years.

The former teacher explained that her refusal to invoke the 5th Amendment was not because the founders of the country intended that it should suggest guilt on the part of persons who used it.

She said that she refused to testify because newspapers and radio have created an atmophere of suspicion and guilt in regard to all persons who use the 5th Amendment as protection.

Mrs. Watson, who was charged with being "unfit to teach," further explained her position:

Hub Of Rights

"Colored Americans will never achieve rights and privileges guaranteed by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments if the 1st Amendment is violated. It is the hub from which all of our democratic rights flow."

Indicating that she was not surprised by the decision to dismiss her, Mrs Watson continued:

"When the board refused to permit my attorney in cross examining Dr. Hoyer to question him as to his thinking, reasons, and motives in suspending me, it became clear that I would be dismissed.

Protective Cloak

"The protective cloak thrown around Dr. Hoyer by his attorney and by the board made it impossible to approach the heart of the charge against me."

Mrs. Watson said that Dr. Hoyer characterized her as having poor judgment and lacking in civic responsibility and appreciation for American ideals. She reasoned:

"Only by character witnesses could I have proven this accusation to be false. When the board refused to hear the eminent and courageous people who were prepard to testify in my behalf all pretense that I was getting a fair hearing vanished."

Dr. Turner's Vote

When asked about the vote of Dr. John P. Turner, the only colored member of the board, Mrs. Watson said:

"I was surprised and shocked when Dr. Turner was not listed as voting in my favor. My three votes came from Walter B. Saul, president of the board; Mrs. John F. Lewis and Joseph Greenberg."

Mrs. Watson said that, at the end of her remarks to the board at the June 4 hearing Dr. Turner rose spontaneously and made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman: I just wanted to say a word or two. Mrs. Watson belongs to a number of organizations of which I am a member - the NAACP National Urban League and others.

Organizations Tinged

"These organizations have by some people been tinged as communistic at times because of their fight against segregation and those kind of things.

"I just wanted my fellow board members to know that those organizations have been so tinged because of their honest stand against this thing that has tied our hands as colored Americans.

"And what Mrs. Watson said is absolutely true, and I want to corroborate her."

Switch Imcomprehensible

Mrs. Watson stated that Dr. Turner shook her hand at the end of the meeting.

She added that she found it impossible to understand how he could corroborate her on June 4 and vote for her dismissal on June 29.

Concluding her reference to Dr Turner, Mrs. Watson quoted:

"A wise teacher said many years ago, 'Each man has his own way to die. Many men are morally and spiritually dead long before physical death overtakes them.'"

CHARGES REDUCED TO ABSURDITY:

Southerner helps clear Red suspec

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Two Democratic Senators, one from the Deep South, helped Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 1244 Evarts st. nw., Thursday, to reduce to an absurdity charges of Communist affiliations made against her by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wis).

The hearing into the charges was held at the insistence of George E. C. Hayes, counsel for Mrs. Moss.

The Senate Permanent Investigating Committee had previously heard testimony from Mrs. Mary L. Markward, a housewife, who joined the Communist party as an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Markward testified that a Mrs. Moss was a dues-paying member in the Northeast Club of the party.

Tried To Prove Something

At the time Mrs. Markward gave her testimony Senator McCarthy was in the thick of his fight with Secretary of the Army, Robert T. Stevens over Army policy on the discharge of alleged communists from the Army.

McCarthy used the charge that Mrs. Moss was a Communist in an effort to prove that the Army was coddling Communists.

He charged that Mrs. Moss had been kept in a sensitive position in the Signal Corps communications setup, handling classified (top secret, secret and confidential) coded messages.

Postponed Hearing

Mrs. Moss was scheduled to testify before the committee the day that McCarthy was to have had a show-down with Stevens, but McCarthy persuaded Mrs. Moss that she was too ill to testify on that occasion.

At the end of a hour-long hearing on Thursday, Sen. John L. McClenna (Dem., Ark) stopped Roy Cohn, chief committee counsel, from spreading on the record a statement that an unidentified witness had at a secret hearing corroborated Mrs. Markward's testimony.

Cohn, himself, admitted that he did not know whether that witness was available to testify before the committee because the unnamed witness was in contact with the FBI.

Senator Wants Evidence

"We are making a statement here against this witness, who has come here and submitted to cross examination. She has already lost her job. I am not defending her," the Senator said.

"But to make these statements that we have got corroborating statements that she is a Communist — I think she is entitled to have it produced and let her and the public know about it," McClellan added.

"I move that the evidence be produced," he stated.

When Cohn said the only reason the evidence had not been produced was that the witness was in contact with the FBI, McClellan replied:

Stricken From Record

"I will tell you how I feel about it, I do not like to try people my hearsay evidence."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (Rep., S.D.), who was presiding in the absence of McCarthy, ruled that Cohn's statement be stricken from the record and that the question be taken up in executive session of whether the committee should try to have the unnamed witness testify.

McClellan insisted that he did not think it was fair to the witness to say that the FBI has a corroborating statement. "It is not sworn testimony," said McClellan. "It is convicting people by hearsay and innuendo."

Sen. Stuart Symington (Dem., Mo.) then asked Mrs. Moss a series of questions.

"Do you know anybody named Mrs. Mark Markward?"

"No, sir, I don't."

"I think the record should show that Mrs. Markward said she has never seen Mrs. Moss at any time at any Communist meeting," said Senator Symington.

Markward Testimony

The Missouri Senator then read what apparently was a committee memorandum stating that Mrs. Markward had testified that a Mrs. Moss was registered with the Communist party in 1943 and later her name was shifted over to the Communist Political Association in 1944.

The memo also said Mrs. Markward could not recall having seen Mrs. Moss at any time at a Communist meeting, but it was her recollection that a Mrs. Moss paid her dues and was a member of the Communist party in good standing.

Under questioning by Senator Symington, Mrs. Moss denied that she had ever paid any Communist party dues to anybody and that anybody had ever asked her to join the Communist party.

"Is it not possible that there are some other people named Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, just as there are apparently other people named Robert Hall?" asked Senator Symington.

3 Other Annie Mosses

Mrs. Moss replied that there were three other Annie Lee Mosses listed in the telephone directory and that she had had trouble getting an estate license on that account.

"Are the two other Annie Lee Mosses white or colored?" asked Symington.

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Moss. "I have never seen them."

Mrs. Moss was suspended from her Signal Corps job after Mrs. Markward had testified an Annie Lee Moss was a dues-paying member of the Communist party.

"What are you doing now?" Symington asked.

"I'm not working," she replied.

"Why not?"

She said she had been suspended by the Department of the Army until the investigation of her alleged Communist affiliations was over.

"How long ago was that?" asked Symington.

"I believe it was Feb. 25."

"What reason did they give for suspending you?"

National Security

Mrs. Moss read apparently from the notice of suspension she had received, stating that her immediate suspension was deemed necessary and advisable in the interest of national security, pending adjudication of her case.

Her stumbling over the words, led McClellan to ask: "Did you read that the best you could?"

"Yes, sir, I did," she replied.

"Have you, to the best of your knowledge, ever talked with a Communist in your life" asked Symington.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever hear of Karl Marx?"

"Who is that?" she asked.

"Do you think you are a good American?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever do anything to hurt your country?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever talked with anybody about espionage?"

Attorney Has To Explain

After Mr. Hayes explained to her what espionage was, she replied, "No sir."

"Have you ever had any information you received in your job that you passed on to anybody about these codes?"

"No sir."

"Has anybody ever asked you for that information?"

"No, sir. If they had, I would have reported it."

"What are you living on now?" asked Symington. "Have you got any savings?"

"No sir."

"When is your rent next due?"

"We're buying," Mrs. Moss replied.

"Do you need work?"

"Sure I do."

"If you don't get work pretty soon what are you going to do?"

"Go down to the Welfare."

"Have you applied for a position outside of the Army since you have been suspended?"

Ordeal Made Her Sick

"No, sir, I have been sick in bed under a doctor."

Cohn then took up the questioning, asking Mrs. Moss about a Mrs. Hattie Griffiths, with whom she lived for a period of about two weeks.

Mrs. Moss testified that during that two-week period she did not know that Mrs. Griffiths was a member of the Communist party or that she held Communist meetings in her home.

McCarthy, who was present when the hearing began but left shortly afterwards, told Mrs. Moss at the outset:

"You are not here because you are considered important in the Communist apparatus.

McCarthy Abusive

"We have testimony that you have been a Communist.

"We are rather curious to know how someone like yourself, who is known to your superiors to have a communist record, is shifted from worker in a cafeteria to the code room.

"I am today much more interested in the handling of your case by your superiors than I am in your personal activities."

"Mr. chairman," began Hayes.

"We will not hear from counsel," McCarthy told Hayes. "You know what the rule is. If you have anything to say, say it through your client."

Under questioning by Cohn, Mrs. Moss testified that she had been employed by the Department of the Army at the Pentagon, that she started work there Dec. 18, 1950.

She also said that she had worked at the Elite laundry, and had gone to work at the General Accounting Office in 1945.

Prior to that, she had been a cafeteria worker.

She testified that in 1943 she had lived in the vicinity of 525 ½ Second st., nw., and for a two-week period had lived in the 600 block of Second st., ne.

Knew No Code

Asked whether she had any connections with coded messages in her employment at the Pentagon, Mrs. Moss replied: "No more than to transmit them —receive or transmit. I have never been in the code room in my life."

"Were some of those coded messages classified?" asked Cohn.

"I assume they were," replied Mrs. Moss.

"Do you know what type of classification — whether they were secret, top secret, or confidential?" asked McCarthy.

"No, sir," Mrs. Moss replied.

"In other words, you did not know the degree of classification?" asked McCarthy.

"No, sir," Mrs. Moss replied.

"Did you ever have any messages in clear text?" asked Cohn.

Mrs. Moss said she handled messages in clear text as well as those that were coded.

After she was employed on Dec. 18, 1950, she said, she was put in training for a period of six weeks and after she got clearance in 1951 she began working on coded messages.

Cohn Gives Hearsay

Cohn told Mrs. Moss that the committee has received testimony, with which she and her counsel were familiar, that she was a member of the Northeast Club of the Communist party.

Mrs. Moss emphatically denied that she had ever been a member of the Communist party or had ever attended communist meetings. She also denied that she had ever subscribed for the Daily Worker.

McCarthy, at this point, stopped photographers from taking pictures of Mrs. Moss while she was testifying.

"Mrs. Markward, who was working for the FBI and joined the Communist party for the

FBI, testified that while she never met you personally, your name was on the list of the Communist party as a dues-paying member," said McCarthy.

"Can you shed any light on that?"

Ignorant About Dues

"No, sir," Mrs. Moss replied. "I don't know what the dues were or where they were paid."

She added that she never paid any money to the Communist party or to anyone whom she thought was paying money to the Communist party and never attended any Communist meetings.

"Is it not a fact you reguarly received the Daily Worker and arranged to receive it through Rob Hall?" asked Cohn.

"Robert Hall brought that paper to where I was rooming one Sunday morning," Mrs. Moss replied.

"My son tells me that my husband told him not to bring that paper back there any more. He said he paid him for whatever was due. I never got that Communist paper any more until I moved to Southwest."

"Did you know Robert Hall?' asked McCarthy.

"No. sir, not personally."

"Did you give Rob Hall any money?" asked McCarthy.

"I was not there."

Son Denied Sales Job

She said Robert Hall had asked her son to sell papers and his father had said he could not do so. She said her husband is dead.

"You say you personally did not know Robert Hall—that you were not there when he came to your house," said McCarthy. "Did you know what business Robert Hall had with your husband aside from delivering the Daily Worker?"

"No, sir, I don't."

At this point McCarthy excused himself. He said he had another appointment. Senator Mundt took over the presiding.

"You knew the Daily Worker was a communist paper?" asked Cohn.

"No, sir, I didn't."

"When you read it, it was pretty clear it was a communist paper, was it not?" Cohn asked.

Doesn't Read Much

"I didn't read it," replied Mrs. Moss. "I don't read any newspapers very much."

"Did Robert Hall ever talk to you about the Daily Worker?" asked Cohn.

"I only saw Robert Hall around the union places.

"Is it not a fact that when you testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee you said Robert Hall talked to you about the Daily Worker and said it was a good paper?"

"No, sir, the man who came to collect said it was a good paper."

Cohn remarked that Rob Hall was one of three top Communists in the District of Columbia and that he thought it was significant that Hall had visited Mrs. Moss' home and persuaded her or someone to subscribe for the Daily Worker.

Conflict Suggested

He added that there was a conflict between Mrs. Moss's testimony before the McCarthy Committee and that she had previously given before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"Did you know Hall was a Communist?" Mundt asked.

"No, sir," Mrs. Moss replied. "I never heard of communism until 1948 when this first (loyalty board) hearing came up and I asked them what was that."

Mrs. Moss testified that she had been born in Chester, S.C., and lived there until she was a good sized girl and then moved to Salisbury, N.C. She said she never finished high school.

She denied joining any organization in 1943 or 1944 other than the cafeteria workers' union, which she said she was compelled to join in order to continue working. Her union dues were deducted from her salary check, she said.

Different Robert Halls

A reporter sent Senator Symington a note. The Missouri Senator wanted to know whether Hall was colored.

"My assumption is that he has always been a white man," replied Cohn.

"Is the Robert Hall you know a colored man?" Symington asked Mrs. Moss.

"Yes, sir," she replied.

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

Asked whether he looked like a colored man or more like a white man, Mrs. Moss replied that he was a man about her complexion. She is dark brown-skinned.

Symington then remakred that a reporter said he was certain Rob Hall of the Daily Worker is a white man.

He added that if the Robert Hall she knew was colored, the Robert Hall the committee was talking about was not the man she knew and had the conversation with.

Duties Not Secret

Asked by Senator McClellan to explain her duties in the telecommunications laboratory at the Pentagon—whether it was true she was in any psoition to do any harm.

"It has not been established to my satisfaction that this woman is a Communist," the Arkansas Senator said. "I see you only get a salary of $3,300 a year, which is very little salary for any responsible position.

Mrs. Moss said her job, before being transferred to a less sensitive position, was to transmit messages and that her job had required no knowledge of the contents of messages.

Couldn't Read Messages

"Was there any way for you to know what the contents of those messages were?" McClellan asked.

"No way in the world to know," she replied.

She said she did not have time to know what the messages contained, that the routing of the messages was a simple, routine mechanical process after they were received—a matter of getting them to their proper destination.

While she was employed in the cafeteria at the Pentagon, she said, her salary was about $45 every two weeks.

She testified that she took a Civil Service examination to qualify for the job in the message center and that she had obtained it without any outside help.

We Believe Mrs. Moss, Too!

We don't know whether Mrs. Annie Lee Moss is a Communist or not. All we know is that when we heard her on Edward R. Murrow's television program last week, she sounded as if she were telling the truth when she said that she is not. Missouri's Senator Symington believed her story and promised to help her find a job if the Army does not restore her to the one which McCarthy took away from her.

We trust Senator Symington's judgement. As a member of the McCarthy committee, he was in a position to observe Mrs. Moss over a considerable period of time and to look her squarely in the eye. McCarthy oversteps the bounds of reason when he yanks innocent people off their jobs and subjects them to embarrassment and the undue mental torture which accompanies an unfavorable spotlight.

We were proud of Missouri's junior senator for the way that he handled the part of the hearing that we saw on television. He was striving to get at the truth in a quiet, dignified way. He is a credit to the state and to the nation.

Accused Mrs. Moss Reinstated by Army

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 26—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a middle-aged woman who testified she never had heard of Karl Marx, won temporary reinstatement today in her Army job.

Mrs. Moss, named as a Communist by Mrs. Mary Stanup Markward, former undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was suspended by the Signal Corps last Feb. 25 after she was called to testify before Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's investigation subcommittee.

An Army spokesman said that Mrs. Moss had ben told to report for work Monday morning in the Signal Corps supply room. She would remain on the job, the spokesman added, until the Army Loyalty Board completed its review of the circumstances in her case.

The Army action does not close the case. It was taken in compliance with the law requiring reinstatement of Civil Service employes within thirty days of their suspension unless specific charges are filed against them.

No such charges have been filed in the Moss case, the Army said, pointing out that the loyalty board has yet to complete its review. As a result, Mrs. Moss will receive back pay for the thirty-day suspension period. Her salary is $3,335 a year.

Confers at Pentagon

Mrs. Moss came to the Pentagon this morning with her lawyer, George E. C. Hayes, for a half-hour conference with Signal Corps and Army Intelligence officials.

Mr. Hayes said afterward that his client had been asked to clear up certain points raised in the hearings before the McCarthy subcommittee. He added that the Army officials appeared satisfied with her explanations.

One of the most bewildered witnesses summoned by Senator McCarthy, Mrs. Moss won the support of two Democratic members of the committee, Senators John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Stuart Symington of Missouri.

She softly, but flatly, denied under oath that she was or had been a Communist and told the committee that there were three women named Annie Lee Moss in the District of Columbia.

Annie Lee Moss case dropped from probe of Sen. McCarthy

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Moss specification has been dropped from the charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wis.), on which a Select Senate Committee was due to begin hearings Tuesday morning, Aug. 31.

The dropping of the Moss specification was revealed Tuesday when Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, (Rep., Utah), committee chairman, made public the charges against Senator McCarthy on which the committee will receive evidence, take testimony, and act as provided in the Senate order referring the resolution to censure Mr. McCarthy to the committee.

The charges, numbering 13, were culled from a total of 46 charges proposed by Sens. J. William Fulbright, (Dem., Ark.), Wayne Mores, (Ind., Ore.), and Ralph E. Flanders, (Rep., Vt.), as amendments to the Flanders resolution of censure.

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IN OMITTING the Moss and 32 other charges, the Select Committed reserves the right to take such other testimony as it may deem advisable relating to any other matters referred to in the order of referral.

While it was possible that some of the omitted charges may be investigated, Senator Watkins said he does not expect "any great increase in the number of charges that will be finally considered, but I don't want the door closed."

The Moss charge was offered as an amendment to the Flanders resolution of censure after that a bill of particulars should be made a part of the censure resolution.

— o O o —

IT CHARGED THAT: "In public hearings before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, of which he was chairman, the junior senator from Wisconsin strongly implied that Mrs. Annie Lee Moss was unknown to be a member of the Communist Party and that if she testified she would perjure herself, before he had given her an opportunity to testify in her own behalf."

"I KNOW NOTHING of any government except the American way of life and the American Government. I am a conscientious member of Friendship Baptist Church and have attempted to conduct myself as a Christian and a law-abiding citizen.

"I end as I began, I am not a communist, have never been a communist, and have no communistic leanings or sympathies."

Her answer, drafted by George E. C. Hayes, her attorney, and signed by her, was the fifth reply she had made to charges that she has been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Moss, suspended employee of the Army Signal Corps, Monday reiterated her denial that she ever was a card-carrying or any other kind of member of the Communist Party.

Answering the Army's latest charges, upon which she was suspended from her job Aug. 4, Mrs. Moss, who won nationwide sympathy when she tangled with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wis.), said:

— o O o —

THE ONLY NEW charge against her, contained in a list the Army forwarded to Mrs. Moss on Aug. 4, consists of a report that she had been given a Communist Party membership book [illegible] for 1943.

Mrs. Moss was called to testify su[illegible] Senator McCarthy be[illegible] Senate Permanent Investig[illegible]mmittee, of which he [illegible]rman, at the climax of [illegible]le with Secretary of th[illegible] Robert T. Stevens.

At a hearing la[illegible] 24, Senator McCarthy sta[illegible]ly that Mrs. Moss was [illegible]munist and was handling to[illegible] code messages from the A[illegible]nal Corps. Mrs. Mary Stal[illegible]k-ward, FBI informant, [illegible] name of Annie Lee Mo[illegible] been on the Communist [illegible] rolls, but she was unable to i[illegible]tify Mrs. Moss by sight.

WHEN MRS. MOSS sought to testify in her own behalf, Senator McCarthy shut her up by saying she looked too ill and he did not want to send her to jail for perjury.

Later, the Army disclosed that Mrs. Moss simply handled punched code tape, had never even entered a code room and could not supply an enemy with worthwhile information.

Mrs. Moss finally got a hearing before Senator McCarthy's committee on March 11. She denied that she had ever been a communist; said she knew nothing about communism and might have been confused with several other persons with the same name.

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SENATOR McCARTHY walked out of the hearing room after Mrs. Moss had been testifying for a few minutes. He said he had another engagement. Sens. John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Stuart Symington of Missouri, both Democrats — amid frequent applause from the spectators—denounced hearsay and concealed evidence.

Senator Symington said he believed her and that he would get her a job if the Army did not reinstate her.

Mrs. Moss had been suspended when Senator McCarthy made his charges against her, but was given her job back because the Army had no specific charges and was not ready to hear her case.

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IN GENERAL, the latest charges against Mrs. Moss are not new, but one or two new details have been added, such as the book number.

Her answer was addressed to John G. Council Jr., chairman of the Security Screening Board, Department of the Army.

Just how she became involved in a loyalty investigation, Mrs. Moss said, has never been known to her. Nor does she understand the reason for such an investigation any better now, in her [illegible]th formal reply to charges, [illegible] she did when she was first [illegible]d upon to answer them.

— o O o —

[illegible]R ANSWER she set out th[illegible]'s charges and followed each [illegible] with her reply to it.

Cha[illegible]. 1: "Reportedly, prior [illegible]vember, 1942, you joined t[illegible]munist Party, District of [illegible]bia, and were assigned t[illegible] Northeast Club."

Answer: [illegible]ther prior to November, [illegible]or at any other time hav[illegible]owingly joined the Comm[illegible]arty and know nothing of [illegible]rported assignment to the [illegible]east Club."

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MRS. MOS[illegible]D she used the words "kn[illegible]" and "purported assign[illegible] because the entire investi[illegible] seemed to her "to stem f[illegible]mething or some things tha[illegible] other person or persons h[illegible]e involving my name."

So that her an[illegible] may not be misunderstood, [illegible]ted that "no one has ever [illegible]ted my membership in the Communist Party.

"I have never personally joined same, nor have I authorized anyone to do so for me, nor have I ever been to or attended any meeting of the so-called 'Northeast Club,' and had never heard of any such club until the first loyalty hearing when I was asked as to my membership in such club, which I then denied and which denial I here reiterate."

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CHARGE NO. 2: "You are reported to have been given Communist Party membership book No. 37269 for 1943: also, reportedly, you were assigned to thet Frederick Douglass Branch, and on Dec. 1, 1943, your membership was transferred to the Communist Party, District of Columbia."

Answer: "If the first part of this question is to mean that I was physically given any Communist Party membership book No. 37269 for 1943 or for any other time, or with any number for 1943, or for any other time, I emphatically deny same.

"If the first part of the question is taken to mean that any such Communist Party membership book was assigned to me I assert that same was without my knowledge or authority on my part."

— o O o —

MRS. MOSS REQUESTED a hearing before the Security Screening Board, at which the author or authors of the information concerning her having been given a party membership book be produced.

Answering the second part of charge No. 2 as to being assigned to the Frederick Douglass Branch and her membership being transferred to the District of Columbia Communist Party, she repeated her denial of membership in the Communist Party and asserted that there was no membership to be assigned or transferred.

She also denied any knowledge or authorization of assignment or transfer of any alleged membership in the party at any time. She said she had never knowingly attended any meeting of the Frederick Douglass Club or the Communist Party.

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SHE ADDED THAT she used the word "knowingly" to avoid the possibility that she had attended some meeting now said to have been a Communist meeting.

She declared, however, that she had no knowledge of any such meeting and that she had never at any time been approached or solicited to join the Communist Party or any of its branches; and that she herself did not join and never authorized anyone to do so for her.

CHARGE NO. 3: "Allegedly, you reported to the Communist Party, District of Columbia, on March 28, 1944, and were entered on the membership rolls of the Communist Political Association in the summer of 1944."

Answer: Emphatically denied.

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CHARGE NO. 4: "Reportedly, consistent with Communist Party policy, your name was dropped from the membership rolls of the Communist Political Association in 1945 when you became a Federal employee."

Mrs. Moss Asks Names Of Accusers

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss yesterday asked the Army to produce her accusers when she sought a personal hearing before a security board and filed "emphatic" denials to seven charges of Communist Party involvement.

The request of the suspended Army Signal Corps employe was contained in her notarized answer to the charge that she was "reported to have been given Communist Party Book No. 37269 for 1943."

"It is to be noted," she declared under oath, "that no time or place is given with regard to this alleged transaction; nor is there any suggestion as to the person with whom the transaction was made."

"It is my earnest desire at the time of the hearing which I am asking in this cause, that the author or authors of this information be produced in order that the error may be demonstrated and that I be given an opportunity to vindicate myself."

Mrs. Moss "emphatically" denied being given the specific Communist Party Book or any other one during 1943 or any other year. If the charge means that such a book was assigned to her, Mrs. Moss said "I assert that same was without any knowledge or authority on my part."

The membership book was listed by the Army when it reopened the Moss case early this month "on the basis of information which was not previously available" and suspended Mrs. Moss for a second time. The other charges were substantially the same as those which she has denied four times since 1948, and which made her a target of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy when he accused the Army of "coddling Communists."

Mrs. Moss had 30 days to answer the latest charges, which were presented to her August 4 by the Security Screening Board, and to request a hearing. The papers were filed yesterday by her attorney, George E. C. Hayes.

Mrs. Moss' point-by-point answer was prefaced with the overall statement that "I am not a Communist, have never been a Communist and have no Communist affiliations or sympathies."

Source Never Known

"The source of my involvement in this type of investigation has never been known to me; nor do I understand the reason for same any better now, in this my fifth formal response to such charges, than I did when I was first called upon to answer same in 1948," she said.

Her answer concluded with: "I know nothing of any government except the American way of life and the American

government. I am a conscientious member of the Friendship Baptist Church and have attempted to conduct myself as a Christian and a law-abiding citizen. I end as I began. I am not a Communist; have never been a Commuist and have no communistic leanings or sympathies."

The first charge against Mrs. Moss involved her joining the District's Communist Party prior to November, 1942, and her assignment to the Northeast Club. Mrs. Moss denied "knowingly" joining the party and declared she knew nothing of the "purported assignment."

"I have used the words 'knowingly' and 'purported assignment' because this entire investigation seems to me to stem from something, or some things, that some other person or persons have done involving my name," she said.

"So that the answer may not be misunderstood, I state that no one has ever solicited my membership in the Communist Party; I have never personally joined same, nor have I authorized anyone to do so for me; nor have I ever been to or attended any meeting of the so-called Northeast Club and had never heard of any such club until the first loyalty hearing when I was asked as to my membership in such club, which I then denied and which denial I here reiterate."

A similar denial was made to a charge that she later had been assigned to the Frederick Douglass Branch and her membership transferred to the District's Communist Party.

Emphatic Denial

She "emphatically" denied a third allegation that she reported to the local Communist Party on March 28, 1944, and declared that if her name was entered on the membership rolls of the Communist Political Association, it was done without her knowledge.

A fourth charge asserted that, consistent with Communist Party policy, her name was dropped from membership rolls when she became a Federal employe.

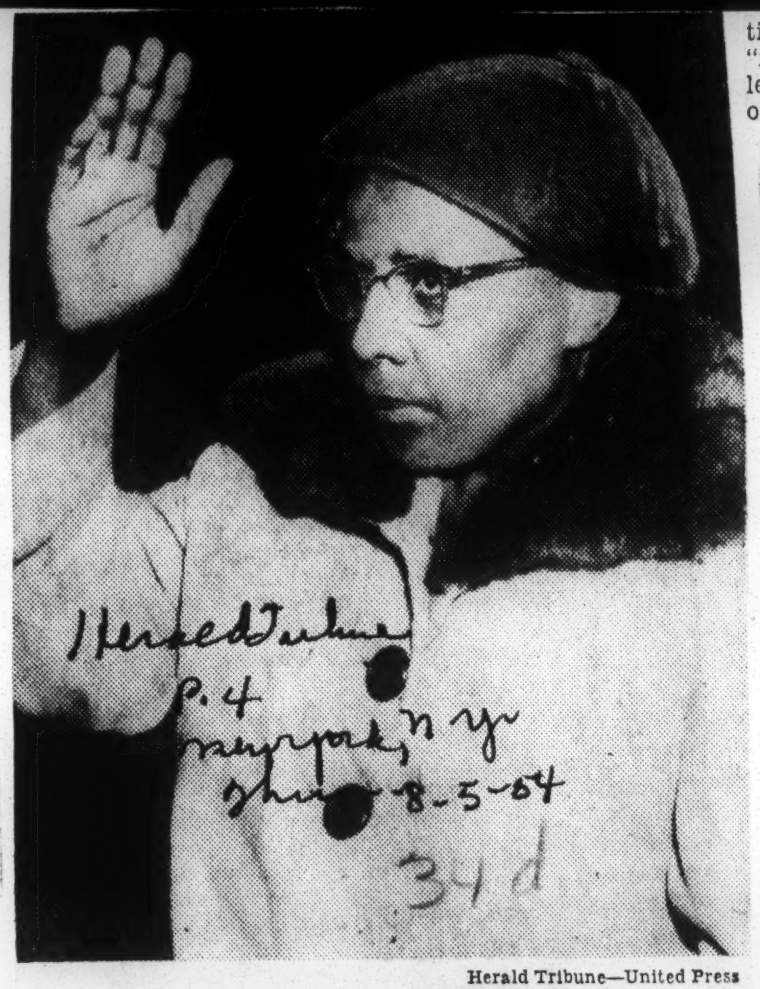
"I am entirely without knowledge as to what is referred to as Communist Party policy," she said. ". . . I deny the implication of the charge that my name was dropped from the membership rolls . . . and repeat that my name could never have properly been on the rolls of the Communist Party or Communist Political Association."

Other charges involved attendance at additional Communist meetings, a subscription to the Daily Worker, and contact with party leaders.

She denied these charges, noting, however, that the Daily Worker had been delivered to her house but that she refused to pay for it because no one in her home had subscribed to it and the paper then ceased to be delivered.

She also observed that for two weeks she had lived with a couple who since have been identified as Communist sympathizers. But, Mrs. Moss maintained, that "neither of those persons ever spoke to me about communism" and she has had no contact with them since she left their home in 1943.

A final allegation involved a "reliable report" that Mrs. Moss had been discharged from employment with the Government Services, Inc., on November 13, 1944, although she had stated she had never been discharged when she was hired at the pentagon.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, Signal Corps worker, restored to her job after suspension on charges made by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, was suspended again yesterday by the Army. She is shown being sworn in at the earlier hearing.

Mrs. Moss Is Suspended Second Time by Army

Herald Tribune Newspaper, New York, Thur 8-5-54

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UP).—The Army suspended Mrs. Annie Lee Moss from her Pentagon job for the second time today pending final settlement of her security case.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis., said at a session of his Investigations subcommittee in February that the forty-eight-year-old Mrs. Moss had been and may still be "an active member of the Communist party." Mrs. Moss denied the charge under oath at a televised hearing.

A former Federal Bureau of Investigations undercover agent, Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, testified before the subcommittee in support of Sen. McCarthy's charge. She said a Negro woman named Annie Lee Moss was a Communist "as early as 1944." and worked in the Defense Department cafeteria at the time.

The Army said today Mrs. Moss has been given a "statement of the issues" and she may request a hearing before a security hearing board within thirty days. It said her case was reopened "on the basis of information which was not previously available and which has not been satisfactorily resolved by an investigation." It did not elaborate.

McCarthy Praises Stevens

Sen. McCarthy said: "This is a good, healthy indication that they are tightening up on security regulations and Bob Stevens should be complimented." It was Sen. McCarthy's first public praise of Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens since the Army-McCarthy hearings.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., who once promised Mrs. Moss that he would see that she got a job if the Army did not reinstate her after an earlier suspension, declined to comment.

Sen John L. McClellan, D., Ark., a member of the investigations subcommittee, said today "if she has any Communist leanings she should be gotten out of the government." Sen McClellan, who was one of several Senators who protested the subcommittee's procedures in the case, said "all I ever asked was that she be confronted with her accusers."

Mrs. Moss was transferred in late January from her job as operator of a machine which transmitted coded messages. She was given a "non-sensitive" position in the Signal Corps supply section, typing record cards.

Suspended in February

She was suspended from her $3,335-a-year post in late February. At the end of thirty days, when no charges were brought against her, she was permitted by law to return to work.

The Army said today she has been working "without security clearance and without access to classified information and material." It had stated previously her case was under study before Sen. McCarthy brought it up.

Mrs. Moss was in the record-card job when Sen. McCarthy charged the Army had refused to dismiss a Mrs. Annie Lee Moss working in a secret Pentagon code room. The Army said its Mrs. Moss had never had access to codes or code rooms and could not have known what was contained in the coded messages she transmitted—some confidential and some not.

Mrs. Moss testified she "never was a member of the Communist party or anything else" and has "never been inside a code room in my life." She said she had not even heard of communism until several years after she was alleged to have been a party member.

The Moss case came up during the Investigations subcommittee's hearings on alleged Communist infiltration of the Signal Corps. Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., cited the Moss case as one of the items in his charges against Sen McCarthy. His charges are among those to be studied by a special Senate committee.

Cohn Under Fire as Woman Denies M'Carthy Red Charge

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 11—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended Army Signal Corps employe, softly but flatly denied all Communist party activities or membership today. The crowded caucus room of the Senate Office Building, where the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation was in session, rang with repeated applause as Democratic members struck at "convicting people by rumor and hearsay and inuende."

The target of Democratic resentment was Roy Cohn, chief counsel for the subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican. Mr. Cohn had countered Mrs. Moss' testimony by saying the subcommittee had still secret evidence that she was a Communist.

The Democrats, led by Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, demanded that he produce the evidence or refrain from public mention of it.

Senator McCarthy, in the original hearing at which the charges against Mrs. Moss were produced, had suggested she would "run the risk of indictment for perjury" when she appeared bofore the committee.

As the Moss hearing was held today, Republican members of the subcommittee were in possession of an Army report on alleged favored treatment given to Pvt. David Schine, former consultant to the submittee.

Mr. Cohn was said to have intervened with the Army on behalf of Private Schine.

The Republicans were reported determined to force the resignation of Mr. Cohn, but Senator McCarthy was apparently determined to keep him.

McCarthy Is Absent

Senator McCarthy was absent from the committee room today when the scene over Mrs. Moss' testimony took place. He had gone to his office to prepare for his radio appearance later in which he answered criticism of him and the Republican party by Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee.

No effort was made by the presiding officer, Senator Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republican, to check the crowd's applause or to interfere with the Democrats in their vigorous denunciation of Mr. Cohn's tactics.

Senator Mundt ordered Mr. Cohn's remarks about undisclosed evidence stricken from the committee record. Senator McClellan declared that the "evil" of the situation was that such a statement might be stricken from the record but it could not be stricken from the press or the minds of those who heard it.

Mrs. Moss, a 49-year-old Negro wearing a black coat, frayed white gloves, and a tan hat, had leaned forward anxiously in her chair as she offered a categorical denial of every charge that had been made that she was a Communist party member and had paid dues to it between 1943 and 1945.

Symington Defends Her

When she left the stand, Senator Stuart Symington, Missouri Democrat, flushed with anger, shouted into his microphone:

"I may be sticking my neck out, but I think you're telling the truth. And if you're not taken back in your Army job, you come around and see me. I am going to see that you get a job."

Mrs. Moss was the Army employe whose case Senator McCarthy suddenly made public Feb. 23, when he was expecting a showdown with Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, on the Senator's alleged mistreatment of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, Commanding Officer of Camp Kilmer, N. J.

One day earlier Mrs. Moss also had denied all the charges in testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives. One Republican House member said the evidence was insufficient to warrant a public hearing before his group.

Although Mrs. Moss was a mechanical teletype operator in the Pentagon Communications Center, Senator McCarthy repeatedly has referred to her as a "code clerk" who received a sensitive job from Army officials who knew of her Communist record.

She said she had never been in a code room in her life and had no knowledge of the content of coded messages she handled in the Communications Center.

The witness who said Feb. 23 that Mrs. Moss had been a Communist was Mrs. Stalcup Markward, a former undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Communist party. She said she had seen Mrs. Moss' name on Communist records, but she could not identify her as a person.

Subsequently, Senator McCarthy contended that another "top functionary" of the Communist party, who had just decided to break with the party, had given him secret evidence corroborating that of Mrs. Markward.

Mr. Cohn told reporters at that time that the new witness had identified Mrs. Moss as a name rather than as a person.

When Mrs. Moss first was summoned, on Feb. 24, her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, said she was nervous and suffering from a heavy could. Senator McCarthy suggested at that time that she should not testify.

He Suggests Perjury

"We do have the sworn testimony of two witnesses who know that she had been a member of the Communist party for a long time," Senator McCarthy said on Feb. 24. "There are other informants who will testify to the same.

"I do not want to bring a woman here who is in ill health and have her run the risk of being indicted for perjury. We have too many pending cases of contempt and perjury at this time, and we are not trying to build that up."

Mr. Hayes, the attorney, drew Senator McCarthy's wrath when he challenged the Senator's manner and method.

"It disturbs me," said Mr. Hayes, "when I come before a committee that begins by telling me that 'we have already condemned her and we have all of the evidence and there is no need of your coming because whatever happens we are going to send her to the Department of Justice.'"

It was the repetition of remarks such as Senator McCarthy made that got Mr. Cohn in trouble with Senator Mundt and the Democratic committee members today. He explained he could not produce the other testimony because the unidentified witness now was in the hands of the F. B. I. and its approval must be obtained before the evidence could be produced.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DENIES COMMUNIST LINK: Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended Army Signal Corps employe, as she told Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations she was not a Communist. Her denials won support of Democratic members.

McClellan Attacks Cohn

Senator McClellan, who earlier had said he was not satisfied that the evidence proved Mrs. Moss to have been a Communist, ripped into Mr. Cohn when he referred to secret testimony that he was unwilling to make public.

The Arkansas Senator, counted among the conservative Democrats, said it was unfair to bring such charges against any American citizen and then fail to back them up with evidence. The public, he said, was entitled to weigh the evidence on which Mr. Cohn based his charges.

One point at issue in Mrs. Moss' testimony today was about her knowledge of a man named "Rob Hall," identified by Mr. Cohn as The Daily Worker representative here and a top functionary of the Communist party.

She said she knew a Robert Hall, who was a Negro, in connection with a cafeteria workers' union and that many years ago he had tried to get her son to sell The Daily Worker. Her husband, now dead, would not allow the son to take on the job.

The "Rob Hall" to whom Mr. Cohn referred is a white man and is the Washington correspondent for The Daily Worker, but the Democrats on the subcommittee at first missed Mrs. Moss' reference to the Robert Hall she knew as "a colored man."

A reporter left his seat at the press table and went up to the committee table where he whispered the conflicting information to Robert Kennedy, counsel to the minority members.

The Democrats then demanded to know from Mr. Cohn whether the Mr. Hall he was referring to was white. Mr. Cohn said he did not know. At this point, another reporter passed up a note saying that he knew Mr. Hall to be white. Senator McClellan read this communication into the record, and Mr. Cohn said he would check on it.

Three Annie Mosses

There was testimony too from Mrs. Moss that there were three persons named Annie Lee Moss in the District of Columbia. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat, wanted to know if all of them were Negroes. Mrs. Moss said she did not know.

Mrs. Moss testified that for a period The Daily Worker came in the mail to her home, but that she had never read it, and that, when a white man came to collect for the subscription, she refused to pay. She said she did not know the name of the man "but he kicked up a fuss."

Asked if she knew The Daily Worker was a Communist publication, she said she had never even heard of communism until 1948 when Congressional committees made her aware of them.

"Do you know who Karl Marx was?" asked Senator Symington.

"Whose that?" she responded, and the crowd roared with laughter.

All three Democratic Senators joined in questions that struck at Senator McCarthy's contention that Mrs. Moss was a coding clerk in a super-secret position.

She told them, in response to questions, that her job was mechanical, and that she had no possible knowledge of the content of any coded messages that passed through her hands. The Army previously had said that even if the messages reached unauthorized hands they could not be decoded.

But Mrs. Moss testified she had never given messages to any person and would "have reported them" if anybody had made a request that she do so.

Mrs. Moss, apparently fully recovered from her cold, was eager to please the Senators as she took her place before the committee. Senator McCarthy began the questioning, but remained for only a few minutes and not for any of the action that followed.

There was no repetition by Senator McCarthy or any other Senator of the assertion that

not regard her as "important in the Communist apparatus" but he was curious as to how a person with a known Communist record had been transferred from a cafeteria "to a code room." Mr. Hayes sought to speak but was silenced by a stern warning from Senator McCarthy that he would not hear from the lawyer, only from the witness.

Mr. Cohn took up the questioning, and recalled that Mrs. Markward had testified that Mrs. Moss had been a member of the Northeast Club of the Communist party in Washington. He asked if her testimony was true.

"No sir, it is not," said Mrs. Moss.

She denied in turn that she had ever been a member of the party, had attended party meetings, paid party dues, or subscribed to the Daily Worker.

After Mrs. Moss had concluded her testimony, she listened briefly to testimony by John Saunders, who gave his address as 70 East Seventh Street, New York, and who admitted membership in the Communist party from 1947 until 1949.

He said he had been "recruited" into the party while employed at Federal Telecommunications Laboratory at Nutley, N. J., and named other employes who he said were Communists with him.

He said the Communist party had assigned him the name of "J. Peters." Senator Mundt asked if he had been connected with the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers spy ring. The witness said he had not.

Democrats brought out that Mr. Saunders claimed no knowledge of sabotage, espionage, or the handing of classified documents to unauthorized persons by anyone.

Pentagon Reinstates Mrs. Moss, but Will Continue Inquiry

By John A. Giles

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, target of Senator McCarthy in his controversy with the Army, has been reinstated in her Pentagon job but a department inquiry into charges against her continued today.

The Army announced last night that she would return to work Monday after the 30-day suspension instituted when a witness before the Wisconsin Republican's Investigation subcommittee testified she knew an Annie Lee Moss who was a Communist.

Mrs. Moss strongly denied she was or ever has been a Communist or that she had even bought a copy of the Communist Daily Worker.

The Army announcement said she was "being returned to duty March 29, pending final adjudication of her case, to her position in the Signal Corps Supply Section."

Attorney's Opinion.

Her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, said today the ruling "doesn't mean that the Army can't go forward with any charges and suspend her again.

"I understand the Army will advise her of any charges that may be decided upon," he said.

But Mr. Hayes added that if no charges were proved against Mrs. Moss there was "no question" that she would receive back pay for the period of her suspension.

A special Army board was reported to have nearly completed its study of the Moss case.

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, a former FBI undercover agent, testified before the McCarthy group that she "had known a woman by the name of Annie Lee Moss on the list of card-carrying, dues paying member of the Northeast Club," a Red organization of which she was chairman.

When Mrs. Moss appeared in the committee room, however, Mrs. Markward said she "had her face rather well wrapped up. I didn't really get a good look at her this morning. That being the case, I cannot positively swear that I know her or personally knew her. But from the general description that I have had, it is entirely possible or probable that she is the person."

Hearing in Uproar.

Committee Counsel Roy Cohn insisted at a subsequent hearing that a witness he refused to name had testified against Mrs. Moss in closed session.

The subcommittee was thrown into an uproar. Senator Symington, Democrat, of Missouri, came to the aid of Mrs. Moss and commented that if she didn't get her job back to "come to see me."

Until the inquiry Mrs. Moss was a transmitting machine operator for the Signal Corps Communications Center. Senator McCarthy called her job an "encoding, decoding" operation.

The Army said she sat at a transmitting machine. Rolls of tape with coded messages punched into them were placed where she could reach them. She fed them into the machine and pushed a button, which started the machine's operation. Some one else at the other end of the machine took the still undeciphered messages out.

But since early February—when the whole affair came up—Mrs. Moss has been assigned to an unclassified clerk-typist position outside the communications center. That is the job she will resume Monday.

WOMAN IN PROBE RETURNS TO JOB

Suspension of Mrs. Moss Ends Pending Decision

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Army Friday told Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a signal corps employe suspended after she came under Sen. McCarthy's fire, to return to duty Monday pending a final decision in her case.

An Army spokesman said Mrs. Moss would return to her civil service job in the signal corps supply section and would remain at work until the Army loyalty board completes its review of all the circumstances.

Mrs. Moss, a middle-aged Negro, was called before the Senate investigations committee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) after a former woman undercover agent for the FBI testified she knew that an Annie Lee Moss was a Communist, although she was unable to identify her personally.

Mrs. Moss denied under oath that she is or ever was a Communist. She said there were others with the same name in Washington, and a question was raised at the hearing as to whether she wasn't a victim of mistaken identity.

Mrs. Moss was transferred to the supply section prior to her suspension on Feb. 25. Previous to that time she had worked for a while in a room with 50 other civilians, all engaged in manning or feeding tape into communications machines.

Under civil service regulations the Army was required to restore Mrs. Moss to duty after 30 days of suspension if no formal charges had been placed against her.

No such charges have been filed, defense officials said earlier, because the loyalty board had not completed its review. That review will eventually go to Army Secretary Stevens for action.

Earlier Friday Mrs. Moss went to the Pentagon with her lawyer for conferences with signal corps lawyers and representatives of the intelligence branch.

The woman's attorney told reporters that his client had been asked to clear up certain points raised in the hearings before the Senate investigations subcommittee. The attorney said that the Army officials who talked to Mrs. Moss appeared to be satisfied with her explanations.

In Defense Of Aubrey Williams

It is ironical and tragic too that Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration, should now be charged with being a dupe of the communists. As head of the NYA which gave American youth new faith in the promises of our democracy during the darkest days of the depression, Mr. Williams probably did more to curb the growth of communism in our country than any of the current crop of investigators in the Congress can ever hope to do.

We should, of course, not be surprised that Aubrey Williams would run afoul the brand of Americanism to which the bigots and anti-Negro tories in the South and the North subscribe. Mr. Williams walks in the liberal tradition of our country which holds that freedom and equality are practical principles for our society and not solely unattainable ideals.

Mrs. Roosevelt summed the matter up neatly in her recent column in which she said: "I knew Aubrey Williams well and worked closely with him when he was head of the National Youth Administration. He also said he was not a Communist at any time and nothing I ever saw would suggest that he could have been. I am beginning to think, however, that if you have been a liberal, some people consider you a Communist.

"Americans should understand what communism really is and they should be very sure that investigating committees and courts understand the real danger of communism. It is equally important that they understand that those who hold liberal views may go a little further that some of their most conservative neighbors are still not Communists."

34d 1954

COMMUNISTS

STEVENS BOWS TO M'CARTHY AT ADMINISTRATION BEHEST; WILL YIELD DATA ON PERESS

SHOWDOWN IS OFF

Accord Is Reported at a G. O. P. Meeting—Officers to Testify

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The Army bowed today to the demands of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Robert T. Stevens, the Secretary of the Army, reversed his previous stand and abandoned his defiance of the McCarthy investigating subcommittee. A showdown meeting set for tomorrow morning, was then canceled.

The widespread impression in Washington was that Mr. Stevens' abrupt about-face reflected a high Administration policy decision.

Secretary Stevens agreed to stop telling Army officers to ignore summonses from the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which the Wisconsin Republican heads.

The Secretary agreed, moreover, that he would furnish to the subcommittee the names of all Army personnel involved in the promotion and the subsequent granting of an honorable discharge to Maj. Irving Peress of New York, an alleged Communist.

He agreed that all these persons would be made available as witnesses if the subcommittee wished to question them.

Accedes to Demands

What Secretary Stevens agreed to do was precisely what Senator McCarthy had demanded. It was the Army's unwillingness to do these things that led to last week's bitter fight and Secretary Stevens' decision to tell high-ranking officers to ignore summonses from the McCarthy committee.

The Army Secretary had said he would go before the committee himself to protest what he called "unwarranted abuse" of officers by Senator McCarthy.

A "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Army and Republican members of Senator McCarthy's subcommittee was announced at 2:55 P. M. after a two-hour luncheon meeting in the Capitol office of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee.

Present at the peace conference were Secretary Stevens and Senators McCarthy, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota and Charles Potter of Michigan. The two subcommittee Democrats now in Washington — Senators John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Henry M. Jackson of Washington—were not invited.

The Administration decision to drop its public fight with Senator McCarthy because of charges he had mistreated Army officers in questioning them was taken a few hours after President Eisenhower had returned to Washington from his Palm Springs, Calif., golfing vacation.

Later Senator Mundt said that the Republican members of the subcommittee had set up the meeting as a matter of "spontaneous combustion" to get Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Stevens together.

Senator Mundt also said that he was sure President Eisenhower had nothing to do with it. He was asked about reports that the President had sent word that he wished the dispute settled in private. "I'm sure not," was Mr. Mundt's reply.

Senator Mundt said he got the idea of the peace meeting when he and Secretary Stevens were sharing a speaking engagement Monday at Valley Forge. "Stevens and I talked it over then," Senator Mundt said, "and I felt it could be ironed out."

High Administration officials earlier had expressed concern over whether Secretary Stevens had picked a strong case for his scheduled showdown with Senator McCarthy. They noted that the Secretary was willing to admit that the Army had made a mistake in giving an honorable discharge to Major Peress, a dental officer stationed at Camp Kilmer, N. J., after the major had declined to answer questions as to whether he was a Communist.

Also, many Senators, including Democrats who disagree with Senator McCarthy on his methods, would uphold the right of a Senate group to subpoena officials of the Executive Department, including Army officers.

This led some Administration leaders to conclude that Secretary Stevens could not win in the Senate a fight predicated on his order to officers to disregard summonses from the McCarthy subcommittee.

Senator McCarthy obviously was ready for a showdown. Earlier today he had brought out before an open hearing new evidence designed to show that the Eisenhower Administration had not acted pormptly in getting an alleged Communist out of the Pentagon's Signal Corps Communications Center.

Employe Shifted

The employe, Mrs. Anna Lee Moss, was shifted on Feb. 5 from the Communications Center to a clerical post in the supply office while her status as a possible "security risk" was being reviewed by the Army.

Mrs. Moss has denied Communist party membership and both she and the Army declared she never had access to any decoded secret documents.

One high official, discussing the Army-McCartyd ispute, commented:

"You can't make a strong case if youh ave to start out by admitting you were wrong."

That was the situation when Senator Dirksen summoned the Republican subcommittee members and Secretary Stevens to the luncheon conference. It was held in an office bearing the number P-54 tucked away in a corridor near the Rotunda. The session was intended to be secret, but word that it was in progress spread quickly. Fully fifty reporters and camera men were on hand when the meeting ended.

The luncheon plates still were in place as the photographers swarmed all over the room, snapping the conferees.

They Shake Hands

Senator McCarthy was all smiles. Secretary Stevens sat for the most part in stony-faced silence on a green leather sofa. But he smiled and shook hands with the Wisconsin Senator at the request of the photographers.

After the picture-taking, Senator Mundt stood before a microphone to read the following "memorandum of understanding":

"At a luncheon conference today attended by Secretary of the Army Stevens and Senators McCarthy, Dirksen, Mundt and Potter, the following memorandum of understanding was agreed to:

"1. There is complete accord between the Department of the Army and the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations that communism and Communists must be rooted out of the armed services wherever and whenever found.

"2. There is complete agreement among us that the Secretary of the Army will order the Inspector General to complete the investigation which he ordered upon his return from the Far East on Feb. 3 in the Peress case as rapidly as possible; and he will give the committee the names of everyone involved in the promotion and honorable discharge of Peress; and that such individuals will be available to appear before the committee.

"3. In view of the fact that Senator [Stuart] Symington has requested that the calling of [Brig.] Gen. (Ralph W.) Zwicker be postponed until his return from Europe, the appearance of General Zwicker will be deferred. If the committee decides to call General Zwicker, Secretary Stevens stated that at that time General Zwicker will be available.

"4. In view of the foregoing memorandum of understanding, the hearings scheduled for tomorrow have been canceled."

It was Senator McCarthy's original questioning of General Zwicker, commandant at Camp Kilmer, from which Major Peress was discharged, that led Secretary Stevens to issue his order directing the general not to appear and his statement offering to testify himself.

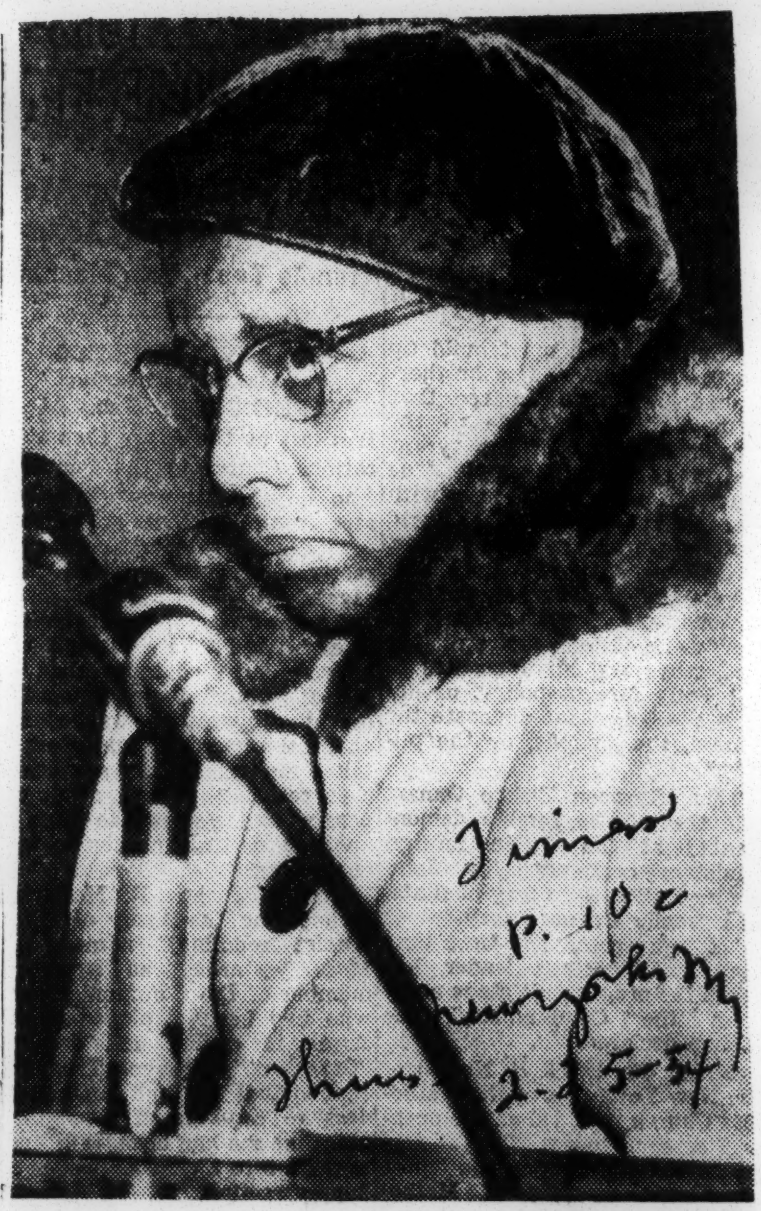
The Army Secretary protested against "humiliating treatment" accorded the general by Senator McCarthy, who had said at one point that General Zwicker should be removed from any command and was not "fit" to wear an army uniform.

Sees No Further 'Abuse'

[At Camp Kilmer, General Zwicker declined comment on the latest developments, The United Press reported. The post public information officer issued a statement saying only that the "entire matter is now at Department of Army Level, and General Zwicker refers all questions concerning the incident to higher headquarters."]

Mr. Stevens replied "no comment" to most of the questions put to him at the Capitol, including queries as to whether he had consulted President Eisenhower before making the agreement and whether he had any assurances regarding the treatment of Army officers in the future.

When the Secretary returned to the Pentagon, however, he told reporters there that he had



Associated Press Wirephoto

McCARTHY'S TARGET: Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, described to Senate subcommittee on Tuesday as a known Communist now handling "top-secret" messages for Army in the Pentagon, as she appeared at hearing yesterday. She did not testify. The Army denies that Mrs. Moss has access to codes.

"every reason to believe that Army personnel will not be abused by the committee" in the future.

Secretary Stevens was asked if he regarded the agreement with the McCarthy subcommittee as a "retreat."

"I do not consider I am a person that capitulates or retreats," he replied.

Asked if he planned to resign, the Secretary said, "No."

He would not comment on how the peace conference was arranged, or whether the initiative had been taken by the Administration or by the Republican members.

'Spontaneous Combustion'

Senator Mundt insisted the conference had resulted from "spontaneous combustion." He said Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Senator William F. Knowland of California, the Republican Floor Leader, had played no part in arranging the session.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said that the President got his first news of the agreement from a news ticker in the White House.

At an open hearing, which adjourned just before noon, Senator McCarthy continued to assert that the Army had failed to ferret out alleged Communists.

He began the hearing by announcing that at a secret session with him this morning two officials of the Communist party in Washington had decided to break with the party and to furnish to the Federal Bureau of Investigation information about other party members.

He said the two now were at the F. B. I. offices telling the story and that for this reason he had deferred calling them before the subcommittee or disclosing their names.

Senator Mundt told reporters later that it was his "impression" that the couple described by Senator McCarthy already were "undercover agents for the F. B. I.," and had been for some time. Mr. Mundt said that perhaps the Senate group had subpoened them, thinking they were bona fide Communist party members.

Reports Evidence "Confirmed"

The Justice Department said it had no comment.

Senator McCarthy made available to Republican and Democratic members on a confidential basis part of a transcript of the testimony of the two. But the chairman told the crowded hearing room that one of them had "confirmed" evidence that Mrs. Moss was a Communist party member. Senator Mundt said one of the mystery witnesses had stated he had seen Mrs. Moss' name on the Communist party membership lists.

Then the Senator summoned Mrs. Moss. She came in slowly, leaning on the arm of her attorney, George E. C. Hayes. She appeared to be suffering from a bad cold. She removed her glasses occasionally and wiped her eyes.

Mrs. Moss was trembling as she went to the witness stand and Senator McCarthy told her that she need not testify if she were ill. But, he added, he was calling her now because she had been well enough yesterday to issue "public statements."

Mr. Hayes interrupted to observe that his client spoke yesterday only with one person. He said the person had represented himself as a representative of the subcommittee and had demanded to take Mrs. Moss' picture.

Cautions Mrs. Moss

Senator McCarthy said that if the name of this newspaper man could be learned he would be cited for contempt.

Turning to the witness again, Senator McCarthy told her he had evidence that she had been a member of the Communist party for a long time, and that he would have her cited for perjury if she testified that she was not a member.

Again Mr. Hayes protested, pointing out that his client had testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee for two hours on Monday and had answered every question without "taking refuge" in any constitutional amendment.

He said his client had been made highly nervous by Senator McCarthy's threat if she denied party membership. Mrs. Moss, at all times, has denied party membership, both in her Government application forms and before the House committee.

Does Not Testify

Mrs. Moss gestured in the direction of her throat as she whispered to Mr. Hayes. Senator McCarthy told them to leave the room for a conference and to then tell him whether the witness was physically fit to testify. Mr. Hayes returned in a few minutes and said she was not fit.

The Senator said he knew that Mrs. Moss was a Communist and that he wasn't interested "in that woman as a person at all," but was interested in finding out "who in military, knowing that lady was a Communist, promoted her from waitress to coding clerk although she had no ability at all."

He also told Mr. Hayes that "you are not the typical type of Communist lawyer," and got into a dispute with Senator Jackson over the comment. The Washington Democrat asserted he did not like the implication that Mr. Hayes was a Communist.

Senator McCarthy said the Democrat had absented himself from the committee since last July and did not know the type of lawyers the subcommittee had encountered recently. In any event, Senator McCarthy said, he had not meant to say that Mr. Hayes was a Communist, and Mr. Hayes said he had not so understood the remark.

Senator McCarthy ordered Mrs. Moss to appear at 10:30 A. M. Friday unless a medical certificate was presented by a physician, saying that she was not fit to appear.

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, a former undercover F. B. I. agent in the Communist party, was the witness who said yesterday she had seen Mrs. Moss' name on Communist membership rolls during 1943, 1944 and a part of 1945.

She was present in the hearing room today but said she could not identify Mrs. Moss. She was not certain that she ever had seen Mrs. Moss, she said, but she knew that her name, job description and address all tallied with the woman under question.

Hearing Set Tomorrow.

The subcommittee planned a hearing at the Capitol tomorrow dealing with alleged Communist activity at Fort Monmouth, N. J. The session had been scheduled for yesterday in New York. It was postponed and transferred here because a Democratic member, Senator McClellan of Arkansas, protested that he had received no notice until after 3 p.m. Friday and could not have arranged to go to New York.

Mrs. Moss testified earlier last week before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in closed session. Mr. Hayes said she will repeat under oath to the Senate subcommittee that she is not a Communist and never has been.

Mrs. Mary S. Markward, once an undercover worker for the FBI within the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, told the McCarthy subcommittee Tuesday that an Annie Lee Moss was a dues-paying Red in the early 1940s. She was unable to definitely identify the woman who worked for the Signal Corps as the same person she knew as a Communist.

Identification Claimed.

McCarthy said Mrs. Moss had been identified positively as a Red by a witness who has not yet appeared in open hearings. The Senator said Mrs. Moss was promoted from a waitress to a decoding clerk handling "top-secret messages" and he wants to know who was responsible for this, "knowing her to be a member of the Communist Party."

The Army says Mrs. Moss never handled secret codes or had access to the code room.

At a McCarthy subcommittee hearing last Wednesday, the Senator suggested she was too ill to testify and warned her of possible perjury action. Her lawyer then said, after consulting his weeping client, that he did not think she was able to testify at that time.

said Saturday that Mrs. Moss was notified Friday of her suspension, effective Feb. 25, the day after she appeared before McCarthy's investigations subcommittee.

Hayes said Mrs. Moss was informed she was under suspension "pending adjudication" of her case, apparently, he added, without pay. Hayes stated that this was, to his knowledge, the first inkling she had that she was under investigation.

McCarthy, who heads the subcommittee, has charged that Mrs. Moss has a Communist record and was entrusted with handling top-secret documents in the Pentagon code room.

The Defense Department said she was merely a clerk, with no access to secret material. She appeared before the subcommittee Wednesday, but McCarthy postponed hearing her on the ground she was ill. Hayes said he has since informed the senator his client is ready to testify.

Hayes declared Mrs. Moss is prepared to testify without invoking the fifth amendment, which permits witnesses to decline to answer questions if they feel they may be incriminated by doing so.

Mrs. Moss Suspended From Army Job Until Red Case Is Settled

Lawyer Says Woman Is Ready to Testify Before McCarthy

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, awaiting questioning in Senator McCarthy's search for evidence of Army "coddling" of Communists, has been suspended from her job by the Army Signal Corps, her lawyer said yesterday.

The 49-year-old colored woman, who appeared before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee last Wednesday but was excused because she seemed ill, was transferred recently from the job of code clerk to work in a stock room. Attorney George E. C. Hayes said she was notified yesterday that she was suspended as of last Thursday "pending the adjudication of her case."

Pentagon officials made no comment.

Mr. Hayes said he notified the subcommittee yesterday that Mrs. Moss was prepared to testify. He was informed, he said, that he would be told early this week as to when the subcommittee wants to question her.

Mrs. Moss Suspended

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, Pentagon employe under fire by Sen. McCarthy (R) Wis., has been suspended by the Defense Department pending an investigation.

Her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, said Saturday that Mrs. Moss was notified Friday of her suspension, effective Feb. 25, the day after she appeared before McCarthy's investigations subcommittee.

Hayes said Mrs. Moss was informed she was under suspension "pending adjudication" of her case, apparently, he added, without pay. Hayes stated that this was, to his knowledge, the first inkling she had that she was under investigation.

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Congress Told U. S. Borders Undermanned

The Immigration and Naturalization Service told Congress that the Eisenhower budget "involves some risks in connection with admission of dangerous and undesirable aliens." The service is in charge of the border patrol in the Southwest and elsewhere.

Acting Commissioner Benjamin Habberton testified before the House Appropriations Committee that the way was open for "almost any number" of foreign agents, including Communists, to enter the U. S. undetected.

Service Swamped

The Administration cut the service budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 by $3,250,000. That followed a reduction of $1.8 million for the current year.

Habberton asserted that the service already was swamped and that the "relatively small force of officers" could not cope with "the hordes of illegal aliens flooding the Southwest."

"A progressively increasing number of illegal entries into the U. S. across the Mexican and Canadian borders cannot be other than a threat to the security of the U. S.," Habberton declared.

Easy Avenue of Entry

"In the midst of a situation where the small border patrol force is being overrun by hordes of illegal aliens, an easy avenue of entry into the country is provided for almost any number of Communists or foreign agents from Mexico, Guatemala and Dutch Guiana, and, entry into Mexico being as easy as it is, from any country in the entire world.

"This mass invasion of illegal aliens has reached proportions which are beyond control of the limited force provided to deal with it."

LEONARD PATTERSON

EARL RENO

MRS. MARY MARKWARD

MRS. PETER CHAPA

JOSEPH TEITELBAUM

ROY PELTZ

NATHAN BRISKER

Four Area Residents Linked to Red Affairs

By Matt McDade
Staff Reporter

A former undercover agent and two former Communists yesterday pointed accusing fingers at four Washington area residents with whom the witnesses said they had worked here in pro-Russian activities.

One of the accused, a builder, admitted under questioning that he has constructed several large veterans' housing projects here, with Veterans Administration guarantees. But he refused to say whether the firm operated with Government loans.

Mrs. Mary S. Markward, an FBI agent for six years, and two surprise witnesses from New York and New Hampshire identified the four persons as old associates at the opening of hearings on communism in the District. The series will be conducted by a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.).

Fifth Amendment

The four, all described as natives of Russia, turned aside almost every question of any nature, claiming their constitutional privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

The Subcommittee attempted to link the four persons to Iron Curtain embassies here.

Mrs. Peter Chapa, of 1811 Belvedere blvd., Silver Spring, proved to be such a reticent witness that she balked at telling where she was born, when she came to the United States, where she has lived and whether she knows what an embassy is.

Mrs. Chapa, a soft-spoken, dark woman, often turned and whispered to her attorney, Charles E. Ford.

"Haven't you ever resided any place?" asked Sen. Herman Welker (R-Idaho), who conducted yesterday's hearing.

"I decline to answer," said Mrs. Chapa, amicably.

Others subpenaed to appear before the Subcommittee identified themselves as Mrs. Chapa's brother, Nathan Brisker, of 4515 29th st. nw., secretary of Housing Development, Inc.; Roy Israel Peltz, an electrical contractor, of 5302 New Hampshire ave. nw., and Joseph Teitelbaum, a painter of 3338 Chauncey pl., Mt. Rainier.

Ford also represented Brisker and Teitelbaum. Peltz was represented by Joseph Forer.

Peltz was the first person called to the stand. Peltz said he was born in Odessa, Russia, came to the United States and filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen in about 1924. He said he filed a petition in 1942 or 1942 and requested a hearing but "never heard."

Embassy Queries

Subcommittee Counsel Richard Arens questioned Peltz closely about certain personnel and functions at the Polish, Czech and Russian Embassies here. Peltz refused to answer.

Referring to a man he identified as Czeslaw Gromostaj, of the Polish Embassy, Arens said, "Do you understand that if you don't know him or haven't known him, you are not entitled to claim the constitutional privilege?"

"I just feel that I want to claim the privilege because I don't want to discuss the matter," Peltz said.

Peltz at first sidestepped questions about arrests, but finally admitted he was convicted and sentenced on sedition charges in 1930 for "distributing leaflets in front of a textile plant to organize a union."

He denied ever engaging in any acts of espionage or sabotage against the Government.

Then, Earl Reno, of Marlow, N. H., was called to the stand. Reno said he broke with the Communists in 1942 and became a consultant to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in January.

Reno said he knew Peltz in 1935 and 1936 when, he, Reno, was a party organizer in Baltimore and helping to build up an independent district here. Reno said he and Peltz both attended closed meetings of the Communist Party.

Say They Knew Peltz

Mrs. Markward and Leonard Patterson, of Jamaica, N. Y., a shipyard worker and self-styled former Communist functionary, both testified they knew Peltz in party activities here.

Patterson said he knew Nathan Brisker as an organizer in the Young Communist League here in the early thirties as a "colonized" member planted in the National Guard. Patterson said Brisker was such a "good man" that he got his release from the Guard and took him to Philadelphia as an educational director.

"Brisker became a member of the National Committee at my recommendation," Patterson said.

Like the other accused persons, Brisker declined to answer any questions about Communist affiliations.

He told the subcommittee that the Silver Spring housing firm, which he said he serves as secretary, has built several large veterans' projects, giving former servicemen an opportunity to buy "very economical homes" in the vast VA program.

Silent on Loans

He refused to say whether the firm got loans from the Federal Housing Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"You mean to say you've used Government facilities to build homes and refuse to tell this committee if you're a member of the Communist Party," Jenner asked.

Mrs. Chapa refused to say whether she had even been a secretary to Communist leader William Z. Foster, used a

number of aliases cited by the subcommittee, returned to Russia, or been arrested on charges of distributing Communist literature and carrying concealed weapons.

Reno testified that he worked with Mrs. Chapa, then known as Edith Brisker or Briscoe, in Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

Teitelbaum sat stolidly before the committee, peering from behind heavy glases and declining to answer almost every question. He refused to give his son's name, or say whether he was a "close associate" of a foreign doctor alleged to have injected truth serum in Cardinal Mindszenty.

Patterson said he knew Teitelbaum as one of the Communist "old-timers" here in the early thirties.

Security Charges Prove Unfounded

U. S. Clears Chauncey Spencer

Clouds Are Lifted—Chauncey E. Spencer of Dayton, shown here with his family, was recently cleared as a "security risk" after ten months of suspension from his position as employe relations adviser at Wright Patterson Field. The family group includes sons Edward and Michael; wife, Anne, and Mrs. Virginia Smith, Mrs. Spencer's mother. The Dachshund's name is Herven.

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

DAYTON, Ohio—After waging a relentless ten-month fight against unfounded rumor, Chauncey E. Spencer was officially cleared as a possible security risk here last Monday.

The word did not come too quickly for Spencer, who had been suspended from his $6,400 position at Wright-Patterson Field as an employe-relations counselor, for being unable to find work because of the cloud of suspicion that hung over him, he was about to lose his comfortable home, car "and everything we have an equity in."

Spencer's reprieve from ten months of worry and concern about the future of himself and his family came in a letter from Beatty R. Julien, executive secretary of the Security Review Board of the Department of the Air Force.

"I am pleased to inform you that the final determination in your case is that, based on all the available information, your retention in employment is clearly consistent with the interests of national security.

"Accordingly, it has been directed that you be restored to your position and that you be paid for the period of your suspension in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you would normally have earned at the rate you were receiving on the date of suspension and your interim earnings."

* * *

ON THE surface this means that Spencer can now return to his job if he wants it and that he'll receive his back pay, less any money he earned in outside jobs during his suspension.

But to Spencer it means much more . . . an end to a whispering campaign that has been relentlessly waged against him virtually from the beginning of his employment at the field in 1941.

Many of the charges that were placed against him, bringing about his suspension pending investigation last September were an accumulation of rumors that have been growing through the years.

* * *

BUT MORE important, Spencer says he hopes most of all that his clearance will mean help for other Federal employes who may have their reputations shattered without being able to fight back.

The charges against Spencer were numerous . . . many growing out of vicious rumors and reports spread by persons he had formerly befriended. These charges ended with his suspension in September.

During his suspension he said he was able to earn only about $187. Yet he was expected to continue the upkeep of his wife, Anne, and his two sons, Edward Alexander, 11, and Michael Stephan, 8 months.

Spencer was faced with charges of being a Communist, a homosexual, a former "bootlegger," falsification of records, disclosure of confidential Government material, and the "punching of time cards for fellow-employes."

* * *

IN SPITE of evidence, which appeared conclusive, that was placed in the hands of Government officials, Spencer was able to successfully disprove each categorically.

Typical charge: "In about August, 1950, at Peekskill, N. Y., you attended a Communist party rally featuring, among others, Paul Robeson."

Spencer had been in New York City at the time of the Peekskill affair, had heard announcements of the situation and had taken the liberty to drive to the scene of the incident out of curiosity. He had recounted this experience to friends in Dayton and the matter became a part of his case.

* * *

IN ANOTHER charge it was said that Spencer had visited a Washington hotel with a white prostitute. It was proven that the only person who visited the hotel on the date cited was Spencer's wife, Anne, who had accompanied him to Washington.

These were the type of charges which had placed Spencer under suspension as a "security risk."

* * *

WITH THIS cloud over his head, Spencer was unable to obtain any other type of employment.

He was refused a job as a $31 a week janitor. The employer told him to come back when this thing is cleared up."

Oftimes, Spencer revealed, he found it difficult to purchase milk for his infant son. At times he said he felt like "giving up on the whole thing." He credits much of his dogged determination to fight the case to the finish on his wife, Anne, who continually urged him to "stick it out."

* * *

BECAUSE HE couldn't get a job, Spencer said he started to ask neighbors if he could paint their houses free of charge "just to have something to do." He painted four houses during his enforced layoff.

With this question hanging over his head, Spencer said his friends and even some of his relatives began to shy away from him' . . . "and I could even understand this," Spencer said.

"I know the onus that was placed on my own wife and sons because of the position I was in . . . and my friends had to think about their jobs and families."

Spencer has complained against "a system which allows anyone to level any sort of accusation against anyone and lead to a suspension before the facts are checked. No Federal worker can be safe under such procedures."

Spencer had been the recipient of the Exceptional Civilian Service medal in 1948 for his outstanding achievements in racial relations and for his efforts and contributions to the establishment of good-will.

* * *

A GRADUATE of the Virginia seminary and college at Lynchburg, Va., Spencer was a pioneer in the participation of Negroes in aeronautics.

In 1939 he was awarded the Gov. Dwight Green trophy for outstanding achievements in the interest of the Negro's inclusion in the Air Force. He, in cooperation with his wife, Anne, composed the "Prayer for Brotherhood," for the Courier concert given at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia in 1953.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer of Lynchburg. His mother, Anne Spencer, is a noted poet . . . her works have been included in several well-known anthologies.

His sister, Alroy, is the wife of Judge Ellis Rivers of New York City.

Spencer announces that he intends to retain his position, but personally feels that much of his effectiveness as an employment counselor has been impaired by his suspension . . . "I couldn't bear to see anyone else go through what I had to experience."

McCarthy Walks Out On Mrs. Annie Moss

Seemed to sense tide against him

Widow's testimony convinces solons 'Red' tag is false

WASHINGTON

"If you trust God, he'll help you," Mrs. Annie L. Moss declared after her triumphant session before Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's subcommittee, Thursday, at which the senator walked out.

He left the public hearing 10 minutes after Mrs. Moss started her wholesale denial of the charges of Communist affiliation that had been brought against her by Senator McCarthy.

One of her statements disclosed the fact that there are at least three other persons named Annie L. Moss living in Washington.

Her testimony throughout the hearing was so convincing that Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) of the subcommittee told her that he believed her and that if she could not get back her Army job and still needed employment, she could come and see him.

Mrs. Moss has been suspended from her post as code clerk at the Pentagon since the subcommittee's previous hearing in her case two weeks ago, when she was not permitted to testify.

She told reporters after Thursday's hearing that she had recovered from an attack of bronchitis.

Speaking admiringly of her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, Mrs. Moss said he was a "wonderful person."

She also asked the AFRO to express her gratitude to the friends who had believed in and prayed for her during her ordeal.

Pastor Supported Her

One of her supporters was her pastor, the Rev. C. L. Whiting of Friendship Baptist church, who attended the hearing Thursday with Mrs. Moss' son and brother. He told the AFRO:

"I believed in her innocence all the time. She's a faithful member of my church and I prayed earnestly that she would be vindicated."

Mr. Hayes, who succeeded in obtaining a hearing for Mrs. Moss after two scheduled hearings had been postponed, said that he was happy that his client had been given the opportunity to clear herself publicly.

To Seek Re-hearing

"She's no more Communist than any of those senators," Mr. Hayes declared. "She's a perfectly loyal American citizen."

Mr. Hayes said that he would also seek a hearing at the Pentagon if Mrs. Moss is not reinstated in her job.

Senator McCarthy's exit from the subcommittee hearing came while Mrs. Moss was stating that she did not know Robert Hall, white, who has been described as a top leader of the Communist party locally.

Sen. Mundt Continues

The senator excused himself and withdrew while Mrs. Moss was continuing her testimony under questioning by Roy Cohn, a McCarthy aide.

It was later reported that Senator McCarthy left in order to prepare a statement for delivery over the radio, Thursday night. Sen. Karl Mundt (Rep., S.D.) then continued the hearing.

One of the revelations supporting Mrs. Moss' statements that she was not a Communist and did not know Communists, came in connection with the identification of the Robert Hall mentioned above.

She had admitted seeing a Robert Hall at meetings of a cafeteria union to which she belonged in the '40's, and that she was referring to this Robert Hall and not to Robert Hall, white.

This fact came in answer to a question from Robert F. Kennedy, counsel for democratic members on the subcommittee and Senator Symington after they had been alerted by a reporter at the press table about the different racial identity of the two men.

"The Robert Hall I knew," Mrs. Moss told the subcommittee, "was about my complexion."

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS
Tells McCarthy, 'I Am A Good American'

Moss Case Flops; Exit McCarthy

By ETHEL PAYNE
Defender Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — With dramatic intensity, the case of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, Pentagon clerk accused of being a former card carying communist, blew up last Wednesday in the face of Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

McCarthy suddenly remembered a previous appointment and left the hearing as it became apparent that the charges he made against Mrs. Moss two weeks ago were about to backfire. Committee observers were at a loss to remember any other time the senator had walked out on a hearing.

Mrs. Moss testified under oath before the Senate Permanent Sub committee on Investigations that she had never been a Communist, that she had never paid dues, that she had never seen a Communist Party card, and in fact she had never known the meaning of the word, Communism until 1944.

The case against Mrs. Moss was seriously weakened when during questioning by Sen. John McClellan (D) Ark. Sen Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) and Sen. Henry Jackson, (D. Washington) these startling facts developed.

The Robert Hall whom Roy Cohn, counsel for McCarthy had declared was the person who talked Mrs. Moss into joining the party was identified as a Negro and not the white organizer for the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. It was disclosed that there were three Annie Lee Mosses living in Washington and that Mrs. Moss had once had difficulty getting a real estate license because of the confusion in identity.

Mrs. Moss never knew the nature of the classified coded material which she transmitted because there was no time between her handling of it and the time it was handed to the clerk who decoded it.

The Hattie Griffin whom Roy Cohn said had recruited Mrs. Moss into the Northeast club, a cell of the Communist Party, was the landlady with whom Mrs. Moss lived for two weeks while she was securing another apartment.

Mrs. Moss said she had never taken her to any meeting nor were any meetings held in the house while she was there.

A Robert Hall who came to the house with copies of the Daily Worker in 1944 was unknown to Mrs. Moss because she was not in the house at the time. She said he had talked with her husband (now deceased) who had ordered him not to bring back the paper any more.

These events highlighted the hearing. Sen. McCarthy who refused to let Atty. George Hayes, counsel for Mrs. Moss, speak said at the beginning of the hearing that Mrs. Moss was not important as a member of the Communist apparatus for which he had corroborating evidence. He was interested in knowing how she had come to be transferred by the Army into the job from which she was suspended.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Testimony reemphasized that Mrs. Mary Lee Markward, the FBI undercover agent who had fingered Mrs. Moss, admitted that she could not identify Mrs. Moss, but said she had seen the name, Annie Lee Moss on Communist Party records.

Senator McCarthy abruptly left the hearings shortly after Roy

Cohn began questioning Mrs. Moss saying that he had another committment, a very unusual procedure for the Senator who usually takes over the whole show.

The packed hearing room broke into tumultous applause when Sen. McClelland said that he was not convinced from the testimony that Mrs. Moss was a Communist and that he would not tolerate witnesses being convicted on hearsay. If there was additional evidence, he demanded that it be brought out in public hearing where Mrs. Moss could confront her accusers and defend herself. Cohn attempted to explain that the witnesses were in touch with the FBI and they could not be brought out at public hearing, but Sen. McClellan repeated that he didn't care if they were in touch with the FBI, if they couldn't be present at the public hearings then they should not be mentioned in the record. He said such procedure was unfair and Un-American. He drew more applause.

The case took a new twist when Robert Kennedy, counsel to the minority members of the committee and brother of Massachusetts Sen. John Kennedy, maneuvered Cohn into admission of confused identity over the Robert Hall, alleged organizer for the party.

Sen. Symington questioning Mrs. Moss asked her if the Robert Hall she knew were white or colored. Mrs. Moss said that the Robert Hall whom she had seen at union meetings was a Negro. Going further, Symington asked her if he could be mistaken for a white man and Mrs. Moss drew laughter, saying "Well, sir, he was a man about my complexion." (Mrs. Mooss is brown skinned.) Sen. Symington then said it was obvious that there were two different Robert Halls being referred to.

He then questioned Mrs. Moss on her present financial condition. Mrs. Moss said she was without funds and that she would have to go on relief soon. Sen. Symington then made a dramatic statement, "I may be sticking my neck out, but Mrs. Moss, I have listened carefully to your testimony this afternoon and I am convinced that you are telling the truth. I believe you are a loyal citizen. If the Army does not restore you to your job, I want you to come and see me and I will personally see that you get a job with the government" This time, the applause was deafening.

QUIZZED ON MARX

Asked if she believed in the theories of Karl Marx, Mrs. Moss replied bewilderedly, "Who is he?" The 49-year-old widow arrived at the hearing leaning on the arm of her attorney George C. Hayes and flanked by her son, Ernest. She looked much better and more confident at her appearance before the committee. She answered the questions with disarming candor and won the sympathy of many of the spectators and newsmen crowded into the room.

At one point when Sen. Symington asked her if she had ever engaged in espionage, Mrs. Moss turned to Hayes and whispered, "What does he mean?"

She told the committee that she had been forced to join the union while she was a cafeteria worker in the Pentagon, that she did not have a chance to read the application before she signed it and that dues were taken out of her check before she received it. She said this was the only organization she had ever belonged to.

Among the interested spectators in the audience intently watching the hearings were Rev. Benjamin Whiting, pastor of Friendship Baptist church in Washington to which Mrs. Moss belongs and Rev. James L. Ware, pastor of Trinity Baptist church, Birmingham, Ala., and president of the Birmingham Minister's Alliance who said he had stayed over to the hearings to lend loyal support to Mrs. Moss.

Outside the caucus room, Mrs. Moss embraced me and said fervently, "Honey, I want you to tell the world that if you just trust in God, everything will come out all right!"

Said Reverend Whiting. "I always believed in Mrs. Moss' innocence. I never felt that she was guilty and I prayed continually that she would be vindicated. Hayes said that he would request the Army immediately on the basis of the afternoon testimony to restore Mrs. Moss to her job or to grant her a hearing. He said that although the army had the right to dismiss persons about whom it had suspicion, he felt that it should now clear its name, reinstate Mrs. Moss and restore her lost pay.

Corridor opinion said "It was a great day for the Army and Mrs. Moss and the turning point in the power driving career of one, Joe McCarthy. At any rate, it was certain that last Thursday, the senator from Wisconsin took a reol beating.

Job for Mr. Brownell

Benjamin J. Davis Jr., now serving a five - year sentence in federal prison, has let it be known he plans a suit against the United States.

Convicted under the Smith Act, Mr. Davis for three years has been an inmate of the U.S. penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

His complaint is that because of his color, he and other prisoners "similarly situated" are victims of segregation and discrimination.

He feels that James V. Bennett, director of prisons of the Department of Justice, has no force of law to back the hateful racist policy he maintains in federal penal institutions.

Prisoners of color, Mr. Davis reveals, are confined to cells in sections reserved exclusively for them.

This segregated pattern plagues them in mess halls, in theatre auditoriums and in other recreational facilities.

And even more irritating is the fact that white federal prisoners are granted certain benefits and privileges that are denied federal prisoners who are not white.

This is a shocking disclosure.

We hold no brief for Mr. Davis' political convictions. But we cannot help but admire his courageous outcry against this denial of elemental justice to men in federal custody.

On several occasions we have applauded the Eisenhower Administration's bold and unequivocal stand againt segregation in federal establishments.

One of the leaders in this drive has been Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

His brief in the school segregation cases was a historic document maintaining the Constitution clearly establishes the rights of all citizens to equality.

It so happens operation of federal prisons are the responsibility of Mr. Brownell

Surely, Mr. Davis should not have to resort to a law suit to secure the equality of treatment which Mr. Brownell has so brilliantly argued is the right of every American under the law.

Her good name is dead

We have fallen upon evil times. These are the days of mccarthyism.

The good name of Annie Lee Moss was quietly put to death Tuesday. It happened in a room on the third floor of the Senate office building.

An attractive woman sat before the McCarthy subcommittee and a battery of newsreel and TV cameras and charged that Mrs. Moss at one time was a dues-paying member of the Communist party.

The woman who made the charge admitted that she did not know Annie Lee Moss. She confessed she would be unable to recognize her if she saw her.

The only evidence she had was a Communist party card which showed that someone named Annie Moss had at one time paid dues in the Communist party.

But undisturbed by such flimsy evidence Senator McCarthy immediately branded Annie Lee Moss a Communist.

In a matter of seconds the television cameras flashed it across the airwaves. The telegraph wires recorded it around the world. And the presses of the nation proclaimed it to readers on every street corner.

And the good name of Annie Lee Moss brutally was put to death without Annie Lee Moss being allowed to utter one word in defense of that name.

That is mccarthyism.

Senator McCarthy would probably be the first to deny that the good name of Annie Lee Moss was put to death prematurely.

Instead, he would point to the fact that at some future date of his own selection Mrs. Moss will be given an opportunity to "clear" her good name.

But anyone who read the headlines about Annie Lee Moss knows that what she says at some future date will never catch up with what the headlines are saying about her now.

The good name of Annie Lee Moss is dead.

It would have been so easy, so in the American tradition for Senator McCarthy to have withheld judgment on Annie Moss until he had given her an opportunity to face her accuser and speak in her own defense.

It would have been so easy, so in the America tradition, to have barred the press and cameramen from hearing the charges being made against Mrs. Moss which Mrs. Moss was not permitted to answer.

Or, better still in the American tradition, it would have been so easy to be fair and put Mrs. Moss on the witness stand and allow her to answer the charges as soon as they were made, so that the press could have had both sides of the story in their headlines.

But mccarthyism doesn't operate that way.

No one can say what Annie Lee Moss will say in her defense. It may be that she can prove Senator McCarthy is wrong. It may be that she will turn out to be the Communist McCarthy says she is.

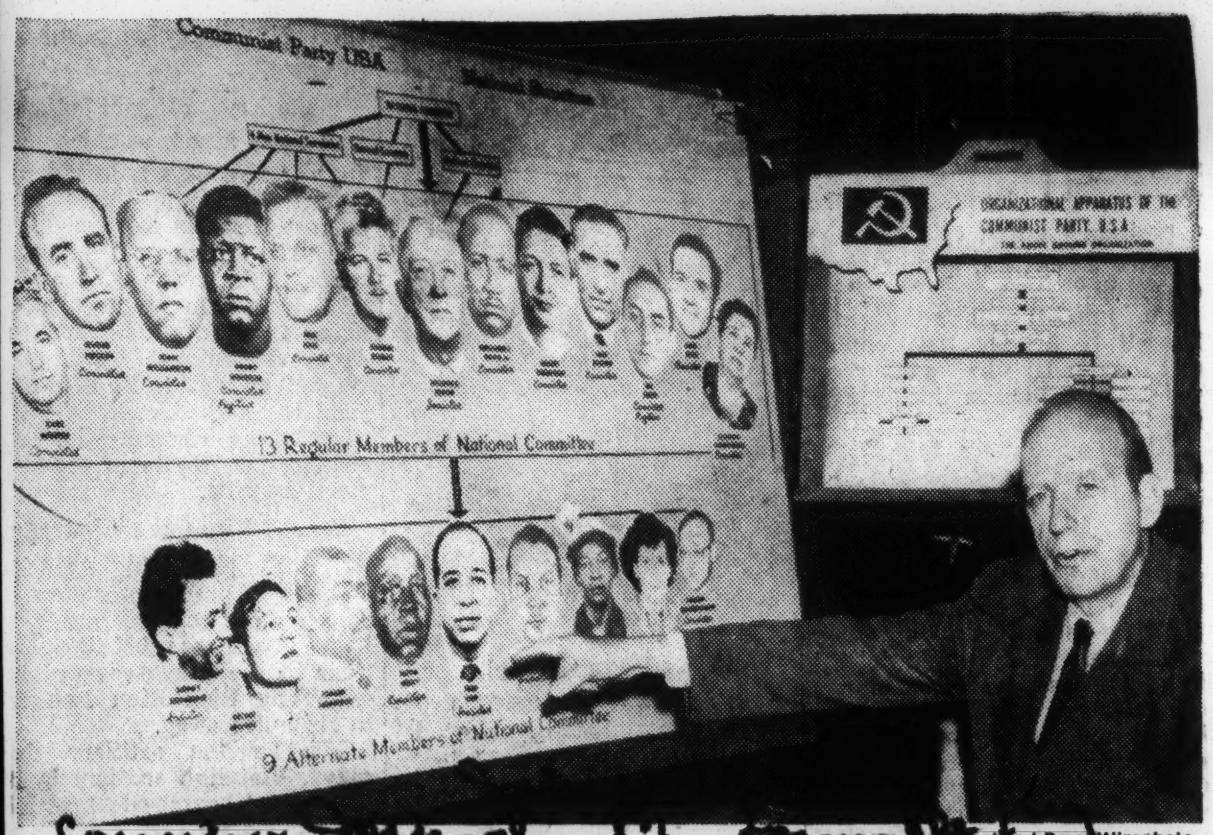
This is no attempt to defend Annie Lee Moss.

This is a protest against the vicious bludgeoning of time-honored American tradition which holds a person is innocent until the person has been proved guilty.

Annie Lee Moss, when she does take the witness stand, is an innocent woman in the eyes of the law.

No one yet has proved her guilty of anything. She has not been given a chance, as of now, to even plead guilty.

But her good name is already dead.



Associated Press Wirephoto

BROWNELL'S GALLERY . . Attorney General Brownell poses with a chart and a picture display he used last night in his TV and radio report on communism. The photo layout is titled, "Communist Party U.S.A.—National Structure." Behind him is the chart called, "Organizational Apparatus of the Communist Party, U. S. A."

Brownell Asks Laws To Help Weed Out Reds

Asserts F.B.I. and Courts Have Dealt Body Blows To Communists at Home

By The Associated Press

Washington, April 9.—Attorney General Brownell declared tonight the F.B.I. and the courts already have dealt body blows to communism on the home front, and he outlined a program to destroy "this threat to our nation's safety."

In a nationwide TV-radio report to the nation on the "Fight Against Communism," he called for laws:

To weed potential spies or saboteurs out of defense plants; to "eliminate Communist control of any industrial organization or labor union in vital sections of the economy," and to provide the death penalty for peacetime espionage.

Nowhere in the text of his speech did Brownell mention Senator McCarthy or his Red-hunting activities. Whether one aim of the speech was to take the ball away from the controversial Wisconsin Republican was not stated, but Brownell told his audience:

"The F.B.I., the Department of Justice, and the courts are your agents in dealing with this Communist conspiracy. All are vigilant in their readiness to meet any move or emergency which the Communist Party in America might precipitate."

Says They're Jittery

Picturing American Communist leaders as jittery over the drive against them, Brownell said that when they learned he was to make tonight's speech they "became very concerned."

"In various sections of the country," he continued, "the underground leaders scattered and have tried to completely disappear for a few days to see what happens."

He paid high tribute to the F.B.I. for ferreting out inner secrets of the Communists. Weeks before Moscow disclosed to the world last year that Joseph Stalin was ill, he said, the United States Government knew it and knew also that Georgi Malenkov would succeed him in the Kremlin.

The Attorney General asserted that the information was given to him by the F.B.I. in early February, 1953. It was not until March 4 that the Soviet Government announced that its dictator was under the care of physicians. Stalin died March 5.

Speech In Two Parts

Brownell told this story by way of reassuring the American public that those charged with the nation's internal security know a great deal more about the Communists than the Communists think they know.

His address was a follow-up to President Eisenhower's telecast of last Monday night. The President discussed "fears and apprehensions" of Americans. Eisenhower said at the time he was leaving it to his Attorney General to detail the work of the F.B.I. in protecting the home front against enemies.

The Brownell speech was in two parts. One described the steps that have been and are being taken to carry out "the policy of the Administration, within the framework of our Constitution and our laws, to strike the Communists at every opportunity—to hit them where it hurts most."

The second part was a set of recommendations for new laws designed "to destroy by legal, orderly processes the Communist Party in this country."

Tells of Infiltration

He reiterated what the President had said, that "although we must be constantly alert to the danger of the Communist infiltration, we should not have exaggerated fears of the danger."

Brownell asserted that infiltration of the Communist Party by F.B.I. agents had provided a major weapon in anticipating and combatting Communist moves.

"The success of the F.B.I. in this regard," he said, "has been so outstanding that the Communist Party in this country doesn't know which of its Communist members to trust. I assure you that makes their conspiracy a very hazardous occupation."

He disclosed an incident that occurred February 8, 1944, when the top Communist Party leadership held a secret meeting in New York to make important policy decisions. They chose a room in a building devoted to music studios. A group of young men, Brownell related, used another room in the building that night for "a rehearsal."

Some Were F.B.I. Men

"There can be no harm in telling you now," he said, "that some of these 'musicians' in the adjoining room were F.B.I. agents who carried recording equipment into the adjoining studio, and the F.B.I. secured a complete transcript of everything that happened at that Communist meeting."

Brownell listed these specific steps as having been taken by his own and by previous, Democratic administrations in the Justice Department to curb communism in the United States:

1. Continuing prosecutions of party leaders under the Smith Act for conspiring to teach the violent overthrow of this Government. There have been 105 indictments under this act since 1948, with 67 convictions involving prison sentences.

2. A federal-employee security program that the Attorney General said assures "that so far as humanly possible, this country is protected against further loss from Government sources of secret defense information to our enemies."

3. Proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board to force the registration of the Communist Party as a foreign-dominated organization, thus requiring public disclosure of its finances and membership. Similar proceedings are now pending against 12 "front organizations."

4. A continuing program of deportations of alien Communists and denaturalizations looking to deportation of naturalized Americans who are members of the party.

Lists Required New Laws

The Attorney General said these new laws to combat communism are required:

1. To allow an employer to dismiss from defense plants during a national emergency any person whose record shows he is likely to engage in sabotage or espionage.

2. To eliminate Communist control of any industrial organization or labor union in vital sections of the national economy.

3. To prevent witnesses from pleading self-incrimination as an excuse for refusing to testify. This proposed law would permit the Government to grant immunity from prosecution to particular witnesses in order to catch higher-ups.

4. To legalize the use of wire-tapped evidence.

5. To provide the death penalty for spying in peacetime.

6. To take away the citizenship of any person found guilty of advocating violent overthrow of the Government.

7. To eliminate the Statute of limitations in espionage cases.

In connection with his general program, the Attorney General announced that he had directed the filing of denaturalization proceedings against Steve Nelson, Philadelphia. Described by Brownell as "the notorious Communist leader," Nelson was recently convicted under the Smith Act.

McCarthy Target

Mrs. Moss Is Reinstated In Job Pending Inquiry

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, the Signal Corps clerk who has been suspended a month since Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis. raised the possibility that she had been a Communist, was tentatively restored to duty today.

The Pentagon announced that Mrs. Moss will return to her job in the Signal Corps supply section on Monday, pending final adjudication of her case. Mrs. Moss and her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, conferred today with John E. Fernice, chief counsel for the Signal Corps.

Mr. Moos was suspended Feb. 25. after Sen. McCarthy called her before his Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee to answer an accusation that she was once a member of the Communist party. She had earlier and again later denie dunder oath the accusation, which was based on the listing of a name identical with hers on an alleged list of party members in the Washington area.

According to the law the Federal employee may be suspended for more than thirty days unless a letter of charges is supplied him. Her reinstatement does not necessarily forclose later preferment of charges, but these would presumably have to be based on more substantial evidence than that produced so far.

There was no detailed report tonight from from the special Army board that explored Mrs. Moss's case, leaving the inference that it is still at work.

The charge against Mrs. Moss was suddenly unleased by Sen. McCarthy while he was under heavy fire, even from his own supporters, because of the manner of his questioning of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

As soon as the charge was made, Mrs. Moss was transferred form her job as a transmitting machine operator in the message center to a typist's post in the Signal Corps's supply room. She has been returned to the latter job.

While Sen. McCarthy described Mrs. Moss's job as "encoding and decoding" messages, both she and the Army emphasized that she dealt all the time with coded messages she could not understand. Her job was to feed punched tapes into transmitting machines.

Whether Mrs. Moss will receive pay for the time she has lost from her job will be decided when the inquiry into her case has been completed.

While the Pentagon dealt in its own way with one McCarthy charge, a committee of his colleagues worked today to find a counsel to handle the projected public inquiry into the welter of cross-charges involving the Senator and Roy M. Cohn, the subcommittee's chief counsel, on one side and Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens and John G. Adams, Army counselor, on the other.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R., S. D., who will serve as acting chairman of the subcommittee during the inquiry, told reporters this evening he and Sen. John L. McClellan, Ark., ranking Democrat, were in negotiation with three attorneys, two of whom he described as nationally known.

Sen. Mundt said he hoped they would win a commitment from one of the prospects tonight or tomorrow morning. In this event, he said, the name will be submitted to a special meeting of the subcommittee tomorrow.

He said Sen. McCarthy would not vote on the matter, but might be consulted if there is any reason he might be believed to object to an individual. For instance, Sen. Mundt said, a counsel might be closely related to an Army general.

DUPING OF NEGROES BY REDS IS CITED

Minister Says Party Recruited Them by Indicating Meetings Were Progressive Party's

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, June 16—Testimony that "well over 1,000 Negroes" belonged to the Communist party in this area at one time was given to the House Committee on Un-American Activities today. One of the alleged methods of recruitment was to make prospects believe they were attending meetings of the Progressive party.

The membership figure was offered by Mrs. Barbara Hartle, a former Communist. She said that among other jobs she held as a party functionary for twenty years was membership on the Northwest District commission dealing with the Negro question. Mrs. Hartle is a white.

The Rev. Clinton Redwell, one of those named earlier by Mrs. Hartle as a Communist party member, informed the committee he had been a Communist in 1948-49, starting with the period of Henry Wallace's candidacy for President on the Progressive party ticket. Mr. Redwell asked for and got a chance to testify after Mrs. Hartle had referred to him as a Negro minister who had prayed at Communist branch meetings.

Says He Quit Party

Saying he had been ordained in the East Texas Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, he told reporters that in 1948 he thought he was attending Progressive party meetings here. When he learned the sessions were Communist party gatherings, he said, he refused to sign a membership card but eventually did so under pressure.

Lenzie Shellman, accused by Mrs. Hartle of having been a Communist in the Machinists' union, refused to answer most questions "due to a weak Fair Employment Practices Commission in this state and being a Negro."

The witness refused to answer even a question about his employment, saying he invoked his Frst, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Asked what was in the Tenth Amendment he drew laughs from committee members and the associate counsel, Robert L. Kunzig by replying:

"I refuse on the Fifth Amendment."

The Fifth Amendment says a witness may not be required to testify against himself.

Mrs. Hartle, who spent much of her time detailing "underground activities of the Communist party in the Northwest, swore that she had known John Caughlan, a Seattle attorney representing several of the witnesses at this hearing, as a Communist party member.

Mr. Caughlin, out of the hearing room, called attention to his acquittal by a jury in the Federal District Court of Judge John M. Bowen in September, 1948, of a perjury charge stemming from his denial of Communist party membership.

Sees Intimidation Effort

"I consider this to be an effort on the part of the committee to intimidate a lawyer in the representation of his clients," he said " * * * It must be obvious to all that Mrs. Hartle is using her inventive genius to trade time for names."

This was a reference to the fact that Mrs. Hartle now is serving a fiveyear sentence for conspiracy to teach the overthrow of the Government by force.

Former State Senator Thomas C. Rabbitt and Mrs. Ruth Bitterman, both called former Communists by Mrs. Hartle and both termed too ill by doctors to appear at a public hearing, were questioned at an executive session. Both invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions.

Vernon Todd Riley, formerly of Spokane, who was suspended as a Federal Department of Health, Welfare and Education laboratory technician last October, was named as a Communist by Mrs. Hartle. Representative Gordon H. Scherer, Republican of Ohio, declaring Mr. Riley had denied Communist party membership at a Chicago hearing, asked his colleagues "to consider the possibility of rfeerring the case to the Department of Justice for perjury action."

Army Security Board Hears Mrs. Moss

Associated Press Wirephoto

SUSPENDED ARMY CLERK AT HEARING: Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, twice suspended Army employe, as she left a Civil Service hearing board yesterday, where she answered questions on her loyalty. With her is lawyer George E. C. Hayes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UP)—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss went before an Army Security Board in secret session today to defend herself against charges that twice have caused her suspension as a Signal Corps employe.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, said last February that the 43-year-old widow had once been and might still be "an active member of the Communist party." Mrs. Moss denied under oath that she ever was a member of the party "or anything else."

The security hearing is being held at Fort McNair. Nothing has been made public about the specific charges against Mrs. Moss, the hearing witnesses, or the make-up of the security board.

The panel's recommendation on whether she should be returned to her Pentagon job will go to an Army review board, which will make a recommendation to Secretary Robert T. Stevens, who will make the final decesion.

Mrs. Moss came to the hearing with her attorney, George E. C. Hayes, and his partner, former Judge James A. Cobb, both she and Mr. Hayes declined to make any public statements.

Communists in Unions

That a few unions on the national scene are controlled by known Communists is no secret. However, there is a story behind this condition which thus far has escaped the attention of the American public and that story is that employers are more responsible than are the unions for Communist penetration in these plants. This situation was recently brought to light with great clarity by Professor Philip Taft of Brown University in an address before the annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association. Professor Taft declared that those industries which had resisted unionization for so many years, must share the blame for the Communist invasion because their employees, deprived of the experience as unionists, fell easily under the control of skilled Communist agents.

"There were not in the unorganized industries, any group leaders who could take hold and keep the newly organized out of the reach of Communist influence," said Taft. "Industry had prevented such a possibility by not allowing free unions to exist in their plants." Taft also pointed out that in those industries which were organized relatively early by bona fide trade unionists, Communist influence was quite insignificant.

Along the same line, many employers have been heard to boast of the fact that only a few of their workers actually attend union meetings. What a stupid position for an employer to take! Doesn't he realize that if union meetings attract only a handful of his workers out of a membership of several thousand, that the work of the Communists in seizing control of the local is simplified to an amazing degree. For he can rest assured that the Communist sympathizer and the professional agitator will be at that meeting even if the hundreds of good loyal American workers are not.

The intelligent employer will do all he can to insure an active local union in his plant and overflow attendance at its meetings.

This is his best insurance that the Communists will never gain a foothold in either the union's organization or in his own.

Professor Taft has done a valuable service in laying the blame for the present Communist controlled unions—where it belongs—squarely on the shoulders of the employer.

Fortunately, the actual number of Communist-controlled unions is very small when related to the total over-all union membership in this country. Most labor organizations—the UAW-AFL, in particular—have done an outstanding job in routing out and crushing all traces of Red infiltration.

If our free enterprise system is to survive, it will undoubtedly be the labor unions, not the employer groups, which will be most responsible for its continuance.

AFL Auto Worker

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

P. 1 January 1954

Harlem Man Found Slashed Is Identified As Ex-Communist

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A man found dying of stab wounds in Harlem has been identified as a former Communist who trained in Moscow, but later turned against the party.

The victim, Charles White, 51, colored, had appeared as a witness in deportation hearings against Communists and was scheduled for new testimony.

However, police maintain his death had nothing to do with politics.

White was found in a Harlem doorway Thursday morning and was taken to Harlem Hospital, where he died later in the day. He was not identified until last night when an official of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service viewed the body.

The official said White "probably had been scheduled to testify at some hearings next week." He did not say who was involved in the hearings.

The official agreed with police, saying he did not believe the hearings or politics were involved in the slaying.

White had said in the past that he went to Moscow in 1931 for a year of training in sabotage methods. He broke with the party in 1935.

In 1948 he testified at a hearing which resulted in the deportation of a mysterious J. Peters, who was described as a top Communist agent in this country."

White was described by police as a "homeless derelict."

Washington Post 2-13-54

McCarthy Advises Witness Not To Testify, Then Announces She Was Red Party Member

WASHINTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A weeping Negro woman, whose attorney said she was ready to deny being a Communist, decided not to testify today after Senator McCarthy (R-Wis):

1. Suggested she was too ill to take the stand.

2. Sternly warned her of possible perjury action.

After she had decided not to testify at today's session, McCarthy announced he had evidence, from other sources, which "clearly established" that she was a Communist party member.

Defense counsel for Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 48, a $3,335-a-year Army Signal Corps employe in the Pentagon, cried out in protest to McCarthy:

'Condemned Before She Appears'

"You have already condemned her before she appears."

The sequence of events developed at a hearing before McCarthy's Senate Investigations subcommittee as the Wisconsin senator continued to press his charge of alleged "Communist coddling" by the Army.

Mrs. Moss had already taken the witness stand and was about ready to testify, when McCarthy raised the question of her health and indicated she might want to put off her questioning until a later date.

Prepares to Deny Charge

Mrs. Moss' lawyer, George E. C. Hayes, told newsmen his client came to the hearing prepared to testify that she was never a Communist.

"I would have preferred to have her testify and get it over with, as she has been under a great strain and ordeal," Hayes said.

He said he didn't believe McCarthy had "coaxed or induced" Mrs. Moss not to testify.

"I gathered that he was concerned that the committee should not be put in the position of forcing her to testify if she was not in physical condition to do so," he said.

Row With Stevens

Newsmen asked Hayes if he had heard suggestions that it would hurt McCarthy's case in his row with Army Secretary Stevens if Mrs. Moss denied under oath she was a Red.

"I imagine, from what I saw," Hayes replied, "that that was his strategy."

Later in the day, the McCarthy-Stevens row died down with an agreement in which Stevenson yielded to McCarthy demands.

McCarthy opened today's hearing with an announcement that two "Communist witnesses," a husband and wife, "broke with the party" last night and that one of the unidentified pair had named Mrs. Moss as "a member of the Communist conspiracy."

Warns Of Perjury

He turned to Mrs. Moss and questioned whether she was "well enough" to testify. Commenting that "she does not look well," he warned:

"If she testifies, if she perjures hersef, her case will be submitted to a grand jury."

The senator also remarked that in his estimation "this witness is not of any great importance."

Later, McCarthy said that despite Army denials, he knew Mrs. Moss handled "encoded and decoded" messages in the Pentagon code room.

Army Enters Rejoinder

McCarthy's charge yesterday that Mrs. Moss handled "top secret" messages in the code room brought a rejoinder from the Army that she "never" had access to secret codes or uncoded secrets.

Mrs. Mary S. Markward, a former FBI undercover informant, testified yesterday she knew Mrs. Moss was on the Communist party membership list in World War II. Mrs. Markward was uncertain whether she knew Mrs. Moss by sight. She said today she had seen her in the hearing room but "I couldn't positively swear I knew her."

McCarthy, in deprecating Mrs. Moss' importance as a witness, said it was "vastly more important" to find out "who in the Army, knowing her to be a member of the Communist party, promoted her from a waitress to a decoding clerk."

Washington Post 2-25-54

AP Wirephoto

ANNIE LEE MOSS....Ready To Testify

See Code 14c 1954
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND
TIMES PICAYUNE
WED. 3-10-54
New Orleans, La.

Star p. 2 A Washington D.C. Sat. 2-20-54

RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCE—Detroit.—Five Michigan Communists convicted of conspiracy against the Government leave the courtroom after they were sentenced to jail for periods of four to five years. In addition a Federal judge fined each of them $10,000. They are, from left: Nat Ganley, 48; Thomas B. Dennis, jr., 35; William Allan, 46; Saul Wellman, 48, and Philip Schatz, 39. A similar sentence was handed out to Mrs. Helen Winters, a sixth member of the group.

—AP Wirephoto.

Six Convicted Reds Turn Down Offer to Send Them to Russia

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Feb. 20. — Six Michigan Communists today elected to take their chances on a four-to-five-year jail terms rather than going to Russia.

The five men and one woman —leaders of the Communist Party in Michigan—were sentenced in Federal Court yesterday for conspiring to overthrow the United States Government.

Federal Judge Frank A. Picard in imposing the jail terms told the defendants that if any of them chose instead to go to Russia, "I can arrange it." He did not elaborate.

Several hours later, the defendants, all Detroiters, rejected the Russian offer which they called "a play for headlines by the judge." They said they would appeal the prison sentences.

Sentences Listed.

Judge Picard handed down the following sentences:

Nat Ganley, five years; Saul Wellman, four years and eight months; William Allan, four years and six months; Thomas D. Dennis, four years and six months; Philip Schatz, four years and four months, and Mrs. Helen Allison Winter, four years.

The six also were fined $10,000 each. Under the law the fines must be paid before the prisoners can be given any time off for good behavior. Bonds totaling $112,000 were set for the six pending the appeal.

The six admitted Reds were convicted Tuesday. Judge Pickard told the prisoners they had been "convicted of the greatest offense of which a citizen could be found guilty—conspiracy for the overthrow of your Government."

Goats, Not Martyrs.

"You're not going to jail for your beliefs," he said. "You are going to jail because you want to force those beliefs on others. So you're not martyrs—you're goats and Russian goats at that."

Judge Picard said he thought the six were sincere in their beliefs but had become "victims of a virus known as Russianitus in their belief that they could secure socialism in the United States with the help of Russia and then shrug off the Soviet Union."

In a joint statement, the prisoners said it was impossible for them to get a fair trial and maintained they were victims of "congressional investigations approaching the Salem witch hunts."

Mrs. Moss Can Avoid Testifying Only on Her Doctor's Orders

Evening Star

By Robert K. Walsh

Washington, D. C.

Senate subcommittee questioning of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss hinged today on whether the former Army code clerk produces a doctor's certificate that she is well enough to answer testimony linking her with Communist membership.

Senator McCarthy, subcommittee chairman, said she will have to testify tomorrow if she does not get the doctor's certificate. She attended a subcommittee session yesterday. Senator McCarthy excused her when her attorney said she was willing to testify but was too ill and nervous to do so at that time.

Times Herald 2/25/54

The Republican Senator did not insist on immediate questioning. He indicated the subcommittee might agree to hear her in closed session if she wished tomorrow. But he did not relent in his effort to have two balky witnesses yesterday identify her as a former Communist.

Both witnesses refused, on constitutional grounds, to answer many questions about Communist affiliations and activities here. One of them denied she ever saw or heard of Mrs. Moss before this week.

34d

"Mystery Couple."

Senator McCarthy announced that Mrs. Moss, a 49-year-old colored resident of Washington, has been identified as a former Communist Party member here by a woman who, with her husband, decided to break from the Communist Party only two days ago. This couple, Senator McCarthy said, held official positions in the party here and eventually will testify before the subcommittee. Meanwhile, they are giving information to the FBI, he added.

Emphasizing that the main purpose of the hearings centering around Mrs. Moss was to determine whether the Army "coddled" Communists, Senator McCarthy declared:

"This witness (Mrs. Moss) is not important in herself. The important question to us is who in the military promoted her from a cafeteria waitress to a decoding clerk and kept her there knowing she was a Communist? Apparently she had no educational qualifications but suddenly you find her a worker in the code room handling messages."

—AP Photo.

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS.
On witness stand yesterday.

Challenges Explanation.

Senator McCarthy took issue with an earlier explanation from the Army that Mrs. Moss had not been in a position dealing closely with classified material.

The subcommittee later made public a Civil Service Commission job description of the work she was supposed to do in the Army Signal Corps code section. It described the job's major duties as receiving and transmitting messages over radio or wire circuits from stations all over the world, and ascertaining and recording the final disposition of messages addressed to that office from overseas or the State Department. The subcommittee also said it had evidence that the Army informed the Civil Service Commission that Mrs. Moss would have a "sensitive" job.

Witnesses heard yesterday were Miss Sally Peek, colored, Mrs. Charlotte Oran, and Mrs. Mary S. Markward, a former FBI confidential informant. Mrs. Markward testified last Tuesday that with FBI knowledge she joined the Communist Party here and obtained information from 1943 through 1949. She insisted yesterday that Mrs. Moss was a Communist Party member here during that period. She said, however, she was not sure she previously had ever seen her.

Miss Peek refused to say whether she recruited Mrs. Moss as a Communist Party member or whether she herself ever was a Communist.

Mrs. Oran said she never saw or heard of Mrs. Moss before the current subcommittee hearings. She refused to answer questions as to whether she was a Communist, a party official or ever saw the name of Mrs. Moss on party records here. Mrs. Markward testified she worked with Mrs. Oran for seveal years when Mrs. Oran was Communist membership chairman in the District.

The hearing caused several flare-ups. Senator Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, objected when Senator McCarthy said to Mrs. Moss's attorney, George E. C. Hayes, that "you do not look like the typical kind of Communist lawyer."

Senator McCarthy said he had not meant to question the loyalty of Mr. Hayes, a prominent Negro lawyer here. But the Wisconsin Senator asserted that Senator Jackson seemed intent on rushing to the defense of all lawyers for witnesses linked with Communist affiliations.

Mr. Hayes made no special plea that Mrs. Moss be excused from testifying. He said she was willing to testify and would deny Communist membership. She did so earlier this week before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in closed session.

WOMAN DECIDES NOT TO TESTIFY

Times Picayune

M'Carthy Gives Mrs. Moss Chance to Retire

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — A weeping Negro woman, whose attorney said she was ready to deny being a Communist, decided not to testify yesterday after Senator McCarthy (R-Wis.):

1. Suggested she was too ill to take the stand.

2. Sternly warned her of possible perjury action.

34d

After she had decided not to testify at today's session, McCarthy announced he had evidence, from other sources, which "clearly established that she was a Communist party member.

Defense counsel for Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 48, a $3,335-a-year Army Signal Corps employe in the Pentagon, cried out in protest to McCarthy:

Star 2/26/54

"You have already condemned her before she appears."

The sequence of events developed at a hearing before McCarthy's Senate Investigations subcommittee as the Wisconsin Senator continued to press his charge of alleged "Communist coddling" by the Army.

Already on Stand

Mrs. Moss had already taken the witness stand and been sworn in, ready to testify, when McCarthy raised the question of her health and indicated she might want to put off her questioning until a later date.

Mrs. Moss' lawyer, George E. C. Hayes, told newsmen his client came to the hearing prepared to testify that she was never a Communist.

"I would have preferred to have her testify and get it over with, as she has been under a great strain and ordeal," Hayes said.

He said he didn't believe McCarthy had "coaxed or induced" Mrs. Moss not to testify.

"I gathered that he was concerned that the committee should not be put in the position of forcing her to testify if she was not in physical condition to do so," he said.

Suggested as Strategy

Newsmen asked Hayes if he had heard suggestions that it would hurt McCarthy's case in his row with Army Secretary Stevens if Mrs. Moss denied under oath she was a Red.

"I imagine, from what I saw," Hayes replied, "that that was his strategy."

Later in the day, the McCarthy-Stevenson row died down with an agreement in which Stevenson yielded to McCarthy demands.

McCarthy opened today's hearing with an announcement that two "Communist witnesses," a husband and wife, "broke with the party" last night and that one of the unidentified pair had named Mrs. Moss as "a member of the Communist conspiracy."

He turned to Mrs. Moss and questioned whether she was "well enough" to testify. Commenting that "she does not look well," he warned:

"If she testifies, if she perjures herself, her case will be submitted to a grand jury."

The Senator also remarked that in his estimation "this witness is not of any great importance."

Later, McCarthy said that despite Army denials, he knew Mrs. Moss handled "encoded and decoded" messages in the Pentagon code room.

McCarthy's charge yesterday that Mrs. Moss handled "top secret" messages in the code room brought a rejoinder from the Army that she "never" had access to secret codes or uncoded secrets.

Mrs. Mary S. Markward, a former FBI undercover informant, testified yesterday she knew Mrs. Moss was on the Communist party membership list in World War II. Mrs. Markward was uncertain whether she knew Mrs. Moss by sight. She said today she had seen her in the hearing room but "I couldn't positively swear I knew her."

McCarthy, in deprecating Mrs. Moss' importance as a witness, said it was "vastly more important" to find out "who in the Army, knowing her to be a member of the Communist party, promoted her from a waitress to a decoding clerk."

Illness Keeps Mrs. Moss From Testifying

Journal Atlanta, Ga.

BY ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Army secretary Robert T. Stevens yielded to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's demands for access to secret records in the case of an ex-officer accused of being a communist and for the reappearance of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker as a senate witness.

As a result of Stevens' sweeping concessions, made at a meeting reportedly suggested by President Eisenhower, McCarthy called off Thursday's public hearing which had been billed as a "showdown" in the Senator's battle with the Army Secretary over alleged "communist coddling."

34d

Stevens agreed to give McCarthy's investigating committee the names of all Army personnel invol-

ved in the promotion and honorable discharge of Maj. Irving Peress, ex-Army dentist who has refused to say whether he was a Communist. This was a reversal of the Army's previous position.

COMPLETE ACQUIESCENCE

The Army Secretary also bowed to McCarthy's demand that Stevens rescind his directive to Zwicker to ignore the Senator's order for further testimony in the Peress case.

Stevens' directive to Zwicker, the commandant, Camp Kilmer, N. J., where Peress was separated from the service, was issued after the Army Secretary attacked what he called McCarthy's "abuse" and "humiliation" of the general, who was told by the Senator that he was "not fit to wear the uniform."

Zwicker was excoriated by McCarthy for refusing to name the personnel involved in the Peress promotion and discharge on the ground that a Presidential order prohibited him from divulging such information.

PUBLIC AIRING AVERTED

The unexpected agreement — averting an explosive public airing of the bitter feud between Stevens and McCarthy—came at a two-hour meeting in which the Army Secretary and the Wisconsin Senator were joined by other GOP members of the investigating committee.

Stevens told newsmen after the secret conference that he did not consider he had "capitulated" to McCarthy. He said: "I do not consider that I am a person who retreats or capitulates."

Asked to explain why he had reversed the position he took after his public statement blasting McCarthy for "abusing" Zwicker, Stevens declined comment other than to say: "I have every reason to believe that Army personnel will not be abused."

The secretary denied reports that he was considering resigning.

As the climax of the McCarthy-Stevens battle neared, there were other top developments in the Senator's probe of alleged "Communist-coddling" by the Army. They included:

1. At a public session, McCarthy told Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, 48-year-old Pentagon worker, that he has "complete" evidence she was a Communist, including secret testimony from a Red leader who suddenly decided to break with the party.

EXCUSED FROM TESTIFYING

2. Mrs. Moss, a widow who, according to a McCarthy statement denied by the Army, had access to secret messages, wept and trembled as the Senator excused her from testifying on the ground that she was too ill to withstand the ordeal. The senator said she would be heard when her health permits.

3. Mrs. Moss' attorney, George E. C. Hayes, said the woman in sworn testimony before the House un-American Activities Committee on Monday denied she ever had been a Communist or Red sympathizer or that she knew anything about secret codes.

"EX-REDS" TESTIMONY

4. McCarthy said two Washington Communist leaders who had made a sudden break from the party had announced their willingness to aid his probe. He said one of them had "confirmed" the testimony of Mrs. Mary Markward, ex-FBI counterspy, that Mrs. Moss was a Communist in 1944. The Senator explained he had instructed the ex-Reds to "go to the FBI" and tell all they knew before becoming Senate witnesses.

5. Mrs. Charlotte Oram, who McCarthy said had been identified by Mrs. Markward as a "member of the same cell" to which Mrs. Moss allegedly belonged, swore that she had "never seen" Mrs. Moss before and could not recall ever having heard of her. Mrs. Oram refused on grounds of possible self incrimination to say whether she herself was a Communist.

6. Miss Sally F. Peek, also named by Mrs. Markward as a Communist, similarly invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to confirm or dney the charge and in declining to say whether she knew or knew of Mrs. Moss.

7. McCMarthy clashed with Sen. Henry Jackson (D.) Wash., over the Wisconsin's Senator's remark to Hayes that he did not consider the attorney a "typical Communist lawyer." Jackson said the remark implied that Hayes was a Communist, even though not "typical."

McCarthy and Cohn Called On to Present Moss Case Evidence

Senator McCarthy and the chief counsel of his Senate Investgating Subcommittee, Roy M. Cohn, were under fire today to produce "corroborative evidence" they claim they have against Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended Pentagon code clerk.

The demand was voiced yesterday by Democratic members of the subcommittee after Mrs. Moss, colored, vehemently denied accusations of being a member of the Communist Party.

In an uproarious climax to Mrs. Moss' voluntary appearance before the subcommittee, Senator McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, lashed out at Mr. Cohn and denounced as unfair the "convicting of people by rumor, hearsay and innuendo."

Symington Joins Attack.

Senators Symington of Missouri and Jackson of Washington, other Democratic members of the subcommittee, joined with Senator McClellan in assailing the nature and incompleteness of the evidence Mr. Cohn sought to introduce against Mrs. Moss.

Senator Symington interjected at one point this remark to Mrs. Moss:

"I may be sticking my neck out, but I think you are telling the truth. If you are not taken back into your job in the Army, you come around and see me and I'm going to see that you get another one."

The Democrats raised the point that the accusations that Mrs. Moss was a member of a Northeast Washington Communist club in the 1940s may be the result of mistaken identity.

Won't Identify Witness.

The flareup came when Mr. Cohn sought to say that the subcommittee has received testimony behind closed doors from a witness who has not been identified publicly that Mrs. Moss was a member of the Communist Party unit.

Senator McClellan quickly interrupted to say that the accused had the right to have the testimony produced in her presence He also said the public had a right to know what it was to weigh its value.

"I don't like to try people by hearsay evidence," he declared.

Mr. Cohn and Senator Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, the acting chairman, said the "corroborative evidence" had been obtained from a former undercover informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For that reason, they said, there was a question as to whether the evidence could be produced because the unidentified witness was still being questioned by the FBI.

Applauded by Audience.

Senator McClellan retorted that the matter should not have been brought up in a public hearing unless the entire testimony could be revealed.

Applause from the audience punctuated Senator McClellan's statements. Senator Mundt made no effort to silence the crowd.

Senator McCarthy was not present at the time, having left the hearing after a few minutes.

Senator Mundt ordered Mr. Cohn's remarks concerning

—AP Photo.

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS.

"corroborative evidence" stricken from the record. He said the matter would be discussed in a closed subcommittee session.

Suspended From Job.

Mrs. Moss testified she was suspended from her Pentagon job after the charges of being a Communist were brought against her before the subcommittee in Senator McCarthy's efforts to press his charges of communism in the Armed Services.

She has been employed as a code clerk but she told the subcommittee she had never been in the code room in her life. She described her work as routine transmittal of messages.

Earlier, the subcommittee had received testimony from Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, Washington housewife and former secret FBI informant in the Communist Party here. Mrs. Markward testified she received dues from an Annie Lee Moss but said she did not recall ever seeing her.

Communist Testifies.

In another phase of the subcommittee's investigation yesterday, John Saunders of New York City testified he is a former Communist, suspended recently from his job at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory at Nutley, N. J.

"I was recruited (to communism) while working at Federal Telecommunications Laboratory, he said, naming Harry Hyman, also of New York, as the man who recruited him.

Another witness, Harriman H. Dash, a chemist of Levittown, N. Y., said he decided to tell of his past Communist Party membership after receiving a committee subpoena to testify.

He testified he realized that unless a former Communist witness "tells the truth," he has no chance to clear himself of "suspicion of sabotage."

Asked by Senator Symington whether he had ever been a member of a sabotage ring, Mr. Dash replied: "No, sir. Absolutely not."

Negro Red Convict Asks Race Mixing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A Negro Communist leader filed suit in Federal Court today seeking to have segregation in federal prisons declared "unlawful and unconstitutional."

The suit was filed by Benjamin J. Davis Jr., a former New York City councilman, who was among the 11 top party leaders convicted in New York in 1949 under the Smith Act. This act makes it unlawful to advocate and teach the overthrow of the government by force.

Davis, confined in the Terre Haute, Ind., penitentiary, asked a court order directing Atty. Gen. Brownell and James V. Bennet, director of the Bureau of Prisons, to "terminate and abolish" the practice of classifying prisoners according to race or color.

The suit was filed by Atty. Ralph E. Powe, one of the lawyers defending the Civil Rights Congress before the Subversive Activities Control Board against a charge that it is a Red front.

34d 1954

E. H. ARMSTRONG WORRIED BY RED QUIZ: McCARTHY

Gave Probers Data on Communists

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 2—Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, noted radio engineer who plunged to his death in New York City yesterday, had been "tremendously disturbed" by exposure of communist infiltration in the radar laboratories of the army signal corps, Sen. McCarthy [R., Wis.] revealed today.

Armstrong had voluntarily given information to the senate permanent investigations subcommittee headed by McCarthy, the latter disclosed. He was interviewed in October by the subcommittee's chief consultant, G. David Schine, now in military service.

The man whose inventions provided much of the basis for modern broadcasting said at that time that the subcommittee's investigation of alleged espionage and subversion at Fort Monmouth, N. J., had caused him to come forward as a prospective witness. He was conversant with conditions at Fort Monmouth where the senate investigation had caused the army to suspend 33 civilian employes as security risks.

"Conscience Troubles Him"

Armstrong told the investigator his "conscience had been troubling him" because he had information which might be valuable to the subcommittee. He had gone to Washington and consulted a friend, a high official of the Eisenhower administration, who advised him to tell all he knew to the McCarthy group.

McCarthy said Armstrong told the subcommittee staff that while working in Washington he had heard thru authoritative channels that President Roosevelt at the Yalta conference in 1945 had promised to send Stalin a cruiser or destroyer equipped with the latest electronic and radar devices.

Whether the gift, which has never been publicly recorded, was given before Mr. Roosevelt's death in April, 1945, was not known to Armstrong. But he noted that such a transfer would have put the Russians on a par with the United States in the latest development of electronic war weapons at the time.

Gives Data on Reds

McCarthy said Armstrong had given the subcommittee information on suspected Communists at Fort Monmouth and that some of those subsequently had been questioned on the basis of this information.

[A CHICAGO TRIBUNE dispatch dated Oct. 27 told of this interview with Armstrong, without disclosing his identity, and described him as "troubled in mind."]

The apparent suicide of Armstrong, after he had been found dead below his 13th floor apartment in New York City, was attributed to sorrow over an estrangement from his wife.

Recall Duggan Death

But certain features of the death have caused the federal bureau of investigation to make inquiries, it was learned. The major's body, for instance, was fully clothed, even to hat, overcoat, and gloves, when it was found. As in the mysterious death fall of Laurence Duggan, a former state department employe who died after questioning by congressional investigators, the possibility of murder was not entirely discounted.

McCarthy said the major had not expressed fears of reprisals when he gave information to the subcommittee. He said his group planned no investigation because the chance of a connection between the death and his subcommittee investigation was remote.

"Maj. Armstrong's fears stemmed from the possibility that secrets he helped to develop were being leaked to foreign agents," McCarthy said. "It should be emphasized that he was an entirely voluntary and co-operative witness and motivated by patriotic motives in coming to us."

Armstrong was a signal corps officer in both wars. He was the inventor mainly responsible for the development of frequency modulation, which is static free radio, and used to provide the sound part of television broadcasting.

Matron defies un-American activities unit

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-27-54

Stands on right not to disclose groups she's joined

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Goldie B. Watson, of N. College ave. near 23rd st., who taught at Martha Washington school, was one of five Philadelphia teachers suspended last week for refusing to answer questions concerning alleged Communist affiliations before the House un-American Activities committee.

Wilbert McCabe, a social studies teacher at the Sulzberger junior high school and Mrs. Celestine Fulchon were two of the three teachers denying ever having any affiliation with the party who were retained in their jobs by School Superintendent Louis P. Hoyer.

Mrs. Watson was threatened with a contempt citation by Chairman Scherer (Rep., Ohio) when she flatly turned down questions on membership in organizations "because they violate my constitutional rights."

Threatened With Contempt

She did not, however, invoke the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

Scherer told her: "Your manner clearly indicates you are in contempt of congress."

Mrs. Watson replied that she was aware of the "risks and dangers," but added that "my rights are very sacred to me."

Rep. Walter (Dem., Pa.) said of Mr. McCabe and Mrs. Fulchon, teachers who denied Communist affiliations, that they "never should have been called in open session."

Implicated by New Yorker

Mrs. Dorothy Funn of New York is the person who brought Mrs. Watson's name before the committee when it held preliminary hearings in Philadelphia earlier this year.

Mrs. Funn, an admitted former Communist and a former school teacher, told the committee that Mrs. Watson had attended a school in New York where communist doctrines were discussed. The latter was not called upon to testify at that hearing.

WOMAN RED HAD TOP SECRET JOB, SAYS M'CARTHY

Army Immediately Denies Prober's Charges

By ROGER D. GREENE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) charged today that a woman identified by a witness as a card-carrying, dues-paying Communist during the 1940s is now handling "top secret" messages in the Pentagon code room.

McCarthy's accusation — the latest move in his running feud with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens—brought a quick statement from the Army. It said the woman, Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, "never" had access either to secret codes or uncoded secrets.

Mrs. Moss' attorney said she denies ever having been a Communist.

McCarthy, speaking out at a televised hearing before his Senate Investigations subcommittee, said Mrs. Moss was still working in the code room "as of today."

The Army retorted:

1. As a result of the Army's own investigation, undertaken "prior to any action by the McCarthy committee, Mrs. Moss was shifted from her $3,335-a-year job as a communication relay machine operator for the Signal Corps in the Pentagon to an "unclassified position" on Feb. 5.

Had No Access to Code

2. Mrs. Moss formerly operated equipment handling "unintelligible code messages, both classified (secret) and unclassified," but "never had access to the codes, to the cryptographic rooms or to the code rooms."

The Army said the coded tape which goes through the relay machines is handled outside the "highly guarded code room" and could not be understood even if it fell into the hands of unauthorized persons. It said the tape itself "cannot be deciphered" — presumably without a coding machine.

Emphasizing that its investigation was undertaken before McCarthy moved into the case, the Army said its checkup on Mrs. Moss was based on President Eisenhower's executive order of March 23, 1953, which directed federal department chiefs to re-examine the security status of their employes.

A spokesman said the Army's inquiry is continuing.

Secrets Not Accessible

Prior to her transfer, the Army said, Mrs. Moss worked under a supervisor with 50 other employes performing the same duties in a communications center outside the code room.

She never had access to uncoded secret or confidential messages, it said.

Firing a new blast in his charge of "Communist coddling" by the Army, McCarthy had said earlier that the facts about the woman's alleged Communist background should come as "no surprise to the Army."

"The Army had the same information months ago," he said.

Subcommittee Counsel Roy M. Cohn said the subcommittee had information that FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover sent a memo to the Army and the Civil Service Commission on Sept. 11, 1951, bearing on Mrs. Moss' loyalty status.

McCarthy said he had advised Pentagon officials some time ago he planned to air the case publicly unless they "did something" about it, but he commented:

"I doubt very much that Army Secretary Stevens personally knew about this case."

McCarthy produced a Civil Service document describing a Mrs. Annie Lee (Crawford) Moss as a $3,175-a-year telegraphic-typewriter operator at the Pentagon.

The document said Mrs. Moss handled messages "in code and clear text" from all over the world for such sensitive federal agencies as the State Department, the Army Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency and the "general staff."

It described Mrs. Moss as a native of Durham, N. C., born Aug. 9, 1905, and said that in applying for an Army job in 1950 she had signed an affidavit swearing she was not then and never had been a member of the Communist party. Subcommittee counsel said she is a Negro.

George E. C. Hayes, attorney for Mrs. Moss, told newsmen his client "has taken the position she is not now and never has been a member of the Communist party."

May Testify Soon

Hayes said Mrs. Moss has been ill, but probably will appear before the Senate subcommittee at a later time. Rep. Velde (R-Ill) told newsmen Mrs. Moss had been questioned yesterday at a closed door hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which Velde heads.

As corroboration for his charges, McCarthy drew testimony from Mrs. Mary S. Markward, a former FBI undercover informant, that she knew Mrs. Moss as a member of a Communist party cell in Washington during World War II.

Mrs. Markward said she had given reports on Mrs. Moss to the FBI as early as 1949 when she herself ended her six-year role as a secret FBI informant working in the Red party.

Under questioning by Sen. Jackson (D-Wash), McCarthy said he didn't know whether there was any data to show Mrs. Moss is a Communist today, but he said there is evidence "concerning Communist activities" on her part as late as September, 1951.

Takes Jab at Stevens

As the hearing progressed, McCarthy took another jab at Army

Secretary Stevens, who has accused the Wisconsin Senator of jeopardizing Army prestige and morale by "abusing" Army officers with "unfair" investigative tactics.

Stevens is scheduled to meet McCarthy in a nationally televised showdown before the subcommittee Thursday.

At one point in today's session McCarthy called out to ask if a "representative of the Army" was present in the hearing room. When a man in plain clothes stepped forward, the Senator asked him to tell Stevens "I think he was grossly misadvised" in making the accusation of "abuse."

Five Others Called

McCarthy also told the Army man:

"I don't think Bob Stevens wants to protect Communists in the Army any more than any member of this committee does."

In recessing today's hearing, McCarthy said Mrs. Markward had named five other persons as among those she knew in the same Communist cell with Mrs. Moss. All five will be called to testify tomorrow, McCarthy said.

He said Mrs. Moss would appear "sooner or later."

Mrs. Markward, whose role as an undercover worker for the FBI came to light during a 1951 inquiry by the House Un-American Activities Committee, testified she and Mrs. Moss were both members of the "Northeast Club in the District of Columbia, which she described as a Communist unit.

At the time, the witnesss aid, Mrs. Moss worked in the Pentagon cafeteria.

Identifies Moss Woman

Sen. McClellan (D-Ark) raised the question whether the Mrs. Moss known by Mrs. Markward was the same woman now employed in the Pentagon message center.

Mrs. Markward replied she was "not sure" she could identify Mrs. Moss now, even if she were present. Later, when McCarthy asked the same question put by McClellan, the witness replied:

"There is no question in my mind, sir."

Cohn and Francis P. Carr, subcommittee lawyers, also declared there was no doubt on that point. They said other FBI informants besides Mrs. Markward had identified Mrs. Moss.

Cohn said records showed Mrs. Moss was appointed as a communications clerk in the office of the chief signal officer on Dec. 19, 1950, and that she has been there ever since.

Schools Urged to Study Nature of Communism

By Fred M. Hechinger

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—Eliminating Communists from the nation's schools must be "clearly distinguished from inquiring into the nature of the Communist state," Benjamin C. Willis, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, told an assembly of school administrators today.

Addressing 16,000 delegates to the eightieth annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, Dr. Willis said: "The American public and American educators are now fully aware that the Communist party in the United States is not just another political party, but is instead an integral part of the systematic world conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States when the time is ripe."

Members of the Communist party, therefore, have no right to hold positions in American schools, Dr. Willis said.

But, Dr. Wilils added, quoting President Eisenhower, "We must in these times be intelligently alert not only to the fanatic cunning of the Communist conspiracy—but also to the grave dangers in meeting fanaticism with ignorance." Dr. Willis warned against "zealots" who oppose freedom while pretending to protect it.

Assembly Hears McKay

Students must learn, Dr. Willis said, "to distingush between hysterical acclamation or denunciation, and the straight recital and annalysis of established facts.." Instead of evading controversial issues, "we should confront children with thorny questions ata their own maturity level and give them guidance in working with others in dealing with the issues that arise when honest people have differing opinions."

In bringing to the assembly the personal greetings of President Eisenhower, Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior asked for the school administration's co-operation and help which he termed "essential if the Federal government is to play its proper role in solving the critical educational problemss which we all recognize."

The Executive Committee of the A. A. S. A. today also threw its support behind the Mason Bill, HR-5180, which proposes to exempt from Federal income tax a total of $1,500 retirement income of all retired persons not now covered. Lawrence Derthick president of the association stressed that the bill applies "not only to teachers, but also an estimated 900,000 retired persons not now exempted, including firemen, policemen and Feedral and municipal employees." The bill was introduced by Rep. Noah M. aMson, R., Ill.

Sees Lag in Social Science

In an address tonight, Lawrence A. Kimpton, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, deplored the inadequacy and confusion in social science research. Such research, he held, lags dangerously behind that of the physical sciences and of industry. He called for a closer look at the classroom and for greater consideration of the teachers who actually work with children.

The A. A. S. A. is a department of the National Education Association. Meetings will continue through Thursday.

Ex-Red Won't Tell On Others

WASHINGTON —(INS)— Eight present or former Philadelphia school teachers refused to tell House probers whether they ever were Communists. A ninth admitted he was an ex-Red but refused to name others.

The group of teachers testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee at a resumption of its investigation into Communism in the Philadelphia school system.

The lone witness to admit former Communist membership was Wilbur Lee Mahaney, a 51-year-old history teacher at the West Philadelphia High School.

But he flatly refused, using no legal grounds, to name other persons he knew as Communists. He declared it was a "matter of conscience" that he could not be "an informer" or "tale bearer" about others.

Mahaney said that he joined the Communist party in 1934 or 1935 and quit in the fall of 1948. He said he left the party because he was remarried, his mode of life was changed and he just lost interest

Jury Finds Six Michigan Reds Guilty

Wellman [left], Allan, and Mrs. Winter.

Detroit, Feb. 16 (AP)—Six top Michigan Communists were convicted today of conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the United States government.

A federal court jury of seven women and five men deliberated less than seven hours before reaching a verdict.

The defendants, five men and one woman, all admitted communists, could be sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Federal Judge Frank A. Picard cancelled the bonds of the five men, sending them to jail to await sentencing at 11 a. m. Friday. The $5,000 bond of Mrs. Helen Allison Winter was continued. She had been ill thruout the four months trial, but attended all sessions, some in a wheel chair.

Schatz [left], Ganley [center], and Dennis.

Show No Emotion

The six received the verdict without show of emotion. Previously they'd expressed belief they'd be convicted.

The courtroom was almost empty when the jury reported, in contrast to crowds which the trial drew. Ernest Goodman, attorney for three defendants, said he would appeal.

Mrs. Winter is the wife of Carl Winter, one of 11 top Communists convicted in the first conspiracy trial under the Smith act in 1949. He is serving a 5 year term imposed by Judge Harold R. Medina. Detroit's was the eighth such trial under the anti-conspiracy act; its verdict one of the fastest reached in any of them.

Others Convicted

Convicted with Mrs. Winter today were: Saul Wellman, chairman of the Michigan Communist party and currently serving a 60 day contempt of court sentence imposed during the trial; William Allan, editor of the Michigan edition of the Daily Worker; Thomas D. Dennis Jr., Nat Ganley and Philip Schatz, all former state party officers or organizers.

Wellman and Schatz served 30 days for contempt during the trial for refusing to say whether a woman acquaintance not on trial was a Communist party member.

34d 1954

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE (ARKANSAS)
ON LIST OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

These Days . . . . . By George Sokolsky

Situation in Arkansas

DURING the days of the Okies and Arkies and similar fomentations of social disorder, a curious institution appeared first in Louisiana and then in Arkansas. It was called, "Commonwealth College", which has since been placed upon the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Sokolsky

On February 16, 1935, a joint committee of the Arkansas legislature made an investigation of this college, which had been founded principally by Dr. W. E. Zeuch. Dr. Zeuch went to work for Harold Ickes in the Department of the Interior and Lucien Koch took over the directorship.

The money to set up this institution came from the Garland Fund, the Carnegie Fund (Foundation?) and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst. In a word, the original money came from New York. The students did not need to have any academic qualifications to enter this college.

Advocate
P. 4
Jackson, Miss
Sat-5-29-54

Democratic Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, who is also Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, discusses national campaign issues and reminisces with former President Harry S. Truman in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. Mr. Dawson called on Mr. Truman to review a long-standing friendship during the latter's visit to Washington to attend the National Jefferson-Jackson Dinner and Conference May 5-6, and to fulfill speaking en gagements in the East.

Will Democrats Nominate A Conservative In '56?

WILL the Democrats in 1956 nominate a conservative or a Fair Dealer like Adlai Stevenson for President? *The Advertiser* does not pretend to know. But it is, of course, unchallengeable that millions of Democrats hope that their party will become more habitable by returning to the moderation of another day.

While we will undertake no prophecy, it is clear that the struggle between the conservative and Locofoco wings for the soul of the Democratic Party will be renewed.

P 2 B

The reverberating, teeth-rattling victory of Gov. Allen Shivers over the CIO's millions and the Rayburn-Garner wing in Texas proclaims the force and purpose of the conservatives. Shivers led Texas into the Republican column in 1952, and in 1954, Texas gave him its hand in approval.

Moral Journey

THE elegant, courageous young governor is sweet pap in Texas. He holds a mandate to do it again if he chooses. He has announced that he will never again run for office and will thus face any hazards with entire composure over the consequences. He will be the leader of Democrats wishing to restore their party to moderation.

You can imagine the convention floor and its proceedings. There will sit the lean Texas tiger at the head of a delegation from a state with 23 electoral votes. Some will want to boot him out, but that would be the same as booting all Texas.

At Shivers' right will be Senator Price Daniel, a Texas Democrat. Senator Daniel joined Gov. Shivers in carrying Texas for the Republicans.

Speaker Sam Rayburn will be somewhere about. He is a very able and widely esteemed figure, but he puts the Democratic Party above the State of Texas. Rayburn can take Truman or anything else, as we have seen. He will be loathing Shivers, but he will have to tip his hat in passing because Shivers is his master in Texas. Texas just said so.

Also there from Texas will be Senator Lyndon Johnson. Johnson is the elected leader of the Democrats in the Senate. *The same electorate that elected Senator Daniel and Gov. Shivers elected Johnson.*

Johnson is something of an embarrassment to Democrats like Adlai and Truman. In the case of tidelands oil, Truman growled "giveaway" and Adlai trilled it after him as he did everything else. Yet there is the Senate Democratic leader who voted for the "giveaway" and yields not at all in calling it righteous.

★

WITH Shivers will be other conservatives such as Byrd of Virginia, who was powerful enough to take Virginia Republican in 1952. There will be the Russells, Talmadges, McClellans, Eastlands, Stennises, Georges, Smathers. This Shivers & Co. will be seeking a moderate candidate to run against the Republican nominee.

Their opposition, both as to platform and candidate, will be powerful and may well prevail. There will be Senator Hill and Senator Sparkman. We imagine that this time Folsom will avoid the blunders which kept him from representing Alabama at the 1948 Philadelphia convention. Whether Folsom or the two senators will be the big dog at the convention, *The Advertiser* leaves to the prophets among what might be called the invariable Democrats.

Harry S. will be there, combative and immensely influential. "Honest Ave" Harriman, the railroad man, will be there with CIO Reuther, AFL Meany, Estes, Senator Lehman, Walter White, and the violet-eyed Humphrey. Quite possibly Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., will be there, entitled Governor of New York.

That random collection of names from the opposing conservative and Locofoco wings of the Democratic Party suggests a struggle between keen and furious adversaries.

In photo at right are the new officers of the Illinois Young Democrats. Slate was chosen at annual convention in Springfield. Seated left to right are Rolland Tipsword, Taylorville, secretary; Joseph P. McMahon, Chicago, president, and Miss Jennie M. Williams, 23-year-old Chicago cashier, who was named treasurer. Standing are Louis P. Farcina, Chicago, second vice president; James T. Londrigan, Springfield, first vice president, and W. D. Thomas, Granite City, third vice president.

Arkansas Democratic State Committee Adds Three Negroes To Rolls

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Changing a lily-white status that has existed since Reconstruction days, the Arkansas Democratic State committee last week added three Negroes to its rolls.

Without a murmur of protest, the committee also voted to name three more Negroes as soon as it could screen a large number of recommendations made from the First, Fifth, and Sixth congressional districts where the Negro population is heaviest.

The first Negroes ever to sit on the Democratic party's policy-making and ruling body will be P. W. Black Jr., of Blackville, Jackson county, Rev. A. J. Pearson of Fort Smith, and W. C. Mackey of Texarkana.

Selection of the Negroes came under a change in the party rules adopted last month to enlarge the state committee from 53 to 59 with the additional six to be named by the 53 elected at the convention. Negroes were not specified for the extra membership, but it was generally understood that at least some of them would be for Negroes.

34d 1954

Demos To Defy Dixie Jim Crow

Defender Chicago, Ill.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE
(Defender Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — The Democrats will defy Jim Crow when they invade New Orleans for a two day stategy meeting December 3.

A threatened breach in the party over the selection of this city as the site of a meeting of the Democratic National Committee was healed this week after assurances were made that all sessions including the $100 a plate dinner and other facilities would be conducted on a strictly integrated basis.

The dispute occurred after Louisiana Negro Democrats protested that they would be barred from the Roosevelt hotel, the original meeting place selected by the committee.

The tense situation mounted after Cong. William L. Dawson, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee who wields tremendous influence in the policy of the party indicated that he would not attend the meeting even though he was to be accorded the same high level treatment as Chairman Stephen Mitchell and other key party leaders.

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, telephoned Mitchell that holding the meeting in the South was an affront to Negro voters all over the country who by their unprecedented turnout at the polls at the recent Congressional elections had made a major contribution to the victories won by the Democrats.

Other Democratic committeemen from key states like Michigan joined in the flood of protests and for a time, it looked as if the meeting would be cancelled or withdrawn from New Orleans.

However, Negro leaders like C. C. Dejoie, publisher of the Louisiana Weekly, Alexander Tureaud, insurance executive, and Dr. Albert Dent, president of Dillard university after holding conferences with Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana and other Party leaders decided that the psychological value of holding an unsegregated meeting in the South would outweigh the criticisms.

TWO FACTIONS IN STATE

In Louisiana there are two factions of the Democratic Party, one headed by Sen. Long, rated as a Southern liberal and the other by Gov. Robert F. Kennon, who along with Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas in 1952 bolted the Democratic Party for Eisenhower.

It is the Long faction with whom the Negro Democrats are aligned. The meetings were thereupon withdrawn from the Roosevelt hotel and Tulane university was procured as the site with its International House scheduled to feed and house delegates on an integrated basis.

The $100 a plate dinner will be held in the Municipal Auditorium on a guarantee of no segregation.

Reached by phone in Chicago, Cong. Dawson said that he had had assurances of the most enthusiastic cooperation by Democratic leaders, white and colored in New Orleans and that elaborate precautions would be taken to see that no incidents of discrimination would mar the proceedings.

DEMOCRAT

Demo Regulars Hold 61-11 Edge Over Dixiecrats

Democratic party regulars now hold a 61-11 edge over Dixiecrat States Righters on the state Democratic Executive Committee.

According to official returns, states-righters won only two of the 13 seats decided in the June 1 runoff. Both of them were in the Second District, of which Montgomery is a part.

Loyalists picked up three more in the Second, six in the Seventh and two in the Ninth to go with the 50 seats they won in the first primary on May 4.

Sate Rep. L. W. Brannan Jr., of Foley, with 17,129 votes, and Frank Mizell, Jr., of Montgomery with 16,345, were the States' Righters elected in the Second District.

B. Theron Bradley of Montgomery with 16,749, W. M. Hodgson of Bay Minette with 16,058 and Vernon B. Millsap of Evergreen, with 15,798, were the victorious party regulars.

TWO STATE'S RIGHTERS and two loyalists ran off for two contested places from the Ninth District and both Democratic regulars won. Floyd G. Ansley polled 20,693 votes, William G. Barber 24,873, William C. Brannon 20,222 and Alan T. Drennen, Jr., 20,531.

Eleven regulars fought it out in the Seventh District for the six places undecided in the first primary. These were 12 contestants, but one dropped out.

Victorious were R. F. Blake of Haleyville, with 17,847 votes; William B. Fite of Hamilton with 18,220; Fuller Kimbrell of Fayette, 18,700; John M. Miller of Cordova, 17,729; John D. Petree, Jr., of Jasper, 17,682, and Benjamin Grady Wilson of Jasper, 16,909.

In the two primaries, loyalists won eight seats in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth districts, and five in the Second.

State's Righters took all eight in the First District and three in the Second.

Wants Complete Integration

Powell to Urge Retention Of Negroes in Dewey Jobs

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—Fresh on the heels of an overwhelming victory in which he beat his Republican opponent five to one, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell drew up plans to establish a solid political foothold in the district which he said "has no official liaison" with the Democratic leadership.

Oct. 11-13-54

At a press conference in the offices at his church, Abysinnian Baptist, 132 West 138th Street, Congressman Powell said that he would ask the present elected county committee to elect him as their leader if a meeting is convened. If they do this," he said, "I will give them and the captains that they represent complete cooperation, along with loyal captains and workers of the People's Democratic Club, 2499 Seventh Avenue, who have worked so diligently this year accomplishing the two tremendous victories in our area.

P. 14

"If the County Committee is not convened, or if it is convened and does not elect me, I will, nevertheless, run for leader in 1955."

* * *

HE SAID also that he has urged Governor-elect Averill Harriman to completely integrate into the state offices, qualified members of the Negro and Puerto Rican groups of the city.

"To do this," Congressman Powell said, "he must first not let a single position to which the Republican party appointed Negroes be taken away from them.

"In the second place, he should boldly go forward from Governor Dewey's appointments and I can think of no bolder step than to appoint a Negro Secretary of State."

For this position, Congressman Powell said, he would fight for Atty. Carson DeWitt Baker.

Finally, Mr. Powell announced his All-Legislative Conference to be held, Dec. 11 and 12.

He said he has asked Justice Hubert T. Delany and Judge Harold Stevens to preside over the judicial panel; City Councilman Earl Brown to preside over the city panel; Senator Zaretski to preside over the state panel and the Congressman himself will preside over the Federal panel.

He said that for a closing mass meeting on Sunday, Dec. 12, he had invited three Negro Congressmen of United States: Hon. William Dawson of Illinois, Hon. Charles Diggs Jr. of Michigan and himself.

STATE LEADERS CONDEMN ATTEMPT TO REORGANIZE JIM CROW DEMO ORGANIZATION

Meeting Planned For Muskogee Feb. 13 Called "Step Backward"

RETURN TO WARRING FACTIONS LOOMS

Forgetful that the democratic party in Oklahoma in the last gubernatorial campaign, integrated the Negro voters fully and completely into the state central committee set up, and for the first time in the history of the state installed a Negro, Robert E. Lee, Muskogee, in the state offices in Oklahoma, with a secretary, four Negroes have issued a call, sent out all over Oklahoma, asking Negro Democrats to revive the old defunct jim crow Negro Democratic Central Committee, which was denounced as shameful by the late Governor E. W. Marland.

"A Call to Duty"

According to the green circular sent out, under the caption, "A Call to Duty," and signed by Major Walter Seward, McAlester, Pliney Twine, Muskogee, George R. Ragland, Oklahoma City, and D. C. Cooksey, Muskogee, the meeting is to be held on the 13th day of February, Muskogee, is the Liberty College building, Muskogee.

"Raise Uncle Tom Issue"

Some idea of the reactionary thinking of the signers of this call for a jim crow political meeting can be gotten from one statement in the petition circulated in which there is reference to "empty integration," which of course means the Uncle Toms who sent out the call to not think there is any great and substance in the elimination of segregation in American life. In other words, this group wants to lead the Negro back to segregation, and in the last paragraph of the call issued by them the writers say, "We know the name Uncle Tom will be given to the writers."

Williamston Denounces Meeting

Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel, the man who officially dissolved the old Negro Democratic Association, in a letter to the Black Dispatch Saturday said: "This effort should be fought by every liberal minded individual in this great state. It is most unfortunate that this kind of movement has to be fought when we just about have our freedom in our grasp." Williamston is the state president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP.

"Backward Step," Says Moon

Principal F. D. Moon, of Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, when shown the hand bill Saturday, being circulated over Oklahoma, said, "I think this is a step backward. I think the Democratic party did the right thing last election when it planned the organization and blocking of Negroes into the precincts. That is the democratic method and procedure we should pursue from now on."

Randolph in Bull Session

R. Taylor Randolph, representative of the State Board of Affairs, when approached on the subject in Oklahoma City Saturday said he had planned to be in Muskogee as an observed on the 13th, "But I told the boys in Tulsa the other night, when they held a bull session in a newspaper office there, I was opposed to any such plan. One of the boys argued the new program was intended to protect the jobs of the 1500 Negro teachers in the state, and I told them if that was the purpose they should have been organized and active durin the past two years," Randolph said. "I think the boys are more interested in jobs for themselves than they are about the teachers," Randolph concluded.

Precinct Work Developed

More Negroes have identified themselves with precinct work since the disintegration of the old jim crow organization than ever before. In Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Muskogee, Negroes spread out farther into precinct organization than ever before, which immediately gives them representation in the county and state conventions. This is the healthy way to grow up in the state Democratic organization. The tendency of the jim crow officials has always been to discount precinct organization and make absurd estimates of the strength of the Uncle Tom factions.

Warring Factions

Smith Hester and other Democratic officials endorsed the integrated program during the last presidential election and it is known that most of the Democratic state officials are apposed to the clashing that always comes when Negroes in the jim crow setup seek to supercede in authority the precinct officials at election time. Internicine war of this sort always develops especially in Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Muskogee. During the Roy Turner gubernatorial campaign the State Democratic Central Committee had to maintain four headquarters in Oklahoma City to accommodate and pacify the warring factions.

Misrepresentations Made

Taylor Randolph was shocked Saturday when he saw a letter from Williamston denouncing the meeting in Muskogee February 13, for he said the group in Tulsa, with whom he talked, assured him that Williamston approved the meeting and would be present and preside over same. Rev. J. G. Holt, Oklahoma City, who announced sometime ago he was managing the gubernatorial campaign for Jim Arrington, was terribly hot in the collar last Monday when he arrived at the Black Dispatch office and announced that George R. Ragland, Oklahoma City, had since the announcement in the Black Dispatch of Arrington, sought to run under him and take over the Arrington campaign.

Believes in Total Integration

"The time has come," decalred Ira Hall, state high school inspector, when the jim crow circular was called to his attention, "for the Negro to pin his faith in total integration, economic and political, and any judgment reached aside from this view is due to immature and illogical thinking."

The call as issued by Ragland, Seward, Twine and Cooksey, reads as follows:

"A Call to Duty"

"We feel that it is urgently necessary to call the Negro Democrats of the state of Oklahoma to get together, organize and prepare to intelligently participate in the coming election, don't you?

"We know, I mean all we line Democrats, and here we refer to the many of us who first organized and made a Democratic party of the colored folks of the state, that the last gubernatorial election forgot the ones who made it possible for the last election of the chief executive in question. We are aware of the fact that the running from end to end of the state in all out effort to elect the present head of the administration has been openly ignored, and to put it in the vernacular of the street, this administration has smilingly bitten the hand that fed it.

"New, we have no time to lose in an effort to be integrated into the white Democratic party. Altho let it be understood, we do not object to be so integrated. Yet we honestly believe that there is more for the race if we operate our own political machine, and we are sure that it will enhance the Negro's executive ability to have the freedom to serve in any executive capacity in our own organization, rather than look on as the other fellow serves the organization after integration.

"However, integration or no integration, it is now time for action. We are speaking of unselfish, unbiased action for the sole benefit of the Negro race in the state, and not only for the loaves should guard Negro prisoners in state institutions in this state, Negro chaplains should be employed to invoke the blessings of our Great Master on the Negro prisoners. Negro foremen could pack the asphalt on the state highway with a Negro crew.

"All of this is possible if a committee of real men will see the likely winner of a gubernatorial election, and the state legislators in the different counties, we mean demand in a courteoust way something for the Negro other than empty integration. If prisons are places to remold the lives of those who have errer and to give society a better product, there should be some literary accomplishments required for the guards to teach, or the institutions will be a place of punishment and will not attain the point for which it was destined.

"Speaking of integration, we feel that the Negro race needs first integration in some of the many jobs which his tax money is spent to create and maintain, regardless of what one may know, or what school or college he may have emerged, if he has no money, neither can qualify for employment, he will be passed as a Cadillac passes a thumber. No one has any time to spend with a beggar. No one is hunting a poverty stricken person, but will elude him every time it is possible to do so.

"Now, we know that this article will not hit the spot with many men and women of our race, we know that the name 'Uncle Tom' will be given to the writer of this article, but thank God, this is America, the land of the free, and Uncle Tom, and Aunt Lizzie or Grandpa Enoch can think as he pleases and their thoughts do not have to be directed, neither dictated by any one.

"We would like to hear from all Democrats on this issue. We welcome your suggestion for a meeting place in Oklahoma City, Muskogee, or Ardmore at an early date to effect state organization."

$100-a-plate dinner of Democrats attracts 17 minority group stalwarts

34 d

WASHINGTON

Loyal Democrats turned out en masse, Thursday night, for the annual Jefferson - Jackson $100-a-plate dinner of the Democratic National Committee at the Mayflower Hotel.

Some 1,500 Democrats swelled the coffers of the National Committee some $150,000 by attending the affair.

Highlighted by the presence of former President Harry S Truman, the dinner was the kick-off of the 1954 Congressional elections campaign.

There was a scant attendance of colored Democrats — 17 in number — at this year's dinner, but their presence was marked by completely integration at dinner tables.

Roy Garvin, Washington attorney, was seated at a table with Democrats of the other race from Okahoma and Alabama and a coridail atmosphere existed.

Some Democrats who attended the last such dinner given in New York City were absent Thursday night, however. Among these were Dr. Frank S. Horne, housing official, and John S. Sengstacke, Chicago publisher.

Among Those Present

Among those present from Washington were:

Todd Duncan, who sang the National Anthem at the dinner, and Mrs. Duncan: Richard R. Atkinson, attorney and RLA board member; Mrs. Christine Davis, minority clerk of the committee on expenditures in the executive department; Frank B. Reeves, Mr. Garvin, James M. Leak, Charles L. Duncan and Belford V. Lawson all Washington, attorneys; Charles L. Franklin and George L. P. Weaver.

From Juneau, Alaska, came Leonor S. Shofner. Harvey Johnson was present from Cleveland.

Also present were Theodore R. Henry of the Democratic National Committee staff and Mrs. Venice M. Spraggs of the women's Division of the National Committee.

Ovation For Dawson

William L. Dawson of Chicago, vice chairman of the national committee, was seated on the dais between W. Averell Harriman and Stanley Woodward of New York City. Mr. Dawson received an ovation when he was introduced by Toastmaster W. John Kenney.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York City was also present and had a table for his guests.

The top brass of the Democratic high command was on hand, led by National Chairman Stephen Mitchell, who sat next to Mr. Truman. James A. Farley, Dean Acheson, Carmine DeSapio David Lawrence and a full contingent of senators and representatives were also on hand.

Truman's Talk Brief

Mr. Truman's brief talk was "off the cuff" and urged the Democrats to continue in the role of leadership through legislative action.

He also urged the party leaders and members to study the history of the party and take pride in the accomplishments of the Democrats.

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island, in his address, came closer to the racial or minority group picture than any other speaker. Governor Roberts declared:

"The present administration has borrowed or continued basic democratic programs. They have, of course, accepted only minimum goals; but in accepting basic democratic legislation, they have admitted the validity of the great social program of our party, which, when out of office, they so fiercely condemned."

Other speakers were former Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn of Texas, Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas; Earle C. Clements of Kentucky and Paul Douglas of Illinois, who read a message from Adlai Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential nominee.

The dinner had been preceded by a two - day conference and meetings of the national committee.

Food they ate at $100 per plate

Here's what the Democrats got for their $100-a-plate dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, Thursday night

Sliced grapefruit and oranges with melon balls au Sabayone

Cream of fresh mushrooms aux Croutons

Hearts of celery, Green queen olives.

Breast of capon on ham, Southern style

Broccoli Polonaise

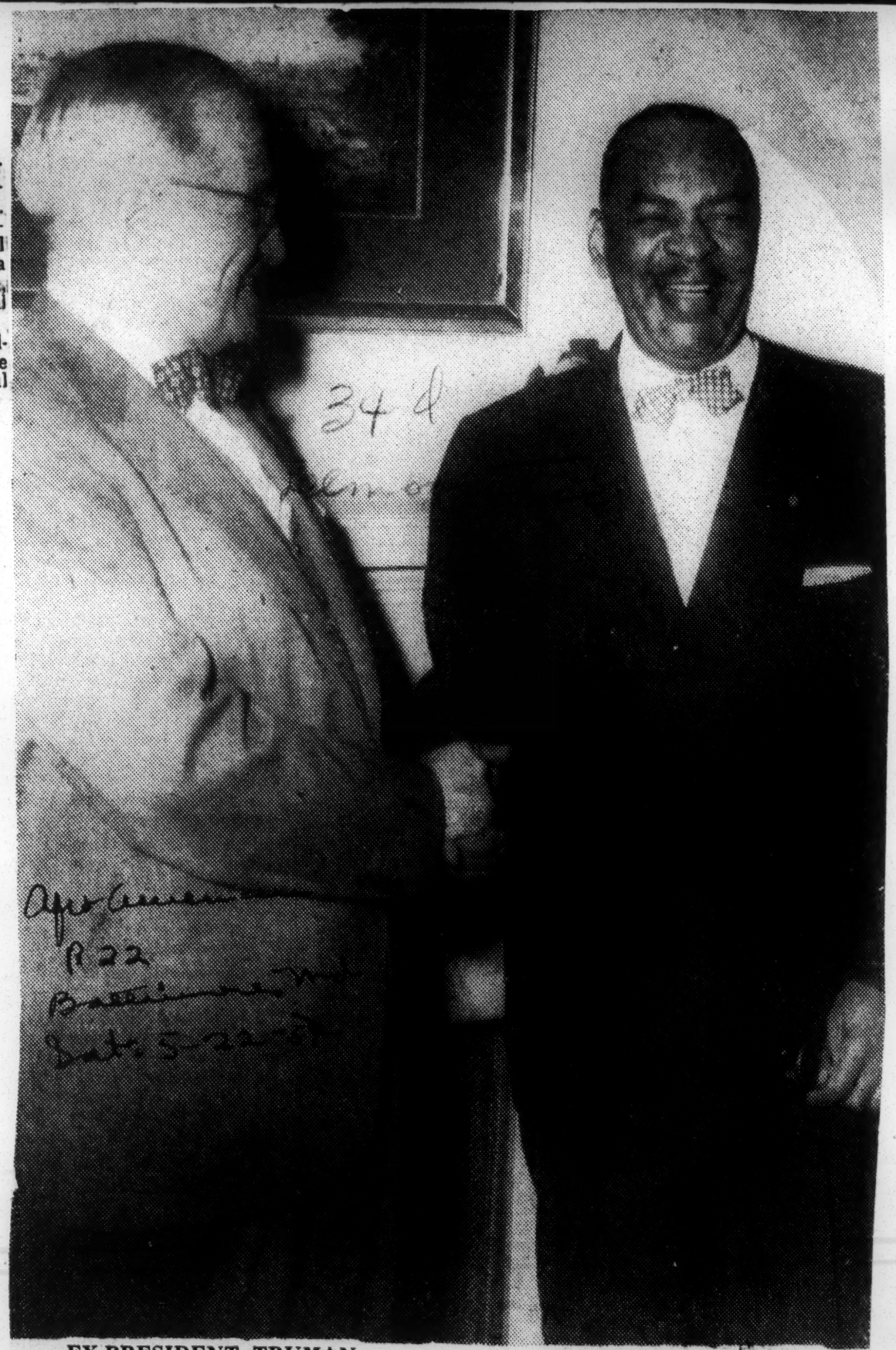
Candied sweet potatoes, Winchester

Heart of lettuce, Roquefort dressing

Fancy form ice cream

Macaroons

Demi-tasse



EX-PRESIDENT TRUMAN

CONGRESSMAN DAWSON

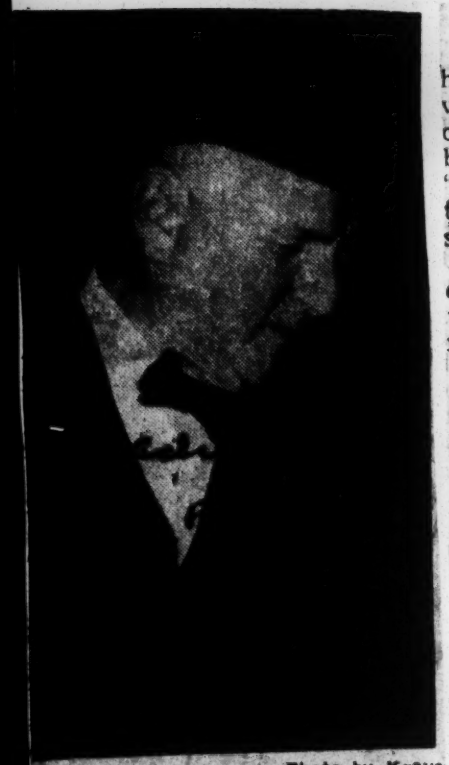


Photo by Kraus

GESSNER T. McCORVEY

'Loyalty Oath' Bans McCorvey From Democrats

Executive Committee 'Rigging Primaries,' Mobile Leader Cries

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Gessner T. McCorvey, architect of the Dixiecrat movement organized in 1948, has been "Heflinized."

McCorvey said last night that the effect of the new state Democratic loyalty oath for political candidates will be to prevent him from seeking re-election this year to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

In 1928 the state committee met after the late Sen. Tom Heflin had played a leading role in the Hoovercrat movement and strengthened the loyalty oath of that time in such a way that Heflin had to seek re-election to the U.S. Senate as an independent. He was defeated by the late Sen. John H. Bankhead, the official Democratic nominee.

Telephone Interview

Speaking by telephone from his Mobile law office. McCorvey said as a result of the new candidates' loyalty oath passed by the committee on Saturday, "It would be impossible for me to qualify as a candidate for the state committee."

All 72 members of the state committee will be up for re-election this year. McCorvey said further:

"In my opinion, the majority of the present state committee is endeavoring to rig the primaries so as to make the Democratic Party of Alabama a little private club for the special benefit of Democrats who share the views of men like Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman."

McCorvey's exit from the Democratic Party may be followed by many other men who have followed his lead in the past six years.

Also, the new oath which McCorvey considers has barred him from seeking re-election to the policy-making committee of the Democratic Party in Alabama, will probably affect others.

McCorvey was chairman of the state committee until 1952 when Democrats won back control of the party machine, by 44 seats to 28, in that year's election. He was then succeeded by incumbent Ben Ray.

University Trustee

The former chairman is a trustee of the University of Alabama. He was appointed to this self-perpetuating board May, 1923, succeeding his Mobile law partner, Thomas S. Stevens, who had resigned. His father had taught political science at the University. McCorvey, head of one of the largest law firms in the state, is also a former president of the Alabama Bar Association.

Though architect of the 1948 Dixiecrat uprising, McCorvey failed to get elected as a delegate to the 1948 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia that year. However he was one of Alabama's 11 electoral voters who cast their votes for the States Rights ticket of South Carolina Gov. Strom Thurmond and Mississippi Gov. Fielding Wright that year.

Asked if he had any knowledge of how many candidates would be affected by the new loyalty oath this year because they voted for President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon GOP electors, instead of the Democratic electors pledged to Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman, in 1952, Democratic Committee Chairman Ray said:

"I have no way of knowing, of course, how many may be affected." He stressed that the loyalty oath is aimed only at candidates seeking elective public office on the Democratic ticket, and not toward the voter.

From sources close to Ray it was learned, however, that the party chairman in Alabama woud accept in good faith the sworn affidavits of all candidates willing to run for office, and leave it to others, if they so wished, to challenge any qualification they doubted in the courts.

Fla. Demo Group Mixes Committee

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Negroes in Jacksonville and Duval County became a part of the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee last week.

Its chairman, Edgar W. Waybright, former state senator from Duval county, made the announcement before the Duval County Democratic Alliance, (a Negro organization) of which David Dwight is chairman. Twenty-two members of the group have been appointed to qualify as committeewomen and committeemen for the May 4 and May 25 primaries.

States' Righters weaken hold in Demo committee

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11 —(AP)—States' Rights Democrats in Alabama are chomping at a bitter bit designed to keep them following the straight party path.

But so far their bucking has only weakened the States' Rights toe-hold in the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, the powerful party organization that slapped on the galling loyalty pledge and made it stick.

Two rebels on the committee have resigned in a huff. A third States' Righter announced he wilfully refrained from voting at all in the 1952 presidential election and thus disqualified himself from running again for the policy-making state group.

The loyalty pledge, adopted last month by the state committee, bars as candidates any who voted the Republican ticket in the 1952 general election or who "wilfully, intentionally or purposely refused to give aid and support" to all party nominees.

THE PLEDGE is aimed at preventing a recurrence of the 1948 States' Rights rumbarb — when Alabama's 11 electoral votes went to the Southern splinter party that sought to elect South Carolina's J. Strom Thurmond as president.

Two States' Righters on the Democratic Executive Committee, Buster Lowery of Mobile and former State Sen. Ben N. Glover of Leroy, have turned in their resignations.

In a letter to Committee Chairman Ben F. Ray, Lowery said he wanted it made clear he was backing out only from the Democratic Executive Committee "and not from the Alabama Democratic Party."

He said he voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 because he was "sick of Trumanism."

Gessner T. McCorvey, a former chairman of the committee and a leader of the 1948 revolt, disqualified himself for reelection by announcing simply that he hadn't voted for anyone in 1952.

Some protest has been kicked up, too, among county executive committees, which are required by law to follow the state committee's lead on rules for qualifiers in the Democratic primary.

The Washington County committee refused to go along with the loyalty pledge, and the Dallas County organization stalled off action by tabling it. A few counties questioned the advisability of the oath, but approved it nevertheless.

It is possible that the state committee, if it decides to take action could void the election of a county candidate qualified by the dissenting organizations on grounds that he was illegally qualified.

Strictly white Demo primary in Alabama called 'unworkable'

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Talk that efforts would be made to hold a strictly white Democratic primary election in Alabama, with Negro candidate excluded, was dismissed today by States Rights Leader Gessner T. McCorvey as an "unworkable" proposal.

McCorvey, Mobile attorney and three times chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, told The News that "any such plan simply wouldn't work under the U. S. Supreme Court ruling."

Entry of several Negro candidates for legislative, county Democratic committee and school board posts stirred reports in Birmingham that an attempt would be made to hold a separate "white primary" election from which Negro candidates would be excluded.

The regular Democratic primary has been called for May 4.

Reported plan is for white candidates in a separate primary bear expense of such an election.

Another States' Rights leader—Birmingham Atty. Sidney W. Smyer—also dismissed such plan as "an impractical idea."

Smyer pointed out that it would cost approximately $125,000 to hold a statewide primary, expense of which is paid by the state and counties out of taxes paid by all citizens—white and Negro.

"Such a separate primary certainly couldn't be held under the state's primary election laws," said Smyer. "And it would be impracticable to try to hold a separate and private primary because of the enormous expense involved.

"Besides, I don't think it could be done under the law."

It also was pointed out that voting machines now used in elections here and in a number of other cities and counties are paid for by taxpayers in general.

Fred Taylor reporting—

Plan for holding separate Alabama 'strictly white'

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

A new movement was under way here Saturday to hold a strictly white Democratic primary election in Alabama this Spring, with Negro candidates excluded.

It was contemplated that expense of such an election, which could not be held under the state's primary election laws and not be paid for by taxpayers in general, would be borne by white candidates entered in it.

These reports persisted, despite the fact that two leading States' Righters—Mobile's Gessner T. McCorvey and Birmingham's Sidney W. Smyer, both lawyers—dismissed such plan as "impracticable" and "unworkable."

TAYLOR

Entry of several Negro candidates for legislative, county Democratic committee and school board posts over the state stirred reports that an attempt would be made to hold a "separate white primary" election.

The regular Democratic primary has been called for May 4, with a runoff set for June 1

Roger W. Snyder, Birmingham attorney and former legislator, said "white candidates could hold a private primary election, with the candidates paying for it themselves."

The Democrats coud call, as the Republicans already have done, a Democratic convention and nominate candidates for the various offices, instead of electing them in a primary," said Snyder, one of the prime movers in organizing the Voters Protective League of Alabama.

"I'm not advocating that we do like the Republicans and hold such a convention," added Snyder. "But we might have to do it."

Snyder, former Circuit Court judge, had planned to run for the Legislature from Jefferson but said he was barred from becoming a candidate by the Democratic Party loyalty oath.

McCORVEY, LONG-TIME member and former chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, said earlier the loyalty oath prevented him for running for reelection to the party governing body. He said he did not vote the Republican ticket in 1952, but refused to vote for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, while supporting Democratic nominees for state offices.

The loyalty oath bars as primary candidates those who voted Republican or "failed or refused" to vote for national Democratic nominees.

McCorvey said that any plan to hold a separate "white primary" in Alabama "simply wouldn't work under the U. S. Supreme Court ruling."

Smyer, likewise a member of the state committee, tossed aside such a proposal as "an impracticable idea."

Smyer, a former legislator and constitutional authority, pointed out that it would cost some $125,000 to hold a statewide primary. And expense of the regular Democratic primary called by the state committee is paid for by the state and counties outo f taxes paid by all citizens—white and Negro.

"A separate white primary certainly couldn't be held under the state's primary election laws," said Smyer. "And it would be impracticable to try to hold a separate and private primary because of the enormous expense involved. Besides, I don't think it could be done under the law."

SNYDER, WHO said he did not vote for the Republican presidential ticket but "took a walk" on the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, filed incorporation papers for the Voters Protective League here a week ago.

Among its objectives, he said, would be interrogation of all public and party office candidates as to their stand on "white supremacy" and racial segregation.

He said that the league, "which is spreading all over Alabama," had decided not to sponsor candidates for the State Democratic Committee.

"But we're going to check on every candidates who files for the state committee and find out how he stands on this loyalty oath," added Snyder. "We believe an entire slate of eight men willing to vote for repeal of this loyalty pledge could be elected in Jefferson County."

The former legislator said the league has called an "open meeting" for 7:30 p.m. Thursday at Fraternal Hall, adding that "we expect a big crowd."

Allen's musicmakers—Those merry musicmakers, teenagers Judy and Terry Brown, will help whip up crowd enthusiasm for Lt. Gov. James B. Allen in competition with ex-Gov. James E. Folsom's "Corn Grinders" during the gubernatorial campaign. The Brown sisters (Judy seated at electric organ and Terry playing accordion) helped whoop it up for Allen at his recent kickoff rally at Gadsden. The girls will be accompanied by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown Jr., Gadsden. They also play other musical instruments.

Two kickoffs

WITH LT. GOV. James B. Allen already having kicked off his bid for the governorship with a rally at Gadsden, other campaign-launchings are expected soon in the eight-man governor's race.

State Sen. James H. Faulkner's home countians in Lamar, where he was born and grew up, are preparing to stage a whopping big one for him at Vernon, his old home town. This is expected to come about the middle of March.

Faulkner, as a very young man, moved to Bay Minette, where he established a weekly newspaper—The Baldwin Times—and has prospered phenomenally. He now owns three weekly newspapers, a radio station, is interested in real estate developments and has other holdings.

Plans already have been announced for a big "Back Jack" kickoff rally for Jack Owen for governor by his home county backers at Centreville March 6.

Olen Belcher, rally chairman, said a public meeting has been called for 7:30 p.m. Monday to complete plans for the campaign-launching for Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, who has actually been campaigning for three years, is expected to stage a "get-goin'" rally around March 1, with his "Corn Grinders" whooping it up for him.

Winston Gullatte, Bruce Henderson, Elbert Boozer and Henry Sweet will announce kickoff rallies in their campaigns for the big Goat Hill office.

Negro Heads Give Backing To Dr. Byrd

BALTIMORE, May 8 (AP)—Dr. H. C. Byrd received a joint public indorsement yesterday from nine Baltimore Negro presidents of various Democratic clubs in his campaign for nomination for governor.

[According to the United Press, observers pointed out that Byrd's rival for the nomination, George P. Mahoney, carried nearly all Negro precincts both in 1950 when he lost the Democratic gubernatorial race and in 1952 when he lost the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate . . . each time without the support of organized Negro groups.]

Headquarters for Mahoney announced meanwhile that his candidacy had been indorsed by the Central Democratic League of Maryland.

In Baltimore yesterday, Mahoney summarized his stand on several state issues, calling for fulltime road commissioners without outside business interests, a "real ceiling" on state expenditures, a reorganization of "the sprawling structure" of the State government and taking conservation appointments out of the field of politics.

Top Democrats attend dinner

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent attorney and well-known Democrat, and commissioner of records, Marshall L. Shepard of Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, were among 2,500 leaders at the Demcratic $100-a-plate dinner at Bellevue Stratford hotel here last week.

Among other democratic leaders present at the dinner were: Mrs. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Maxwell (he is city rent commission member); Clarence Dockers, deputy commissioner of records, information secretary, mayor's office;

Edna F. Thomas, secretary to sheriff; June Nelson, secretary to commissioner of records; Gertrude S. Trulear, Granville Jones, Democratic legislator of South Philadelphia; Mrs. Moore, democratic legislator of West Philadelphia and Herbert Holten.

She Aids Democrats

Venice Spraggs Is Party Girl Of Different Type

By MATTIE SMITH COLIN

One of the ranking women in politics today hopes the time will come when she can content herself with designing and making feminine wear and keeping her husband happy with pot roast and corn muffins.

Venice Tipton Spraggs, hard-working assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson, Illinois, in his party capacity as vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, granted the interview which took four days while in Chicago.

The chief item on her agenda was a guest speaking appearance at the Memorial meeting honoring the late Mrs. Ada S. McKinley, founder of a Southside settlement house now named for her.

Mrs. Spraggs, a former Defender correspondent, told of her ultimate ambition to design and make women's clothes. She pointed out that she used to make some of her own clothes.

She also knows her way around the kitchen, and likes to prepare William W. Spraggs' favorites — potroast and corn muffins. Her personal favorites are southern-fried chicken, corn souffle and hot breads.

NATIVE OF ALABAMA

The Brimingham, Alabama-born woman — a tremendously energetic person with a wonderfully magnetic personality — is an honor graduate of Spelman college in Atlanta. She later taught in the public schools in Brimingham and at Spelman college.

As a teacher, she recognized tardiness on the part of Alabama students as one of the school's major extra-curricular problems.

Working directly with the children — and on her own — she succeeded in reducing "late lines" to a minor annoyance.

She became a supervisor in the National Youth Administration during FDR's administration in her native state with out-of-school youths. Her endeavors were of such high caliber that she was upgraded to Alabama state advisor on Negro affairs for the NYA.

Mrs. Spraggs heeded the call of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, then director of the NYA, to come to Washington, as senior personnel assistant with the bureau. She served in this capacity until July 1943, when Congress terminated the agency.

CHIEF OF BUREAU

She became Washington correspondent for the Chicago Defender in October 1943. Three years later she was promoted to chief of the Defender's Washington Bureau. She resigned this position in 1953 to accept full-time employment with the Democratic National Committee.

Mrs. Spraggs, whose various positions have given her the opportunity to travel widely throughout the United States and the Caribbean, has received many honors.

In 1946 she was elected to Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional group for women in journalism; she was named to the National Council of Negro Women's honor roll for "superior work in journalism" in 1947, and received the National Urban league's "outstanding achievement" in journalism in 1948.

The same year she won the Women's Civic Clubs award for encouraging political activity by Negro women in Alexandria, Va. The Republic of Haiti awarded her the National Order of Honor and Merit.

She said that the two women who have influenced her life most are her mother and Dr. Bethune, who "cut across the lines of race and early privations of childhood to blaze the trail for the participation of American Negro women in areas which formerly had been closed to them."

Mrs. Spraggs, whose affiliations with top organizations are legion, has no children of her own. But she and her husband, who is a tailor, have helped to educate four —two young women and two young

INDIA EDWARDS (left) vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and director of the Women's Division, briefs Venice Spraggs (2nd from left) and three other Democratic Couriers prior to national elections of 1952. The couriers' job was to report to women voters on the 1952 campaign issues and help strengthen local party organizations throughout the country.

men.

TREASURED EXPERIENCE

One of her treasured experiences is that which occurred when she was a newspaper woman in the nation's capital. A more experienced newsman there had promised to see that she got an interview with the then Attorney General Tom Clark, But he delayed several days.

Then he told her that he had finally made it possible for her to talk to Clark. He was thunderstruck when she revealed that she had interviewed Clark the day before — without his "magic help!"

Because of what she calls the "bread and butter" issues Mrs. Spraggs thinks women should become more active in politics.

"I think that women particularly have a special contribution they can make to politics, because these bread and butter issues affect them and their family so greatly. Women have the patience and understanding and sense of organization which makes them especially suited for political activity."

The proficient feminine political leader, told this reporter that she had purchased one hundred acres of land on Cape Cod, for summer cottages, which she hopes to open this year.

WELL KONWN FOR her excellent taste in wearing apparel, Venice Spraggs models one of the gowns from her extensive wardrobe.

Alabama Groups to Fight To Keep Segregation Laws

Candidates Would Pay for Strictly White Demo Primary

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20—Two newly formed Alabama groups this week began fights against any breakdown in segregation laws, with leaders of one proposing a strictly white Democratic primary election this spring.

Expense of such election, which attorneys said could not be held under the state's primary laws and not be paid for by taxpayers in general, would be borne by white candidates entered in it.

This exclusion of Negro candidates was advocated by the Voters Protective League of Alabama, Inc., after entry of several Negro aspirants for public and party offices over the state.

The league, led by former State Rep. Roger W. Snyder, Birmingham attorney and States Righter, wants to repeal the recently adopted State Democratic Executive Committee loyalty pledge.

So does the new American States Rights Association, Inc., which elected Olin H. Horton, Birmingham insurance executive, as its president, and reportedly planned to back Democratic Committee candidates pledged to knock out the loyalty oath.

Oath Bars Bolters

This oath, adopted by the committee late in January, bars as candidates in the regular May 4 Democratic primary election those who voted Republican or "failed or refused" to vote for the full Democratic ticket, including presidential nominees Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman, in 1952.

Snyder, a former Circuit Court judge, had planned to run

ALABAMA

for the Legislature from populous Jefferson County in the regular Democratic primary. But he was barred from becoming a candidate by the loyalty oath because he did not vote for the Democratic presidential ticket as well as party nominees for state offices.

"I never have voted a Republican ticket and I don't intend to," said Snyder, who organized the league and filed incorporation papers in Probate Court here.

Sports Bar

Recent action by the Birmingham City Commission revising an ordinance which banned Negroes from participating in baseball and football games with white players also aroused the ire of those organizing the States' Rights Assn.

And some members of the group at its organization meeting were called on to help get signatures on petitions for a city election for public expression on the touchy issue.

Some thought that if they were successful in obtaining some 5,000 names of qualified voters necessary for calling such election, then an attempt might be made to recall the three commissioners. That is, unless they changed their stand.

Mayor James W. Morgan, commission president, and Associate Commissioners Robert E. Lindbergh and Wade Bradley, who voted unanimously to revise the ordinance, later refused to grant a request by a citizens group to reinstate the ban against mixed athletic exhibitions.

It was explained that the ordiance was revised mainly to permit exhibition baseball and football games between teams with Negroes in their lineups. Because of the long-existing ordinance, such teams have been passing up Birmingham in arranging exhibition contests.

H. M. Abercrombie, Birmingham lawyer and rebel member of the State Democratic Committee, called on the association to "take control of the Democratic Party in Alabama by backing Democrats, as distinguished from Truman-crats," as candidates for the committee in the May 4 primary.

This contingent was led by Hugh A. Locke, Birmingham attorney and likewise a States' Rights leader.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS MAY SELECT NEGROES

Recognition Test Slated In Choices Today

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 6.—The question of whether Negroes will get recognition in ruling circles of the Arkansas Democratic Party will be answered here Thursday afternoon.

Two congressional districts in particular will be the biggest testing points because of heavy Negro population.—The First, in East Arkansas, and the Fifth, with Little Rock as its center.

The issue follows a meeting of the Democratic State Convention here two weeks ago, in which delegates voted to enlarge the membership of the State Central Committee from 51 to 57.

The convention issued no specific mandate that the six additional governing positions should be filled by Negros. But there was a "tacit" understanding that at least some, if not all, the positions would go to Negro Democrats.

Tom Harper, state Democratic chairman, will head the central committee meting at 2 p.m. in Hotel Marion.

A party spokesman said he understood there were "a number of applicants" from the first and fifth districts because of a large Negro populace. Interest for the positions appeared low in the other four congressional districts, he added.

HARLEM STIRRED BY ROOSEVELT JR

Serenading With Jazz Band He Makes Pleas to Register at Seven Street Rallies

By LEONARD INGALLS

Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. campaigned with the aid of a Dixieland jazz band last night in Harlem to stimulate the registration of voters.

The Democratic-Liberal candidate for Attorney General drew a warm reception from throngs of 300 to 500 persons at seven street-corner rallies.

In brief talks at each stop in the tour Mr. Roosevelt criticized the Republican Administration for failing to enforce fully the state's laws against discrimination. He blamed Governor Dewey for higher rents, the 15-cent subway fare and overcrowded schools.

The motorcade, in which Mr. Roosevelt rode in an open convertible, started out at dusk with horns blaring and red flares burning in traditional style.

Use of the flares was abandoned when one of them touched a roof-top sign on the lead car and set it afire at Park Avenue and 111th Street. Campaign workers quickly beat out the flames. There was only slight damage and the caravan continued.

Alternating With the Band

At each intersection rally, Mr. Roosevelt implored his listeners to register.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the back seat of the convertible or from the top of a sound truck at gatherings along Eighth Avenue at 115th, 126th, 136th and 148th Streets and along Seventh Avenue at 146th, 136th and 124th Streets.

At each stop his appearance was preceded by the ten-piece Dixieland band that played such favorites as "South Rampart Street Parade" and "Muskrat Ramble."

As Mr. Roosevelt's car came into view, the band would break into "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones." By that time there would be a crowd and people leaning from tenement windows. The band would go on to the next place as Mr. Roosevelt started to speak.

He promised that he and the rest of the Democratic-Liberal ticket—Averell Harriman for Governor, George ... DeLuca for Lieutenant Governor and Aaron Jacoby for Controller—would "really do something" about housing, discrimination, higher rents and higher subway fares.

"There is only one thing you can do," he declared. "Register and vote Democratic."

At the end of each talk, he was besieged for autographs. Flashing his smile, the tall candidate moved through the crowds signing small cards and bits of paper.

"You're going to be just like your father," one woman remarked to him.

"I'm sure going to try," he replied earnestly.

Mr. Roosevelt's tour was the first of ten he will make—primarily in low-income neighborhoods—during the registration period to get out the vote.

Ark. Democrats get challenge

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (NNPA)—The Arkansas Democratic Voters Association on Wednesday demanded that the Democratic party in Arkansas "stand on its feet and say whether or not it wants us."

Speakers at the association's annual convention here declared that the group would appeal to county and state Democratic officials for membership on county committees and representation on delegations to Democratic state conventions.

I. S. McClinton of Little Rock, president, said, "if the Democratic party doesn't want us, we'll find a place to go."

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THERE WERE open and implied threats of voting Republican or independent, if demands are not met, but later the association voted to support the Democratic nominees in the November general election.

Orval E. Faubus, Democratic nominee for governor, speaking briefly at the convention, said: "The first duty of any party member is to work seriously and conscientiously to make it a good party and cure its defects. If they are not able to do that, then any citizen is free to select any party or group it chooses."

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FAUBUS TOLD the association of about 50 persons:

"If I am to be governor, I'm going to be governor of all the people.

"There will be no discrimination as far as I am concerned because of creed, color or position in life. That is in accord with my beliefs and the oath I hope to take as the next governor of Arkansas."

Virginia Dem Rally Bars Negroes, Storm Brewing

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A political storm is brewing in Virginia over the refusal of the Hampton democratic Association to include Negro democrats in a giant party rally September 11, which will feature Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell as speaker.

Five Negro Democratic leaders, including members of the executive committee of the Democratic Party in Newport News, have protested to Mitchell and to Congressman William Dawson, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as yet to no avail.

Refusing to accept the Hampton Democratic Association's claim that the banquet-rally, to be held at the Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point, Va., is a private affair, the protesting group contends this is not true since the announced purpose of the rally is to raise $1500 for the entire First District.

Signatures of the following persons appeared on the letter to Wilson and Dawson: Mrs. Daisy L. Morris, Lewis Thompson, Phillip S. Walker, Richard S. Jackson and W. Hale Thompson, all of Newport News, located in the First District.

Asking the National Committee to withhold sanction of the rally, the letter read, "We do not believe that the National Committee would give its blessings to the proposition of excluding party members from a party activity because they happen to be classified as Negro."

Victor P. Wilson, chairman of the rally committee, informed Thompson that the Hampton Democratic Association "reserves the right to invite only those whom the association selects as its guests."

Thompson quoted Wilson as saying "there is no place for the 'Negro'" in the banquet-rally.

Furious Negro Democrats countered by reminding Wilson and Stephen Mitchell that "many so-called Democrats in Virginia deserted the party in 1952 when our state went Republican. Voting statistics, however, will show that over 90 per cent of the vote of our group went to Mr. Stevenson."

A recent Democratic fund raising affair in Danville, Va., saw Negroes in full participation. This drew considerable unfavorable comment from several daily newspapers.

Arkansas Demo Group Plans To Add Negroes

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Six Negroes virtually are certain to be named members of the Arkansas Democratic State Committee, the party's ruling state group, within the next two weeks.

The biennial state Democratic convention, at its closing session adopted a resolution directing the state committee to add six persons to its membership—one from each of the state's six congressional districts.

After the convention adjourned, Democratic Gubernatorial Nominee Orval Faubus said "I hope the committee will name some outstanding Negro leaders as members."

RACE BARRIER EASED BY DEMOCRAT PARTY

Three Negroes Win Places On Central Committee In Arkansas

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 7.—The Arkansas Democratic Central Committee broke down traditional gates Thursday by adding three Negroes to its membership and issuing orders that three more be named as quickly as possible.

The action followed enlargement of the state committee two weeks ago at the Democratic State Convention, when delegates paved the way for Negroes to be given an active role in leadership for the first time in the history of the state's majority party.

But Not In Writing

Two weeks ago the convention increased the size of the State Central Committee from 51 to 57, with it understood—though not definitely stated—that the six new members would be made up at least in part with Negroes.

The Central Committee Thursday went one step further by voting "unanimously" that all six of the positions be filled by Negro Democrats.

However, in Thursday's meeting only three of the six positions, one from each of the state's six congressional districts, were definitely filled.

Three Are Listed

P. W. Black of Blackville community near Newport was named as committeeman from the Second District, the Rev. A. J. Pearson of Fort Smith, Third District, and W. C. Mackey of Texarkana, Fourth District.

Yet to be named are Negro members from the First, Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, where Negro populations are heaviest in the State.

A subcommittee appointed by the Central Committee as a whole and headed by Fred Pickens Jr. of Newport was unable to make final decisions on various names recommended from those three districts. A later meeting will be held for filling those three.

The action means that Negroes now will have at least a token voice in shaping Democratic Party policies in Arkansas. They had been extended full membership in the party four years ago when color barriers were knocked down, but the recognition went no further than the membership level.

Under Faubus Lead

Agitation by the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association, a Negro organization headed by I. S. McClinton of Little Rock, had preceded the state convention action in creating positions for Negroes. During the convention itself, Orval Faubus of Huntsville-Democratic nominee for governor-sounded the policy note when he said he thought Negroes should be given more recognition within the party.

Tom Harper, chairman of the central committee who presided at Thursday's session, said he hoped the subcommittee headed by Mr. Pickens would fill the other three positions quickly.

"I think the committee would like to have that done as soon as possible," he said.

To Study Contest

The central committee also appointed a subcommittee to study the outcome of a county committee in Poinsett County on Aug. 10.

In the election, Thurman Tillery won over Ezra Pogue and M. H. Kyle defeated John M. Simmons, all four are from Harrisburg. The candidates' names were left off the ballot in four Harrisburg wards, and the losing candidates claimed they should have been listed there to make a true contest for the committeeman positions.

Rebating the matter before the central committee were State Senator Fred Stafford of Marked Tree and John Mosby of Lepanto, who represented different factions in the dispute but who both asked the state committee to order the Poinsett County Central Committee to view the disputed election.

Democrats Issue Call For Aid To Party

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 7.—The Arkansas Democratic Party issued a top-level rallying call Thursday for all good Democrats to come to the aid of their party.

Without mentioning by name either Orval Faubus, the Democratic nominee for governor, or Pratt Remmel, the GOP candidate, the State Central Committee called upon "all citizens of Arkansas who have always aligned themselves with our political

faith" to turn out a big vote on Nov. 2.

The battle cry was backed up with a pledge of $2,500 cash from party funds to be spent in behalf of "those nominees of our party who have heretofore been designated as standard bearers in primary elections" this summer.

Authorization of a cash expenditure, to be spent presumably on advertising or speaking time, was unusual in that Democrats in past general elections haven't given much notice to Republican threats.

Mr. Faubus is the only top-level Democrat who has Republican opposition in the general election. However, a segment of former supporters of Gov. Francis Cherry—whom Mr. Faubus defeated this summer in the primaries—appear to be bolting party lines and swinging to Mr. Remmel.

NIXON FORECASTS DEMOCRATIC SPLIT

Vice President Tells Houston Millions of Opposite Party Will Vote for G. O. P.

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 14—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, deep in Democartic territory, predicted tonight that millions of Democrats would vote to give President Eisenhower a Republican Congress.

"On the basis of my travels through twenty-two key states, I predict tonight that the Democratic vote will be split again in 1954 as it was two years ago * * *," he told a $100-a-plate Republican dinner.

Mr. Nixon also addressed a convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists and spoke informally to a group of party workers.

These were the final speeches of the Vice President's third tour of the campaign. He will return to Washington in the morning and start out again next week on a final tour that will take him to the Pacific Coast again.

Passes Lone Picket

To enter his hotel here, Mr. Nixon crossed a one-man picket line. A local of the International Union of Operating Engineers, A. F. L., claims it has been "locked out" by the Rice Hotel.

"Is there a strike on?" the surprised Vice President asked as he stepped out of the car that took him from the airport and was confronted by the sign-carrying picket.

The Houston Chronicle said the appearance of the lone picket "was strangely coincidental" with the arrival of the Vice President. It said the last time a picket sign had been seen there was about two months ago.

At the airport, Mr. Nixon told reporters who asked him about the bird-dog-kennel dog remarks on unemployment by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, "I don't believe in the history of the country there has been a more distorted picture of what a man has said."

Mr. Nixon said he was not blaming "the working press," but people like Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who, he said, were guilty of the distortion. He said that because of this distortion he believed the Wilson incident would end up as a "plus" for the Republican campaign.

Greeted by G. O. P. Leaders

Mr. Nixon was greeted by Republican leaders who are trying to elect William B. Butler to the House of Representatives in place of the veteran Democrat, Representative Albert Thomas. Mr. Butler is a young Houston lawyer, former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, and former naval intelligence officer.

Although they were able to persuade the Vice President to come here, Mr. Butler's backers say they have failed so far to get any affirmative support from Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, a member of the President's Cabinet, whose husband is publisher of The Houston Post. Mrs. Hobby is Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

While The Post has spoken in general terms for a Republican-controlled Congress in the second half of the Eisenhower Administration, it has not spoken up for Mr. Butler specifically.

On the contrary, said Thad T. Hutcheson, the Butler campaign manager, W. P. Hobby, the publisher and former Governor, is co-chairman of a testimonial dinner for Mr. Thomas. The dinner will not be held until two days after eletcion, but Mr. Hutcheson said, "by no stretch of the imagination can we regard this as nonpolitical."

Mrs. Hobby, he added, has accepted speaking engagements in behalf of Republican candidates in other states, but not at home.

Democrats Denounced By Former Powell Manager

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall officials were attacked last week for their alleged practice of discriminating against Negro leaders by a former Harlem Democrat, who declared at a press conference that he was supporting Senator Irving Ives and Congressman Jacob Javits, Republican candidates for Governor and Attorney General, respectively, because of their excellent civil rights record.

Joseph E. Ford, former campaign manager for Congressman Adam Powell and who is influential in Harlem political circles, attacked Tammany Hall and defended Herbert L. Bruce and Joseph Pinkney, veteran politicians whom he claims fought for and got a Negro Borough president and then were ostracised and kicked out of Tammany.

"I AM first an American Negro, second a registered Democrat, but I am at all times loyal to friends of my people regardless of party," Ford said at a press conference at the Republican State Campaign Committee headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Praising President Eisenhower's action in abolishing discrimination in the nation's capital and the Supreme Court decision in outlawing school segregation under a Republican Chief Justice as typical of the Republican drive to win full equality for all minority races in every sphere of American life, Ford continued:

"I am for Ives and Javits because on all labor issues their records are good.

"I am for Ivesand Javits because of their knowledge of our state problems and because of their platforms."

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AVERELL HARRIMAN, the Democrat's gubernatorial candidate also was scored by Ford, who said "he hasn't shown any interes in my people.

"I am against Harriman because he is sponsored by our enemy, the Tammany county leader."

Courier Editorials

Unholy Alliance

THE UNABASHED love feast between the northern and southern branches of the Democrat party at the recent meeting of its National Committee in New Orleans was the first public evidence of the unholy alliance for a donkey victory.

The breach between the northern head and the southern tail of that strange political animal (which was so painfully manifest with the defection of the States Rights (Dixiecrat) group in 1948 and the capture of several Southern states by Eisenhower in 1952) must be healed if the New-Fair Dealers are to have the slightest chance of winning in 1956, hence the New Orleans marriage of convenience.

In all such deals somebody has to lose so others can win, and indications are that the compromise effected is at the sacrifice of the once loudly-acclaimed civil rights program with which many Negro votes were garnered in the past.

To a man, the leading Southern politicians have refused to accept this civil rights program, have said as much in loud voices in season and out, and have even broken with their party over it, regardless of national consequences.

Their determination is to rule or ruin, and their Northern counterparts have now made a deal to bury civil rights in the hope of winning the White House and the rich patronage that flows therefrom.

To be sure some prominent Northern Democrat leaders with large and strategic blocs of urban Negro voters continue to give a little lip service to civil rights and occasionally profess their affection for equal rights for all because they have no practical alternative, but privately they are shaking the bloody paws of the Ku Kluxers who in January will chair all of the important House and Senate committees.

After all, the 1956 stake is much bigger than appeasing Negro Democrats, whom experience has demonstrated can always be bamboozled into following behind the donkey as long as placards praising civil rights and FEPC are tied to his tail.

To be sure, the National Committee's meetings and $100-plate dinner were held in interracial surroundings so as not to embarrass the colored delegates attending the confab, but the hearty handshakes, moist eyes and great camaraderie between Northern and Southern whites in attendance showed that the wounds of 1948 and 1952 had been healed.

After all, however unholy this alliance may be, it is certainly practical from the Democrat viewpoint because experience has demonstrated to the donkey politicians that they can count on the Northern Negro ghetto vote whatever happens.

In the 1954 elections the Northern (and Southern) Negro urban vote went largely to the Democrats despite the unprecedented record of Republicans on Negro appointments and racial issues, and the knowledge that Democrat control of Congress would be to the Negro's disadvantage.

Those elections blew up completely the sedulously cultivated fiction that Negroes in

34d 1954

FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

DEMOCRATIC

Harry Truman airs views on a few topics for AFRO

WASHINGTON — Former President Harry S. Truman was in a big hurry to get away from his suite in Washington's Mayflower Hotel Wednesday morning, but he did pause for a few hasty moments to give an AFRO repotrer his views on one or two matters.

Natty in a double-breasted brown suit, ruddy of cheek and with the beaming, infectious Truman smile, the former President was as gracious as a man could be under the circumstances.

Those circumstances were chiefly that his "boss" — Mrs. Bess Truman, dressed in blue and ready to take him off to a previous engagement was standing there waiting with that gleam in her eye which said, "Come on, Harry, you know it's time to go." Maj.-Gen. Harry Vaughn was also rushing his old boss to some engagement.

Saw Rep. Dawson

Between ushering out his friend, Rep. William L. Dawson (D. Ill.) and getting photographers out of the suite, and trying to please Mrs. Truman and General Vaughn, Mr. Truman couldn't get in much of a conversation with the AFRO.

However, he did let it be known that he felt the Republican administration was letting colored Americans down by its failure to push civil rights.

"You know I always stood up for civil rights and pushed them wherever I could, and I don't think the Republicans are helping colored citizens by not working on civil rights," he said.

Commented Thursday

Mr. Truman had already expressed a critical comment on this subject on Thursday night, when asked to comment on the failure of the Republicans to introduce any civil rights legislation in Congress.

"Did you expect them to?" he had asked then.

Asked to comment on the Republican "economy" which has reduced the number of federal employees while the federal payroll had increased, Mr. Truman called attention to what he was to say in a speech in Atlantic City, N.J. Thursday. In that speech he said:

"The Republican Party believes that the best economic results are obtained by working from the top of the economic scale downwards. The Democratic Party believes that the sturdy tree of American progress must be nourished at its roots, and not from the top down."

The former President declared that the Republican "economy" had brought on an economic recession, and he lashed at that recession.

"It has already lasted too long It has already inflicted too many cruel hardships upon too many people," he declared.

Hits GOP On Housing

Mr. Truman told the AFRO he was disappointed, too, by the way the Republicans have treated the housing program.

"They're making a great mistake in cutting the housing program as they have," he said.

Under his administration, Mr. Truman asked for 135,000 housing units. The Eisenhower program called for 35,000, but that figure was later cut to 20,000 units.

"That's hurting your people," Mr. Truman said.

Won't Discuss Appointments

The former President declined to comment on the appointments of colored persons made by the new administration, at least, at this time.

"I don't know enough about the appointments to discuss them," Mr. Truman said. "And when I don't know about something, I'm the first person to say so," he added with a smile.

"However, I tried to do whatever I could without any regard for race or color, for I feel that we are all Americans regardless of race or color," he said. He added that he had left patronage matters to the Democratic National Committee head, then William Boyle.

Mr. Truman did say, however, that he might have something to say about that later.

Praises Rep. Dawson

He had praise for Congressman Dawson, "my friend," whom he told "If you ever need me for anything, just let me know."

Mr. Truman spoke highly of the work Representative Dawson had done in building the Democratic Party in the South.

"And whenever you're around here, you just come on in and see me," Mr. Truman said as Representative Dawson left.

Then, with a playful nudge of General Vaughn, Mr. Truman added to the Illinois Congressman:

"And don't you bother about folks like these; you don't need an appointment; just come on in and see me anytime."

Then he turned to the AFRO reporter and smiled, and the hasty interview was over. Mrs. Truman took his arm, smiled also, and the 33rd President was off to be greeted—and chatted with—by other friends.

34d 1954

DIXIECRAT

Thurmond vs. Demo Nominee Sets Hot Senate Race in S.C.

Dixiecrats Map Write-In Campaign Against Edgar Brown in November

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 11—For the first time in modern history there will be a real battle in the general election in South Carolina this year to decide who will hold a seat in the United States senate.

The old premise that Democratic nomination is tantamount to election is being challenged because the state executive committee, instead of ordering a primary to name a man to go on the Democratic ticket in the place of the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank, saw fit to pick the nominee itself. Mr. Maybank was renominated in June for a full six-year term starting next January. So quite a plum is at stake.

Interim Appointment

The committee, after refusing 31 to 18 to hold a primary, selected State Sen. Edgar A. Brown of Barnwell, who is the national Democratic executive committeeman from this state.

Already former Gov. Strom Thurmond, saying that he had had many requests to run, has announced that he will oppose Brown as a "write-in" ticket candidate. Donald Russell, president of the University of South Carolina, and prominently mentioned, will not offer. But, Bryan Dorn of Greenwood, member of Congress, is still toying with the idea. He has denounced the committee for not calling a primary.

In the meantime, South Carolina will be represented in the Senate for four months by a native of Georgia, Charles E. Daniel of Greenville, who was born in Elberton in 1895, but who moved with his family to this state when a boy. He is a contractor, doing building on a large scale in various parts of the South. He is normally a Democrat, but voted for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 through an independent ticket of electors composed of dissident Democrats.

The big argument over Mr. Brown's nomination by the state executive committee arose in this way. Sen. Maybank died early the morning of September 1 at his summer home in Flat Rock, N.C. He had no opposition for nomination for another six-year term next January, to which he would have been elected in November. His death therefore left the party without a nominee for this office, and the law says

FLORIDA

a party will certify its candidates to the secretary of state at least 60 days prior to the general election, which this year will be held Nov. 2. This made Sept. 3 the deadline, provided there was strict adherence to the 60-day provision. The attorney general as far back as 1953, when asked to rule in another case, had said that the 60-day clause was not mandatory, merely to insure that there was time to print the tickets.

Committee Divided

Be that as it may, the committee took the position that it would not order a primary, but would do the nominating itself, which, under the law, it could, if there was not sufficient time for a primary. The decision was a divided one, 31 to 18.

There were several opposing arguments. One was that the 60-day clause was flexible. Another was that the name of a "figurehead," say the secretary of the party, could be placed on the ticket, and, after a primary was held, the winner's name substituted for that of the "figurehead." The law says a substitution may be made in case of resignation, which would have been expected of the "figurehead."

But the primary argument being used in general discussion is that the people are entitled to make the nomination and that a quirk in the law which permits the state executive committee to nominate should not apply while the full term is at stake.

If it were a matter of filling out for a short period there probably would be no opposition to the committee's action anymore than there is to an appointment by the governor until an election can be held. But the committee saw fit to nominate, making political history in this state, and thus created an argument that instead of subsiding has grown in intensity with each passing day.

Pledged to Nominee

Under South Carolina law a voter is sworn to support the nominee of a primary, in which he participates. But there is no pledge to support the nominee of a committee or convention. That was why in 1952 Democrats could vote for Mr. Eisenhower without violating an oath. There is no presidential primary in this state.

A voter is free on Nov. 2 to choose the committee nominee or any other available candidate, voting for the latter through the write-in method. A person offering as a write-in candidate, however, obviously is under a disadvantage.

Both Mr. Thurmond and Mr. Brown are vigorous speakers, and both will wage strenuous campaigns if they follow the patterns they have previously set.

Alabama Old-Line Democrats To Keep State Loyalty Oath

Executive Committee to Hold Organization Meeting Jan. 17

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

34d

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25—Dixiecrats and "Eisenhower Democrats" don't like it, but Alabama's old-line national party Democrats are going to keep their stringent loyalty pledge in this state.

The loyalty oath, which barred 1952 party bolters as candidates in this year's primary elections, or one very similar to it, is expected to be adopted again when the State Democratic Executive Committee holds its organization meeting at Montgomery Jan. 17.

"I don't think there's any question but that a great majority of the state committee's 72 members will again adopt a loyalty oath," said Chairman Ben Ray.

Ray, who is winding up four years as chairman and who was reelected to the committee from the Ninth (Jefferson County) District without a runoff last May 4, bore the brunt of the fight waged by the Dixiecrats in 1952 to knock out the pledge. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld its validity.

Jasper Judge Roy Mayhall, committee vice chairman and reportedly Gov.-elect James E. Folsom's choice for elevation to the chairmanship, likewise is strongly for retention of the loyalty oath.

Judge Mayhall, who pointed out that old-line national party stalwarts were elected to 61 of the 72 places on the new state

ALABAMA

committee, declared "I feel certain we'll keep our loyalty pledge. I'm for it 100 per cent."

"The Dixiecrats and Eisenhower Democrats, who opposed adoption of the pledge, would like to see it discarded," said the jurist. "The Dixiecrat leaders want to be able to cut the Democratic Party's throat in the presidential election, but still be able to run for office themselves in Alabama under the prestige and protection of the party."

Persons for Pledge

Outgoing Gov. Gordon Persons strongly favored the pledge, which the old committee adopted last Jan. 23. And incoming Gov. Folsom is just as strong for it.

In addressing a $25-a-plate Democratic rally in Birmingham recently, which also was addressed by former Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, Folsom lauded the state committee for adopting the loyalty oath.

"I was for it when it was adopted," said Folsom. "And I'm going to use all the power and authority I can to see that the rule is carried out during the next four years."

The present pledge, which was adopted by a 42-to-19 vote after long and heated debate, is two-pronged. It not only was aimed at knocking out as public office candidates those who bolted to the Republican Party in the 1952 presidential election, but it hit those who "took a walk" in that election.

Its language barred as candidates those who "wilfully, intentionally or purposely failed or refused to aid and support, or vote the Democratic ticket."

Resolution Voted

However, as to the rank-and-file voters, regardless of whether they strayed to the GOP camp, the Democratic committee unanimously adopted a resolution welcoming them back into the Democratic fold.

As to the general question of a loyalty oath, which was discussed by Judge Mayhall and others of the national party advisory committee from over the nation at New Orleans recently, he and other Alabama party leaders point out it has been and should continue to be left up to the individual states.

Birmingham's Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee; Judge Mayhall and others who attended the New Orleans sessions, said the question of a national party loyalty oath is still "a wide-open matter."

Segregation and Party Loyalty Main Issues in Alabama Race

Industrial Interests Back Battle In Effort to Unseat Sen. Sparkman

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 24—National political eyes were on Alabama as Sen. John Sparkman and three opponents surged into the final week of a bitterly fought race to determine whether he will be reelected.

Sparkman, who was Adlai Stevenson's vice presidential running mate two years ago, has branded the campaign against him as "a Dixiecrat-Republican conspiracy" to defeat him and weaken the Democrats nationally.

And the man business and industrial interests are banking on to unseat the junior senator is Birmingham Rep. Lauria Battle, serving his fourth term as congressman from this state's largest and richest district, which is comprised of populous Jefferson County.

Other Candidates

There are two other candidates—Wetumpka's retired Admiral John G. Crommelin, who ran as an independent against Sen. Lister Hill four years ago, and Jacksonville Atty. William C. Irby Sr. But the main fight is between Sparkman and Battle. Sen. Hill and his forces are supporting Sparkman, with Hill predicting that the junior senator will win renomination over his three opponents in the May 4 Democratic primary.

Racial segregation and loyalty to the Democratic party are two issues which have stirred up most of the fighting in this race, although the Birmingham congressman has accused Sparkman of voting on both sides of the Taft-Hartley law.

Battle has assailed Sparkman repeatedly on the question of segregation, charging the senator with "toting water on both shoulders" and being "the double-talk champion" on civil rights legislation. He has struck at him for serving on the platform committee which wrote the civil rights plank in the 1952 Democratic platform.

Sparkman has slammed back by citing his record of having voted against civil rights bills 24 times, of having filibustered against them in the Senate and

ALABAMA

of having been picketed while speaking in the North as vice presidential candidate because of "My Southern civil rights stand."

Sen. Sparkman has said that his "Republican-sponsored" opposition stemmed largely from the fact that he had been chosen to run on the Democratic ticket with Stevenson.

As to Battle's assault on Sparkman and the Democratic civil rights plank, the senator challenged Battle to explain why he condemns the 1952 party platform which he says he supported two years ago.

Attacks Stand

Sparkman pointed out that Battle himself had taken an oath to support that platform and its civil rights plank in his race for congress two years ago, and said:

"Battle claims that he's a loyal Democrat and that he supported the Democratic platform and the Democratic ticket in the 1952 presidential campaign. Yet, he's condemning me for the 1952 Democratic platform—the same one he supported. Why didn't he speak out against it then? It seems to me he's meeting himself coming back."

He added that "Battle thought I was good enough to support for the vice presidency two years ago, but now he doesn't think I'm good enough for the Senate."

Battle has repeatedly denied that Texas oil interests have been putting money into his campaign in an attempt to defeat Sparkman. But he has charged that "outside interference" in the race, asserting the national CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll has been in Alabama directing the Senator's campaign. He said the CIO-PAC has a "slush fund" which it is using in an attempt to elect "rubber stamp senators and congressmen."

As to the question of party loyalty, the Birmingham congressman contends that he is "a better Alabama Democrat than John Sparkman because I spoke out against the so-called civil rights plank in the 1952 platform."

Sparkman Favored

With the campaign now in its closing days, seasoned observers are predicting that Sen. Sparkman will be renominated. Some think his margin of victory will approximate 100,000 votes, of some 550,000 expected to be cast.

Sparkman represented North Alabama's eighth congressional district 10 years before he was elected to the post vacated by death of the late Sen. John H. Bankhead. And keepers-in-touch says Sparkman's majority over Battle in the heavy-voting northern section of the state will be lopsided.

Even so, Battle supporters are clinging to the belief that final days of campaigning will turn the tide in their favor. They are counting strongly on the Birmingham congressman carrying black belt and South Alabama areas.

Dixiecrats Making Bold Bid To Recapture Party Control

Alabama's emocratic Regulars Wage Battle to Hold Gains

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17—Warring factions among Alabama Democrats—old-line national party regulars and Dixiecrats—are at each other's political throats again.

They are locked in a new fight for control of the 72-member state Democratic Executive Committee. But all indications are that the regulars—those who believe in sticking by the National Democratic Party—will be able to keep party machinery firmly in their hands.

Loyalty Oath Repeal

While the torrid campaigns for governor and U.S. senator roared on toward the May 4 primary election, 139 candidates listed as party old-liners or Dixiecrat rebels were slugging away in their intra-party battle for state committee places.

The Dixiecrats, who very much want to wrest party control, have as their main objective repeal of the new Democratic loyalty oath.

This banned as candidates in the party primary elections May

ALABAMA

4 and June 1 not only those who bolted to the Republican ticket in 1952, but those who "failed or refused" to support the Democratic presidential ticket of Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman, while voting for state and local party nominees.

This loyalty pledge hit many of the Dixiecrats who veered away from the Democratic fold to line up behind the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, as well as those who "took a walk" on the Democratic presidential nominees.

It was in 1948 that the Dixiecrats staged a revolt against the national party presidential nominees to give Alabama's 11 electoral votes to the Strom Thurmond - Fielding Wright ticket. And they held a strange hold on the state committee until 1950.

Upset Bolters

But that year the Democratic regulars, led by Sens. Lister Hill and Sparkman, together with several Alabama congressmen, won an overwhelming victory to wrest party machinery control from the bolters.

The Dixiecrats were able to retain only 28 places on the 72-member party governing body four years ago. And today they hold even fewer seats.

Old-line Democrats, who won 44 seats at the polls then, have gradually increased their majority. This was done through the election of new members to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths.

Desperate Moves

At first, the Dixiecrats in the present campaign quietly embarked on what has been called a move to "infiltrate" the state's all powerful party governing group. They projected slates of candidates, some of them at the 11th hour, for qualifying on March 1 in all but three of Alabama's nine congressional districts. Eight members are elected from each district.

But now they have begun to throw all the force they can muster behind vote drives in the last two weeks of the campaign. They want desperately to regain party machinery control. But failing in that, the Dixiecrats hope to capture more committee seats than they would now hold.

Strongly backed by some erstwhile Democrats, who bolted to the Republican party long before the 1952 Eisenhower-Stevenson race, the Dixiecrats chieftains have carefully plotted their campaign. And some of them have hopes of wining a narrow margin of committee control when the votes are counted in the primary elections.

But of the 139 candidates seeking the 72 places in the nine districts, Democratic regulars are certain to make complete sweeps in at least three. Those are the fourth, fifth and eighth districts, in which no Dixiecrats have filed.

But there are fights in the other six, where outspoken Dixiecrats, or candidates with Dixiecrat leanings, are battling it out with party regulars.

McCorvey's Endorsement

Down in the first district, Mobile Atty. Gessner T. McCorvey, one of the chief planners of the Dixiecrat revolt and former committee chairman, has announced his endorsement of a slate of eight candidates. McCorvey, who is still a committee member, did not seek reelection himself because he said the loyalty oath barred his becoming a candidate. He said he did not vote the Republican ticket, but admitted "taking a walk" on the Democratic presidential nominee, while voting for state and local party nominees.

McCorvey said he was leaving the selection and backing of States' Rights candidates for the committee from other districts to Dixiecrat spokesmen in those areas.

Who Determines Party Loyalty?

Editor, The Advertiser:

Geoffrey Birt in his article relative to candidates for member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, classified me [under] "Dixiecrats or others." Please allow me the privilege of presenting my side of the matter.

First, I [illegible] how Mr. Birt arrived at his classification of me. Immediately after I qualified for the race one of your writers, Sue Chandler, called and asked me several questions and when she concluded she asked if there was anything I would like to add. I told her yes, that I was a loyal Democrat. I am sure that she will verify this.

Next, on April 9, Mr. Joe Jones called me and asked me "if I was with Ray or McCorvey." I told him that I was not lined up with either one of them, but that I was a loyal Democrat and was certainly not a Dixiecrat. He said, "then you are a loyalist." I said "yes." I am sure he will verify this. I have lost votes from my closest friends because I have been honest about my beliefs, have expressed my beliefs.

Now my complaint is that Mr. Birt comes along and attempts to mislead the voters of this district (and the other districts) by "for their guidance" publishing a so-called slate of "official" candidates of the "Democrats." Who, may I ask Mr. Birt, were the high and mighty Democrats who made this so-called slate of candidates, and under what authority were they acting to make it "official." And who are they who have put up these slates that have the privilege of making the slate "official." If it was Mr. McCorvey or Mr. Ray or Jim Folsom or John Sparkman or John Doe, then why did you not name them, when and where they met and under what authority they acted?

I have not been contacted by anyone to appear on a slate. Do not get me wrong, I have no desire to obligate myself to any person, Ray, McCorvey, or [illegible] t have you, nor to any so-called group who meets in obscurity, without notice and whose names are not of my [illegible] t the same time if Mr. Birt prints a so-called list of "official" Democrat candidates, then I think that the voters are entitled to know who named that slate and why they (many other Democrats) did not have an opportunity [illegible] part in it.

[illegible] have no personal animosity toward Mr. Birt or anyone concerned. I just want to get the record straight.

GEORGE W. CAMERON JR.
Montgomery

Scott Wins Over Dixiecrat Attack

DESPITE injection of the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation into the campaign by his chief opponent, former Gov. Kerr Scott won the Democratic Senatorial nomination in North Carolina over incumbent Sen. Lennon.

The Scott forces charged Lennon's supporters with circulating reprints of a "phony" newspaper advertisement saying Scott worked for non-segregation. Similar tactics caused the defeat in 1950 of former Sen. Frank Graham, whom Scott had appointed.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired congratulations to Scott, saying "working men and farmers especially have every reason to rejoice with you and the people of your great state. We in the CIO are sure that you will make a great contribution in statesmanship and service to our nation and to the free world."

SCOTT'S victory was assured when Lennon conceded after unofficial returns showed Scott leading the seven-candidate field by a majority of 4178 votes. His total of better than 310,000 votes out of 613,000 cast was the biggest vote ever cast for a candidate in a North Carolina primary.

Scott had strong support from farmers and labor groups in the state, and one of his strongest assets was conceded to be a 14,000-mile road-building program during his four years as governor.

His victory is the third for Southern liberals in recent weeks. The others were primary victories for Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) and for James E. Folsom, who won the Alabama gubernatorial nomination in the same primary.

Other Primaries

Atty. George Huddleston, Jr., of Birmingham won the Democratic nomination for the Alabama 9th Congressional Dist. seat being vacated by Rep. Battle.

In South Dakota, Joe Foss, Marine World War II ace, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination by nearly two to one.

The Democratic gubernatorial primary in Nevada was won by former Gov. Vail Pittman over a field of four other candidates.

Defeat in Alabama's Runoff

Party Regulars Gain 5-1 Margin In Seats on State Committee

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special To The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12—Dixiecratism may not be completely dead in Alabama, but its leaders have suffered their worst defeat since they staged a spectacular revolt against the National Democratic Party in 1948.

Official canvass of returns this week from the runoff primary election showed that Democratic old-line party regulars — those who believe in sticking by the national party—had clinched a five to one margin over Dixicrats in seats won on the all-important State Democratic Executive Committee.

Party regulars, led by salty State Democratic Chairman Ben Ray in the May 4 primary voting, already had scored triumphs in most of the nine congressional districts to increase their majority over States' Righters. Each district elects eight state committee members.

Final Tabulation

But final and official tabulation of votes in the June 1 runoff primary showed national party Democrats wining 10 of 13 paces to give them an overwhelming bulge of 60 seats to 12 for Dixiecrats on the 72-member state party governing body. Chairman Ray, who had been the target of many shots fired by the Dixiecrats, was especially pleased over the fact that not only had he won reelection in first primary voting but that party regulars had made a clean sweep in his bailiwick of Jefferson County to win all eight places.

Populous Jefferson, which has Birmingham for its county seat and which comprises the Ninth District, has been a key battleground in the bitter fight between party regulars and Dixiecrat rebels. In a hard-fought campaign four years ago, each side won four seats.

However, harmony - loving Chairman Ray, a Birmingham lawyer who is famed for pouring oil on troubled waters, believes that the line of cleavage has been erased between what he calls Democrats and Dixiecrats.

ALABAMA

"It has been erased by the voters, because all the candidates for the State Democratic Executive Committee had to meet the same qualifications," said Ray.

Same Loyalty Oath

He was referring to the fact that all the candidates, regardless of whether they won or lost in the recent primaries, had to swear to the same loyalty oath.

This loyalty pledge, which was aimed at rebellious Dixiecrats as well as at bolters to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in the 1952 presidential election, did this:

It barred as candidates in the Democratic primaries not only those who voted and campaigned for the GOP ticket, but also barred as primary candidates those who had "failed or refused" to support the Democratic presidential ticket in 1952, while voting for state and local Democratic nominees.

While some of the state committee candidates, who were branded as Dixiecrats and pro-Republican, were able to qualify as primary entrants under the Democratic loyalty oath, they strongly opposed retention of the oath.

Dixiecrats' Goal

Repeal of this loyalty oath was the main objective of the Dixiecrats and was so declared to be by Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile attorney and former state committee chairman, who assailed it as a "hog-tieing" measure.

McCorvey, who was one of the chief planners of the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt, was not a candidate for reelection to the state committee. He was barred by the loyalty oath from becoming a candidate, even though he had not voted for the Republican presidential ticket. He had publicly announced he was supporting Democratic nominees for state and local offices, while refusing to vote for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket in 1952.

But under McCorvey's leadership in this year's May 4 primary, candidates opposing the loyalty oath won all eight state committee seats from his home First District, which includes Mobile.

And in the adjoining Second District, Dixiecrats won four of the eight places. These 12 seats from Alabama's conservative South Alabama were all that the anti - loyalty oath campaigners were able to win.

34d 1954

FAIR ELECTIONS PRACTICES DECLARATION

6 National Religious Leaders Call Upon Politicos For Fair Practices

NEW YORK—Six national religious leaders in the United States joined this week in urging the national Republican and Democratic Parties to adopt a "Fair Elections Practices Declaration", eliminating racial and religious prejudices from the 1954 congressional campaign and to set up machinery for policing any violations.

Both the Republican national chairman, Leonard W. Hall, and the Democratic national chairman, Stephen F. Mitchel, were asked to transmit the elections statement to their respective state chairmen so that they, too, could indicate publically their approval of its contents.

The leaders asking adoption of the Declaration are: The Rt. Reverend Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A.; The Most Reverend Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Julius Mark, Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College of New York City and prominent Catholic layman; Mrs. Douglas Horton (Mildred McAffee Horton), president, National Social Welfare Assembly and prominent Protestant lay leader; and Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee.

The anti-prejudice declaration was endorsed in 1952 by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, then national Republican chairman, and by Frank H. McKinney, then national Democratic chairman. It calls for organizating non-partisan, non-sectarian committees in every community in the United States "to keep a watchful eye on campaign activities and to call to the attention of politicial leaders any instance of appeal based on religious or racial prejudice."

"Nothing is more harmful to a self-governing people", the statement declares, "than confusion of issues by base appeals to racial and religious bigotry. . .

"Let us make certain that our election campaigns are in every sense free and worthy of a nation founded on the principle of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God."

The full text of the statement and the requests for its reendorsement were transmitted to Mr. Hall and Mr. Mitchel in telegrams signed jointly by the six national religious leaders and made public by them last night in a release to the press.

Why many people still vote Democratic

Afro-American Sat. 11-20-54 Baltimore, Md. p.1

Finds President Eisenhower has sold himself but failed to win friends

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower has earned the right to look at the election results and then call Val Washington over to the White House and say: "Look man, what do I do to get your folks to vote Republican?"

Follow me closely now. I said Eisenhower has earned that right. did not say the Republican Party has earned that right.
did not say the Republican Party has earned that right.

Let's face it. Ike himself has done all right by us since he has been in office. I don't care if you vote Democratic, Republican, Socialist Liberal, or Independent.

— o O o —

YOU KNOW as well as I do that where Ike has had the chance to put in a punch in our favor he has surprised even the most optimistic. I wouldn't doubt but what he hasn't even surprised Val Washington himself with some of the appointments he has made.

Sure I know we do not yet have a national FEPC law with teeth, nor an anti-lynch bill and there are many other things we don't yet have that we've been yelling for for a long time.

But you know as well as I do that such things require action from more than one man so you can't blame Ike for such failures.

On the other hand you can start with the appointment of J. Ernest Wilkins and run down that long long list of top jobs held by colored people and in the final analysis you've got to say "Ike did it."

— o O o —

THAT IS why I began by saying that Ike has earned the right to call Val in and ask him what he must do to get colored people to vote Republican.

And that is why I said Ike and not the Republican Party has earned that right. As much as the President may dislike it, I for one am keeping him separate from the Republican party where colored people are involved.

If Ike should call Val in and pop the question, I am sure that as astute and articulate as Val is, he would be at a loss to give Ike a good answer.

Let me put the question to you: Why didn't you vote Republican?

I've been looking for the answer as to why most colored people vote Democratic for a great many years.

— o O o —

WHEN I was first assigned as a reporter to New York an AFRO editor cited the record of Governor Thomas E. Dewey to me so far as Harlem was concerned. The record was impressive.

It included the giving of good jobs to Harlemites, the first city court judge, enactment of an FEPC law with teeth, the appointing of a colored FEPC commissioner and the expansion of the FEPC act to embrace educational opportunities.

In addition he redistricted Harlem so it could elect a colored Congressman. Harlem elected Adam C. Powell, a Democrat.

Further, Dewey actually took liquor store licenses away from white holders and gave them to colored people in the colored areas.

Afro-American

Then the editor said to me: After you learn a little about Harlem try to write me an article which will explain why, in spite of such a record from the Republicans, Harlem always votes overwhelmingly Democratic.

Baltimore Md.

I've never written the article. As a matter of fact, I'm convinced now that if I could find the answer I could make myself a nice piece of change by selling the answer to the befuddled Republican State Committee.

— o O o —

I CAN'T GIVE the answer, but I can come close to it. It suddenly struck me one night backstage at the Paramount Theater.

Sat. 11-20-54

I had been invited backstage at the Paramount by Metro Goldwyn Mayer to attend a cocktail party given in honor of torch singer, Joni James who was then just a rising young star.

I arrived late and got lost in the maze of hallways and offices backstage at the Paramount. As I wandered down a dark hallway without seeing or hearing anyone I met a young white girl dashing down the hall.

As she came near me, for want of something better I simply said "Hi."

The young girl immediately answered me by saying "Hi, Man! What's shaking?"

— o O o —

FRANKLY, I was a little taken aback at having someone downtown greet me in the language of uptown Harlem. This gal was speaking my kind of talk so I talked some more. I asked her where the party was. She pointed out the place to me and I went on in.

About a half hour later at the peak of the party they trotted out Joni James, the honored guest to introduce her to the press.

Guess who it was? The gal that I had met in the hallway. When I was formally introduced to her I asked her where she was from. "I'm from Chicago — Southside" she said with a big smile.

All of that to say this: From that moment on I've been a Joni James fan. Anything she sings is all right with me.

It's not that she put me under any kind of spell with her beauty. And its not that I go around flipping for torch singers. Doris Day is better looking and Kitty Kallen can sing just as well as Joni.

BUT SOMEHOW I went for Joni James because I felt she was "my kind of people." She hit me where it counts — with language I understood.

Now, I don't know Joni's politics. But I'd be willing to bet that when she votes she votes Democratic.

As a matter of fact I get the feeling that I can stay in a mixed crowd of people a couple of hours and then go around and tap all the Republicans on the nose and pick out all the Democrats.

What I'm trying to say is that it seems to me when it comes to mixing up the races, the Democrats know how to do it with no effort at all while the Republicans seem to be having a hard time.

It's like this: At an interracial Democratic affair you have to push and shove like Hail Columbia to get to the bar and get some free whiskey before the white Democrats drink it all up from you.

— o O o —

BUT AT the same kind of Republican affair the white Republicans will either have two drinks with you and rush on off to some other meeting where there are nothing but whites, or stay in the background and make you feel uncomfortable by trying to prove to you that they bought all the whiskey just for you.

In a word I think the majority of white Republicans "patronize" colored people while the majority of Democrats get down with them and fraternize."

I'll take the "fraternizers" every time.

There are exceptions of course among the Republicans and the exceptions — the ones who can genuinely meet and greet colored people as their equals, have no trouble getting colored votes.

But the exceptions are few and far between.

— o O o —

EISENHOWER is an exception. During the '52 campaign I met both him and Stevenson personally. I'm forced to say that there was no degree of difference in their warmth or sincerity.

But I also met the late Republican Senator Taft and the outgoing Democratic vice president Barkley.

I met Taft in Cincinnati and when we talked it was as if I were talking to the Sphinx and shaking hands with a dead catfish.

— o O o —

I MET BARKLEY at his home under the magnolia trees at Paducah Kentucky. The Veep almost wrung my hand off, led me to a seat where we chatted for 10 minutes despite his busy schedule.

He then whispered to me to tell the other reporters that he had a bar stashed away down over the hill outside the view of Adlai Stevenson, who does not drink.

Now maybe you are ready to ask me "Is that all you ask of a politician — a slap on the back and a drink — to give him your vote."

The answer to your question is "no."

First I want to know that he is a man and that he recognizes me as one too.

After I learn that, I want to know if he acts like a man around me as he does around other men.

And if he begins by speaking my language — it sure helps him a lot!

34d 1954

GENERAL

GOP Comeback, Sparked by Ike, Frets Democrats

Washington D.C. Star 10-31-54

P. 1 B

Robert C. Albright

Staff Reporter

THE American voter, probably more than a little fuddled by what he's been hearing, on Tuesday will attempt to penetrate the fog of one of the strangest off-year campaigns in modern history.

Post

Seldom has he received such conflicting advice or listened to such an eleventh-hour clatter of denunciation, recrimination and just plain campaign oratory.

Until recently he was supposed to be apathetic about it. Wasn't this just another "local" election in moderately prosperous times? All he had to do, if he went to the polls at all, was cast a vote for Congressman, Senator or Governor on the basis of the record. There wasn't any overriding national "issue."

But no one could remain apathetic very long in the face of the most recent developments. A President of the United States was on the stump for a Republican Congress, something not exactly routine in an off-year. His 1952 Democratic presidential opponent, Adlai Stevenson, was campaigning just as hard for a Democratic Legislature.

And all down the line in both parties, the "shock troops" were maneuvering on a national scale. Some names and reputations were being hurt in the battle to get out the vote. Democrats charged Republicans were desperately using a campaign of "slander" to pull an otherwise lost election out of the fire.

Even Democrats Were Awed

AS OF one week ago, it seemed apparent that the Republicans had lost the decision. Election of a Democratic Legislature in Alaska, traditional tip-off of a national Democratic victory, followed close on the heels of Maine's almost unbelievable election of a Democratic Governor.

Impartial observers were in universal agreement that the Democrats would take back the House by a secure margin. Most of them believed that the Senate would tilt Democratic, too, by one, two or three seats.

As forecasts piled up from state after state, there was talk of a strong Democratic "trend." Some of the more optimistic reports were regarded with a little awe and incredulity by the Democrats themselves.

New York was the real shocker. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was supposed to yield his GOP gubernatorial seat to Sen. Irving M. Ives without any great challenge. Then the New York Daily News unveiled a poll showing Democrat Averell Harriman 'way out in front of Ives.

While the Democrats pinched themselves, badly-frightened Republicans unleashed such a last-minute "blitz" as seldom has been attempted in an off-year.

P. 2 B

For Mr. Eisenhower himself had rolled up his shirt-sleeves and gone to work for election of a Republican Congress as no President before him had ever done. So, apparently, had every member of his Cabinet.

Now it was the Democrats' turn to get worried. Had they literally frightened the Republicans into conducting the kind of campaign that could win for them—an all-out organization effort from the top of the party down?

Washington, D.C.

THE DEMOCRATS' real concern in the tenth inning is based on a whole crop of nightmarish second thoughts.

- Could it be that they have violated their own No. 1 campaign rule, "Be nice to Ike," and thus incurred the wrath of the voters? Mr. Eisenhower's personal rating is still tops throughout the country. Lately, a few Democrats, including National Chairman Mitchell, have been pushing him around.
- Did they allow themselves to be lulled into complacency by belief in that Democratic 'trend" whose Nation-wide existence remains to be proved?
- Did they play right into Republican hands by shooting their wad too early in the campaign, enabling the Republicans to come up from behind when it counts?

The Democrats hope not. They still stoutly maintain that Alaska called the turn, that the economic issue they are using is a real one and that disillusioned voters will catch up with Republicans come election day.

ACTUALLY, the President's deep personal involvement incurs vast political risks to the Republicans as a party and to the President's own great presige.

In this century, only a handful of Presidents have attempted to influence the outcome of a mid-term congressional election, and those few have failed:

In 1919, Woodrow Wilson appealed for election of a Democratic Congress to give the Nation "unified leadership" to finish the war and make peace. The voters' answer was to give the Republicans a plurality of 46 seats in the House and an additional six Senate seats.

In 1938, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the congressional campaign in an effort to purge certain members of his party. He not only failed to purge the dissidents; the election resulted in an increase for the Republicans of 80 seats in the House and six in the Senate.

And in 1950, President Truman hit the "whistle stops" and lambasted Republican "obstructionists" in an effort to increase House and Senate Democratic majorities. Instead, the voters cut back his Senate plurality from 12 to two and his House edge from 90 to 34.

IT MIGHT BE argued that what Mr. Eisenhower is doing cannot be compared with any of these precedents. Each of his predecessors was trying to swing voters to his own way of thinking—an almost impossible task. The campaigner doesn't live who can change the basic thought of a nation, or of any single voting unit, in a short space of time.

In contrast, Mr. Eisenhower is merely attempting to get out the Republican vote, or at least the pro-Eisenhower vote. These people do not have to vote against anybody or to change a basic concept that they have; all they have to do is to come out.

Some of the "I like Ike" folks who lacked interest and were not even planning to vote in the current congressional races will be moved by such an appeal. At least that's the theory.

EVEN IF the strategy works—and it's a gamble—Mr. Eisenhower isn't likely to save the House for the Republicans. The Democrats are counting on a minimum of 225 House seats (a majority is 218) no matter how hard the Republican winds blow.

In the nip-and-tuck fight for Senate control, however, there's a fair chance that any votes pulled to the polls by the President's electioneering could be the deciding ones. The best the Democrats hope to do in any event is reverse the present Senate lineup of 49 Republicans, 46 Democrats and one Independent.

And what if the strategy fails?

There can be no remotest doubt that Mr. Eisenhower would suffer a loss of prestige, but it would take a long stretch of the imagination to construe it as a vote of "lack of confidence" in the President of the United States. Few Democrats have publicly challenged Mr. Eisenhower's leadership. Many of them have campaigned on a platform of giving the President more support than their Republican opponents did.

FOR THAT MATTER, Mr. Eisenhower probably would run more risk, from the standpoint of leading his own party, in electing a Republican Congress than he would in a Democratic resurgence. That's because some of the Republican seats in greatest danger are held by simon-pure Eisenhower Republicans of the pre-Chicago school.

These include men like New Jersey's Clifford Case and Kentucky's Sherman Cooper in the Senate races and Pennsylvania's Hugh Scott and New Jersey's Bob Kean in the House. It is entirely possible for Case and Cooper to be defeated, for example, and for the Republicans still to capture control of the Senate. Indeed, that is what some extreme right-wing members of the Republican Old Guard are praying for.

In that event, the Old Guard would be securely in control of the Senate, or at least in control of the party in the Senate, with the strongest of all talking points for nominating an old-line conservative when and if Mr. Eisenhower steps aside in 1956.

WHAT HAPPENS if Mr. Eisenhower wins all the way? The man who stands to benefit, possibly even more than Mr. Eisenhower himself, is Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

A member of the so-called Dewey-Eisenhower wing of the party, as opposed to the Old Guard extremists, Nixon is in the normal line of 1956 succession if Mr. Eisenhower does not choose to run again.

It was Nixon, probably more than GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall or any other Republican, who devised Republican bell-ringing tactics in this campaign and himself was the No. 1 bell-pusher in repeated sorties around the country.

If the Republicans win, Nixon will be given much of the credit for the triumph. In fact, Mr. Eisenhower already has awarded the kudos in advance in his wire reading: "No man could have done more effective work than you . . ."

In the process of ringing doorbells, however, Nixon pushed some buzzers that could short-circuit that route to the White House. By linking Reds and security risks, and implying Democratic toleration of communism, he himself became a highly controversial figure. That's not now, and never has been, the most sought-after trait in a presidential candidate.

SO IT IS that the man who stands to benefit most from a Republican victory could in the long run pay the highest price for it. But all the historical odds are against such a victory ever coming about.

Except in 1934, when Mr. Roosevelt's charm was still fresh and the New Deal was an irresistible force, the party in power has lost congressional strength in every midterm election in the last four decades. In that year the Democrats picked up from Republicans, then in power, 10 seats in the Senate and nine in the House.

In the current election, few are seriously suggesting that the Republicans will gain seats in the House or even in the Senate for that matter. If the Republicans do gain in both, it will be a modern miracle on a par with that illustrious 1934 "exception."

The Republican problem is to avoid a midterm rout—to hold onto approximately the number of seats they now have and thus retain control of Congress. And that in itself will take a little magic.

The Tale of Two Letters, or

Wherein Our John Clark Admits Non-Infallibility

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

The political record on Savannah, Ga., carried in the Dec. 26 edition, brought contradictions and supplemental information from two sources.

Less than five days after this story was published, communications were received from Leroy Wilson in Savannah and Edgar Oliver Prince in Brooklyn.

The writer graciously accepts corrections and criticisms from both gentlemen and regrets the inaccuracies of political leaders interviewed in Savannah last summer.

BOTH LETTERS place emphasis on the number of persons and organizations participating in the 1946 registration drive but make no alteration of the opening statement in the original story, which read:

"Negroes in Savannah blazed a new political trail in the South seven years ago, then gave way to indifference when their dynamic leader was not replaced."

Also uncontradicted was the cause of shallow response of Negroes in registration drives of 1951, 1952, after the "legal purge" of 1950.

Substantially, the original report is factual, except for spelling, names of organizations and residence of one of the leaders, which had not changed from Savannah.

* * *

FOR THE purpose of providing readers an opportunity to study these communications and draw their own conclusions, parts of both letters are reprinted.

From Leroy Wilson in Savannah:

"With reference to an article printed in your paper Dec. 26, 1953, by your John L. Clark . . . Some parts are correct, others incorrect.

"First — there never was a time that there were 20,000 Negroes on the books in Chatham County—it was near that, but not that much.

"Second—And at that time the man referred to as John McLaughlin, spells his name John McGlocton.

"Third—The name of this organization is not Negro Democratic Club, the name is Citizens Democratic Club of Georgia, Inc.

* * *

"FOURTH—The man that succeeded John McGlocton was not a Reverend; he was a Deacon and never used the title Reverend.

"Fifth—And by no means in the world was the president that succeeded Ulysses Elleby named Joseph Wilson. My name is Leroy Wilson, and I was elected May 13, 1953.

"Sixth—The Rev. Mark Gilbert may have had some kind of confusion with the church, but the Rev. Marke Gilbert has never left Savannah to live since he came here. His address is 611 West Thirty-sixth Street, Savannah. This has been his address over a long period of time.

* * *

"HE DID NOT move to Detroit, Mich., and he is the pastor of the First African Baptist Church here in Savannah and has been ever since he has been here.

"He is still in politics, at least he was on Oct. 21, 1953, because he and I were battling each other, and he was on the losing side. I beat him two to one. He is a friendly person, and you would not want to meet a finer fellow, but of course, that doesn't go very far in politics. John McGlocton was with the Reverend, too, and he also went down swinging.

"The full story is that the boys just don't get out like they should.

"And, so now here goes the real truth. When Governor Talmadge of Georgia had all the Negroes and whites taken off the voters list, these 'high top-notchers' who were leading at that time did not have guts enough to go through with it again. They have offered all kinds of excuses to clear themselves but the truth is the truth. When John McGlocton's term of office was up we tried to get him to succeed himself, but he declined.

* * *

"HE SAID that he had high blood pressure and the doctors had told him to stay off . . . and out of politics. But every time since then when there is an election, his blood pressure goes down to normal and the side that talks right will get his services.

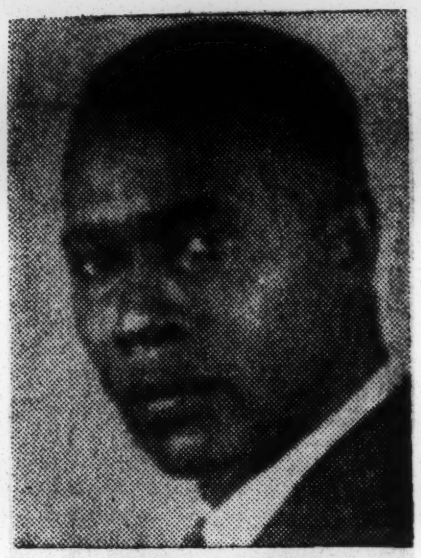
"Now, that you have the facts, let's take a look at the record. When those of between 17,000 or 18,000 Negroes registered in those two fateful years, Eugene Talmadge was living then and he was campaigning to be elected and was scaring the Negroes into fits. That is what brought them out to register—not those very fine gentlemen whom you were referring to. So, let's keep the record straight.

"The Citizens Democratic Club, Inc., is chartered and we are still rising."

And, from Brooklyn, N. Y., Edgar Oliver Prince writes:

"Having read your coverage of the political activities of Savannah, Ga., during the period of 1946-49, I am forced to mail in the following historical facts for your column so that the necessary corrections can be made.

"During this period, just after the Negro was given the ballot by the ruling of the Supreme Court, several state figures, such as John Wesley Dobbs, State Republican Leader, and Atty. A. T. Walden, State Democratic Leader, joined



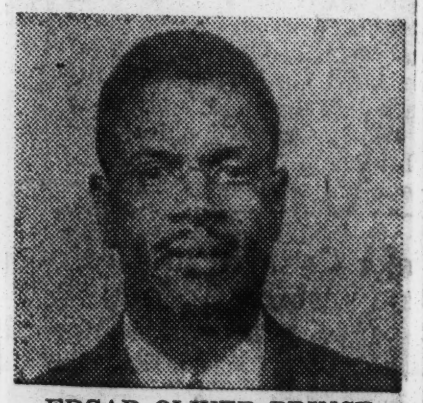
LEROY WILSON
. . . president, Citizens Democratic Club of Georgia

hands to spearhead a state-wide registration drive, including leaders of the state NAACP, veterans, fraternal, labor organizations and the religious leaders.

* * *

"IN EACH COUNTY, such as Chatham, movements were instituted by local leaders.

"In Savannah, this movement was directed and supported by the Hub Club, Chatham County Civic League, World War II



EDGAR OLIVER PRINCE
. . . ex-organizer, director Chatham County Civic League

Veterans Association, NAACP, Ministerial Alliance, Bishop Grace's Civic Leaders, International Longshoremen Locals, NAACP Youth Group, Elks, Savannah Tribune, the Herald, and other civic, veterans and religious groups.

"Personalities that spearheaded this movement were Dr. Mark Gilbert, W. W. Law, Sidney Jones, John McGlocton, Rev. Holley, Rev. Baker, Edgar O. Prince, Ulysses Elleby, J. Young, Wimpy Butler, Rufus Rivers, the Rev. Holsey, Rebecca Douglas, Faye Patterson, Virgil Dewey, Julius Bowen, Walter Scott Sr., Walter Scott Jr., L. B. Toomer, J. C. Lemon, Willis Hubert, Dr. N. R. Collier, Major T. J. Hopkins, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Nannie G. Williams, Frank Dillwork, Wilston C. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Arthur Given, Walter Bogan, Attorney Eubanks, Eulie Bellinger, Sol Johnson and many others.

"After the registration drive was completed, the two major political or civic organizations in Savannah were the Chatham County Civic League, headed by Major Edgar O. Prince; the Hub Club and its political counterpart, the Citizens Democratic Club, headed by John McGlocton and O. Jefferson.

* * *

"SEVERAL SMALLER political groups were organized in Savannah, headed by Walter Bogan, Arthur Givens and D. Young, which contributed to some of the progress of Negroes in Chatham County.

"Gus Hayes and Count Atkins, two major politicians of the city, contributed their influence in the political bargaining with the two major political machines of Savannah, which were the CCDC and CPL.

"The Citizens Progressive League was headed by Attys. John C. Willy and James R. Rahel, Albert L. Cobbs and Emanuel Lewis. The other major party was headed by Attys. John Boune, Aaron Kravich, Spencer Grayson and others.

"There are many other facts that I can't afford to write. But I am quite sure if you would contact several leaders mentioned, you may be able to obtain a true story of the period of political progress made by Negro citizens in Savannah."

Political Parties Pledge Fair Campaign Practices

NEW YORK—Congressional candidates of both major political parties are responding almost equally in pledging ot abide by the Code of Fair Campaign Practices. The latest tally shows signed pledges received from 259 candidates in 41 states, including 125 Republicans and 123 Democrats. Others were from third parties and independents.

The Codes and pledges were mailed September 14 and approximately 35 per cent had been signed and returned to the Fair Campaign Practices Committee by Saturday, September 25. Ultimately, all 1047 candidates for Congress will receive copies. States such as New York, which did not hold primary elections until September 14, are not included in the tabulation. It was expected that mail to the western states would be longer in arriving and that other delays in receiving the pledges would occur among candidates touring their districts. In some areas, elections are uncontested.

Twenty-four Senatorial aspirants from 19 states have signed the fair play pledge, including 10 Republicans and an equal number of Democrats. Of these, seven are incumbents. Among the 238 pledges received from candidates for the House of Representatives, 113 were from Republicans and 115 from Democrats, including 86 incumbents. In 39 contests, the candidates of both major parties have signed.

Kentucky was the first state in which all candidates for Congress signed the fair play pledge. John S. Cooper and Alben W. Barkley, opponents for the Senate, took the lead by signing simultaneously and becoming the first in the nation to do so.

New Jersey is second in the percentage of candidates who have forwarded their pledges, with 68 percent. Following are Connecticut, 58 percent; Indiana, 50 percent; West Virginia, 50 percent; Wyoming, 50 percent; Ohio, 45 percent; Missouri, 41 percent; Pennsylvania, 40 percent; Maryland, 36 percent; Virginia, 35 percent; Michigan, 28 percent; Iowa, 25 percent; and California with 23 percent.

Many candidates have informed the Fair Campaign Practices Committee of their plans to hold public ceremonies at a later date in order to reaffirm their pledges to abide by the fair play code and requests for copies have come from a number of civic groups interested in soliciting pledges on a state and local level. Organizations as distant as the Virgin Islands have also requested information about the Code. All such requests are being fulfilled as rapidly as possible.

A Report From Louis B. Toomer

Savannah (Ga.) Political Record Clarified by Top GOP Leader

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN L. CLARK

WASHINGTON—The original report on Savannah, Ga., carried in the Dec. 26, 1953 issue of the Courier has been contradicted and revised by two subscribers and political leaders.

One, Leroy Wilson, is still a resident of Savannah and president of the Citizens Democratic Club of Georgia.

The second, Edgar Prince, now lives in New York State but took a prominent part in the successful registration in 1946, covering Savannah and Chatham County.

p. 13

NOW COMES an observation from Louis B. Toomer, president of Carver Savings Bank, Savannah, and Registrar of the Treasury of the United States Government.

A restatement of facts, without engaging in a controversy over names and people, places Mr. Toomer's remarks in the role of conciliating previous statements and clarifying Savannah's political record.

His letter is reprinted:

"Dear Mr. Clark—For many years I have been a reader of the Pittsburgh Courier. I think it is one of the most outstanding newspapers of the century. I believe its staff writers is second to none in the country.

"I pursue its columns diligently each week and look forward to receiving the valuable information contained therein.

"The Courier, is, from its editorials and cartoons, considered to be a well balanced newspaper and excels in journalistic achievement. The data contained in its column are often used by speakers as an accurate source of information. Its publishers, editors and columnists are respected, honored and considered by the public to be altogether trustworthy.

"Having attained such an exalted position in the esteem of the general reading public, it is encumbent upon them to realize their very great obligations, especially as to accuracy of statements made nad as to the reliability of its sources of information.

"In your column of Dec. 26, you mentioned that our Savannah political situation had deteriorated to a considerable extent, and you intimated that it was because of certain important political gentlemen had left town, thereby ceasing our political activities.

"It is true that our position, politically, has deteriorated to some extent. But it was not because of the inactivity of any individual or group of individuals. It was brought about by circumstances over which we had no control.

"Namely, jealously, hatred, and fear on the part of certain **political legislators who were very important and influential in the Georgia Legislature—and because of affiliations, had the ear of political bosses of the state.**

"By a tremendous outlay of money and energy, we had been able to place on the registration books approximately 21,000 Negroes, which constituted 85 per cent of Negroes qualified to register.

"This was one-third of the entire registration of Chatham County (Savannah).

"This display of political strength represented a threat to many hate-mongers and political demogogues.

"As an indication of power contained in our registration of 21,000, there was elected through our support, a Mayor and a slate of aldermen by a tremendous majority.

"In recognition of our support, we were given twelve Negro policemen, two deputy sheriffs, a restaurant inspector, a floor walker in the jail, an assistant recreation director, a matron in the women's division of the city barracks, and many other positions of lesser value.

"At this time, Chatham County (Savannah) had a larger Negro registration than any other county in the state, not excepting Fulton (Atlanta) with its population of approximately 400,000.

"This strength was particularly disturbing to certain politicians and they immediately set about to do what they could to nullify its effect.

"They attempted to put through the State Legislature a law, making the unit vote a measuring rod in the general elections. But this had to go before the people. And while it passed in the Legislature, it was defeated in the referendum.

"However, our enemies were determined and resourceful.

"There are 159 counties in the State of Georgia, and they (our enemies) were successful in pushing a law through the Legislature compelling a re-registration of all persons.

"Mind you, this unjust and unfair legislation was directed solely at one County (Chatham) and did not apply to the other 158 counties.

"This law did not have to be approved by a referendum of the people, but was effective immediately upon signature by the Governor.

"By dent of extreme hard work we have been able to re-register about 12,000 up to date and are continuing our efforts and activities in registration.

"I am extremely sorry that your informants gave you the wrong inpression when you were in our locality.

"However, as stated above, we are of the opinion that those who write in newspapers should take the precaution of finding out that their information is reasonably correct in order that irreparable damage may not be done to an individual or a locality.

"Knowing you and your newspapers as we do, we are sure that in justice to the people of Savannah, you will give due publicity to whatever portion of this letter is necessary that justice be done."

Signed: Louis B. Toomer

Urge fairness in campaigns

Afro-American
p. 3

NEW YORK — Six national religious leaders in the United States joined yesterday in urging the national Republican and Democratic Parties to adopt a "Fair Elections Practices Declaration," eliminating racial and religious prejudices from the 1954 congressional campaign and to set up machinery for policing any violations.

Baltimore

Both the Republican national chairman, Leonard W. Hall, and the Democratic national chairman, Stephen P. Mitchell, were asked also to transmit the elections statement to their respective state chairmen so that they, too, could indicate publicly their approval of its contents.

The leaders asking adoption of the declaration are: The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A.;

— o O o —

THE MOST Rev Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Julius Mark, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College of New York City and prominent Catholic layman;

Mrs. Douglas Horton (Mildred McAffee Horthon), president, National Social Welfare Assembly and prominent protestant lay leader, and Irving M. Engel president of the American Jewish Committee.

Fair Election AFL here Practices Asked

Pittsburgh

New York City.—Six national religious leaders in the U. S. joined in urging the Republican and Democratic parties to adopt a "Fair Elections Practices Declaration," eliminating racial and religious prejudices from the 1954 Congressional campaign and setting up machinery for policing any violations.

The leaders urging adoption of the declaration are Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A.; The Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Julius Mark, Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College of New York City and prominent Catholic layman; Mrs. Douglas Horton (Mildred McAfee Horton), president, National Social Welfare Assembly and prominent Protestant leader; and Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee.

Preparation for new role is women's responsibility—Jack

NEW YORK — Women can play a vital role in aiding youth to become prepared to meet the new demands of democracy, Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough president, said here, recently.

Mr. Jack was speaker for the Founders' Day dinner of Zeta Phi Beta sorority held in Hotel McAlpin, Saturday.

The goal of American democracy is within reach, but must have capable and intelligent leadership, he said.

Fight Not Finished

Warning that the battle has not been completely won, Mr. Jack said:

"But we must remain ever aware that the crusade for equal opportunity does not end just because a few gains have been made here and there. We must not permit personal educational development, when it is completed, to enclose us like a Chinese Wall of indifference to the needs and hopes of those around us. We must not become lost in artificial attitudes and superficial values.

"We must reach out to the grass root level and understand the rumblings that are there and the reason for their existence. We must create and develop a spirit and desire for leadership to lead us out of the wilderness of apathy.

"Everywhere there are definite signs that the walls of discrimination are crumbling down. Through education we can overcome the inequality that remains in the field of education. Through education will come greater economic justice and more abundant job opportunity. This is truism that cannot be denied. It matters not whether our area of participation is on an industrial cultural or community level, the same requisites for incentive to leadership can apply in our everyday life.

"During the past ten years the pattern has been drawn in many channels of community participation. My own election as president of the Borough of Manhattan, where I am the chief administrator for 2,000,000 people living in the richest and most important political subdivisionn in the world, is proof that people of every race, creed, color and national origin can determine their community leadership within the framework of our democratic society.

Vote Convinced

"By their overwhelming vote through the ballot box the people of New York County last November, told the Talmadges of Georgia, the Shivers of Texas, the Byrnes of South Carolina, that democracy can be a living and workable demonstration against bigotry, discrimination and segregation.

"It is a strange contradiction that while we are fighting to obtain the right to vote in the South, we are losing sight of the prevailing opportunity to make our full voting strength count in the North.

"In the 1948 Presidential election the heavy colored vote decided the election of Harry S. Truman to the White House when the ballots were counted in Illinois, Ohio, and California. This is significant example of the importance of the rights of useful and practicing citizenship.

"At the present time there are ten million colored persons entitled to vote. When presidential elections and state and local elections are determined very often by narrow margins, it is easy to see how important our participation in governmennt becomes if we want to obtain the civil rights and human rights that are the heritage and the constitutional right of every American.

"The progress we make to help to advance and expand the rightful benefits of democracy will depend upon our active, every day participation in government on every level. The entire success of the civil rights and human rights program is within your power if you exercise your privilege of voting.

Women's Role

"At this point I must add a note of caution: With the advent of increased equal opportunities, will come new responsibilities that will affect all people. Before we can accept these new responsibilities, we must be equipped by training and education to fulfill the new demands which will be made upon our talents and capabilities. This is an area of preparation where the women of America can play a vital role.

"The destiny we dream of reaching is within our grasp if we supply the qualities and vision so closely related with intelligent and understanding leadership."

PULPIT ECHOES

Turnipseed Points To Negro Political Progress

By DR. A. S. TURNIPSEED

So far the two most significant events of this Alabama election year are: (1) The effects of the modification of the poll tax revealed in the registration of more than 100 thousand new voters with thousands of Negroes now qualified to vote. (2) The filing for public office in the Democratic Primaries of at least three Negroes. These two developments call to mind our unique Southern history.

An imposing accumulation of historical research discloses the sordid story of how the naive Negroes exercising political power were used by designing white men after the War Between the States. Woodrow Wilson in his Division and Reunion described how Negroes in public offices "submitted to the unrestrained authority of small and masterful groups of white men whom the instinct of plunder had drawn from the North."

TURNIPSEED

Yet for fifteen or twenty years after the "Carpet-baggers" had left the South the Negroes continued to vote and factions within the Democratic party of the South vied with one another to gain their support. Only with the rise of the Populist party in the 1890's did the Southern aristocrats seriously consider the complete elimination of Negroes from politics.

The Populist party was a people's movement which appealed to all dispossessed men, both white and black. A "po man's party" was a threat to the oligarchy and the Bourbons took constitutional and legislative steps to disfranchise all colored people.

SOME OF THE legal devices employed to bar the Negro from voting have been held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The most famous instance of this was in 1915, when the high court declared all "grandfather clauses" in state constitutions null and void. These clauses had stipulated that a person could not vote if his grandfather was ineligible to vote in 1860.

The poll tax, literacy tests, property qualifications and white primaries for a long time have stood tests in the courts. No until April 3, 1944, in the case of Smith vs. Allwright, did the United States Supreme Court hold the white primaries unconstitutional.

In that case the court ruled that Negroes may not be barred from voting in the primary elections of the Democratic party in Texas. As a consequence of this decision, Negroes, in comparatively small numbers, voted in 1946 in the Democratic primaries in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

The poll tax has been a weapon used most effectively to keep Negroes from voting. Until recently all the states which composed the Confederacy had the tax. North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Georgia in the order named repealed it. This leaves Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia with the poll tax.

* * *

A STUDY OF 1940 statistics shows how effective the poll tax is to prevent poor white and Negroes from voting. That year there were eight poll tax states (Georgia included) with an adult Negro population of 3,233,500. Of these only 144,000 voted. More poor whites are hurt by the poll tax than Negroes.

Where the tax does not obtain, almost 75 percent of the entire adult population votes. In the states having the tax about 23 per cent of the adult population votes in the primaries and 15 per cent in the general elections.

When the poll tax is repealed a sharp change occurs. After Florida repealed the tax, the average number of people voting in two primaries to elect United States senators increased 140% over the average for the four previous primaries.

What changes will be brought in Alabama politics by the modification of the poll tax and the qualifying of Negro candidates in the Democratic primaries should be increasingly evident as the present campaigns for public office develop.

Unbecoming Political Extravagance

In an age in which there is such an educational awakening with huge appropriations from the tax till for modernizing the whole facility, it is regrettable that there are those who would seek the highest office in the gift of the state through a medium belonging to the dark ages.

In an enlightened era in which progressive states are pooling their every resource to present a commendable front, commensurate with the changing trends, it would seem that no state should suffer the political antics we witness today.

In the name of tolerance and decency, those who love their state and have striven all through the years to make it a better place in which to live, should strive to bring about better relations, through a system of encouragement to qualified men to run for and hold office.

As strange as it may seem, the voters of a state are responsible for the type of campaigning most of the candidates for governor are making. Candidates are students of the weather; they know the pulsation of the voter; they know the type of campaigning his appetite calls for and they come upon the scene to feed the lust of a people long deluded and wedded to an outmoded past.

As long as this type of campaigning pays off in votes, the irresponsible is going to see to it that it continues.

When the people rise up and show their disgust and reemphasize it at the ballot box, candidates will cease to confuse them with false issues.

One candidate went so far as to say that the only penalty for disobeying a court order, or some such statement to that effect, would be jail; that he would go to jail and run the state from his cell!

It is hardly believable that the people of Georgia would put a candidate in such a strait that he would give the nation and the world this type of drivel.

For the sake of the record and in defense of an intelligent and enlightened people, we feel called upon, despite that appetite demands much of what is being said, nobody would hardly put a candidate in such a position to hand out this type of threatening defiance.

One candidate in the race has come up with an old patent phrase, "Come hell or high water," which has long been buried in the red ruts of Georgia roads before the paving era. There is another—"'Till hell freezes over"—all belonging to the days in which people did not have daily newspapers, radios and televisions for their enlightenment.

It is nothing short of a sad case of unbecoming and careless extravagance, which no intelligent voter would exact from a candidate seeking his ballot.

34d 1954

HOUSE PANEL AIMS AT 'HATE' GROUPS

Report Expected to Request Brownell to Act Against One of Organizations

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The House Committee on Un-American Activities is expected to approve soon a staff report striking hard at neo-Fascist and extreme right "hate" groups and asking prosecution of one of them for advocating violent overthrow of the Government.

The formal call upon Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General for the opening of grand jury proceedings against the National Renaissance party was expected within a week. It seemed certain also that "Common Sense," a semi-monthly publication termed by committee researchers as consistent in fostering hatred for minority groups, would be recommended for investigation.

A legal drive against extreme rightist organizations appeared sure to be carried to the House Committee's capacity. For years this and other Congressional investigative panels concentrated on communism. In 1938, however, the first drive was made against the organizations that had taken the Nazi side.

The House committee, then headed by Representative Martin Dies, Democrat of Texas, first went after the German-American Bund. Its leader, Fritz Kuhn, wound up in jail. It investigated the Silver Shirts, headed by William Dudley Pelley. Pelley went to jail.

Both Kuhn and Pelley were sentenced on charges indirectly related to their organization activities developed at the committee's hearings.

The committee also put out of business the Knights of the White Camellia, headed by George E. Deatherage, and other similar organizations. Then came the concentration on communism.

Little, if anything, has been heard of extreme Rightists since.

The impending report is not yet complete. It has been passed out in tentative form to members of the committee for study, with an urgent call that a "yes" or "no" be given by next Thursday.

The committee members are expected to answer "yes," and agree on public release of the report not later than Monday.

The report, which still requires the House committee's approval, includes such findings as the following:

¶That the National Renaissance party appeared to have controvened the Smith Act (against advocacy of overthrow of the government by force or violence) as much as had the Communist party itself.

¶That "Common Sense" was anti-Jewish and anti-Negro and denounced it as "a vehicle for the exploitation of ignorance, prejudice and fear." Its circulation, by direct mailing from headquarters and through indirect mailing from various points throughout the country, is held to be large.

¶That the National Renaissance party had virtually borrowed wholesale" from Fascist and Nazi dictators material for its program that has been put out from its fofice in the Yorkville section of Manhattan.

¶That this program included: Abolition of parliamentary government in the United States in favor of a "trained élite"; establishment of a fascist corporate economy; encouragement of "racial pride," with preservation of the "white Aryan race by gradual deportation of the "unassimible," and the denial to Jews of citizenship, professional and political posts and the right of "intermarriage."

Uniform Emblem Noted

The report draft says that, reminiscent of the German American Bund, the National Renaissance party has gone in for uniforms, but with the arm design of a lightning bolt replacing the swastika Nazi emblem. At the same time the role of the Renaissance party is said in the projected report to be a fostering of the Russian "superbly efficient economic system."

The size of the National Renaissance party appeared not to be known even to the committee investigators. Estimates have run from 200 to 700 members. However, although dangers were seen by investigators even in such comparatively small numbers, a precautionary suggestion was put into the proposed report:

"Such antics exaggerate their influence, and the committee would do no service in overestimating the importance of an element which will undoubtedly take pride in being publicized as a menace.'"

Former Red Testifies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Nicholas Bela, Hungarian-born actor and writer, related to the House-Un-American Activities Committee today experiences as a Communist party member in Hollywood from 1937 to 1943.

In testimony before Representative Kit Clardy, Republican of Michigan, and Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bela said he knew that in 1937 a Brandon Films, Inc. of New York distributed films to promote the Communist cause.

Committee aides reported the concern was not listed under the Foreign Agents Act but they could not say whether the company still was operating. On Mr. Walter's motion, the committee asked the Justice Department to look into the matter.

Mr. Bela, 54 years old, said he now lived in New York and wrote plays.

The writer-actor, who had been identified as a former Communist by previous committee witnesses, talked freely about his membership in a Beverly Hills, Calif., party cell. He named a number of persons he said he knew personally as Communists in the 1938-43 period, most of the names already appear in committee files.

One of those was George Willner. Mr. Bela pictured him as an important fund raiser for the party. Committee counsel said Mr. Willner, a writers' agent, had declined to answer questions about Communist affiliation in appearing before the committee in 1951. Mr. Clardy directed that Mr. Willner's present whereabouts be ascertained.

Comments on His Films

Thomas J. Brandon said here last night that his concern had been distributing "classical" and "cultural entertainment value" pictures made in the Soviet Union. However, he stressed that this was 'only a small part" of films handled by Brandon Films, Inc., of 200 West Fifty-seventh Street.

"I have distributed motion pictures which have been approved by official censor boards," he said. "If this person [Mr. Bela], means by communistic films such mction pictures as 'Alexander Nevsky' and 'Potemkin,' certainly I have and still do.

"I think that anybody who takes offense at the showing of such films is in need of understanding Mr. Sulzberger's recent speech reprinted in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine, and could also profit by President Eisenhower's speech to the Land Grant Colleges last Oct. 19."

The reference was to the article by Arthur Hayes Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times, based on a speech before the Hundred Years Association. In it, Mr. Sulzberger stressed that the alternative to "the views of freedom" was a "tightly controlled society in which every dissenter, every man who wishes to think for himself, is enchained in a futile effort to insure conformism in the name of security."

President Eisenhower's speech also was a plea for freedom and tolerance.

ERRY-GO-ROUND

U. S. Negroes Nixed The Reds'

Communists Made Very Little Headway Trying To Exploit Minority's Aspirations

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON

THE MANNER in which the Communist Party attempted to use the American Negro, but was rebuffed in turn by the Negro, is the subject of an important confidential report now being prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The fact that the Communist Party has experienced so little success in attracting the American Negro to its cause can only reflect favorably on these Americans," states the committee in its preliminary findings.

Going back over the past 25 years, the House Un-American Activities Committee gives in detail various efforts of Moscow to win over the Negro and even set up a "buffer state" south of the Mason and Dixon Line calculated to split the United States into two parts.

Instead of winning converts among American Negroes, however, the congressional committee states, the Negro discovered that the Communists deserted him generally, and "even attempted to destroy Negro gains" in employment opportunities when those gains conflicted with the Stalin-Hitler pact.

"The committee cannot stress too strongly that this program (of winning over the Negro) was formulated by the executive committee of the Communist Internationale and not by the American Negro," the report states. "No group member or element of the American Negro in the United States did then or now advocate such a course of action as called for in the Communist line.

"At one time," states the Un-American Activities Committee, "the Communists theorized that American Negroes throughout some 100-odd counties extending from Virginia to the Delta comprised a national minority, and a majority of the population throughout that area." Therefore, the Communist Party was directed to "organize the Negroes in that area along the line of a 'revolution program' to ally themselves with the workers . . . and to be considered a buffer state . . . under Soviet leadership."

The Communist penetration plan, however, was a miserable failure.

Ex-Communists Testify As To Reds' Using Them

THE UN-AMERICAN Activities Committee based its conclusions on the testimony of various Negro ex-Communists. Piecing together their amazing testimony, it is clear that the Negroes' experience with communism has been one of false hopes, Machiavellian betrayals, and tragic disappointments.

"Communist leaders," states the committee, "have exploited this demand of Negro liberation when it served their purpose and abandoned it when it was expedient to do so."

"If things are running all right," testified Louis Rosser, an ex-Communist, "the Communist Party makes partial demands for the Negroes. If things are going rough and they think the Soviet Union is in danger, the Communist Party raises the slogan of rebellion."

Rosser claimed that Negro Communists eventually saw through the Communist scheme of a Negro state as an attempt to "segregate the Negroes once the revolution is had."

Testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee told how the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had defended Negro rights during the war while the Communists refused to support the protests of Negroes being forced to unload ammunition under hazardous conditions at Port Chicago, California. There had already been an explosion at this port and courts-martial were threatened. But Communist Leader William Schneiderman dismissed Negro protests by saying:

"What is more important, loading these ships standing in the harbor for the Soviet Union or these 50 men over there who are going to jail?"

"In 1932 the Communist Party gathered together a group of reputable young Negro intellectuals and persuaded them to visit the Soviet Union," states the Un-American Activities Committee. "The purpose of this visit was ostensibly to make a motion picture in Russia. The theme was to represent a distorted Russian version of Negro life in America, and the movie was to be exhibited in Africa and Asia. Rosser pointed out that this excursion to Russia failed to convert these young American Negroes.

"Instead, some of those who saw Russia as it really is, are among the foremost anti-Communists in America."

Hatemongers May Get New Look And Some Publicity

THE HOUSE committee on un-American activities will soon publish a sensational, but tragic, report on "neo-Fascist and hate groups," a subject that the committee has ignored for almost 10 years. Communism, during that period, offered better headlines.

The report singles out the National Renaissance Party for possible prosecution under the Smith Act; and also blasts the hate-peddling paper *Common Sense*. This is the first official suggestion for applying the anti-subversion statute to a Fascist group during the act's 15-year history.

The committee found that "the program and propaganda of the National Renaissance Party is virtually borrowed wholesale from the Fascist and Nazi dictators."

The little Hitler in charge is a "young fanatic," James M. Madole, of 10 W. 90th St., New York City, whose sneering boast is that "What Hitler accomplished in Europe, the National Renaissance Party shall yet accomplish in America."

The party is replete with a "uniformed Elite Guard in the Nazi style," the report goes on, though a bolt of lightning has replaced the Swastika as the party symbol.

The committee sums up NRP's aims as "preservation of the white Aryan race by gradual deportation of the unassimilable, the denial to Jewish people of citizenship, professional and political posts and the right of intermarriage."

While avowedly anti-Communist, NRP isn't above sweet-mouthing the Red line when it serves its purpose. It praised the anti-Semitic purges in Prague two years ago and agrees with the Communists that "the economic and political ambitions of a small coterie of Wall Street bankers" are pushing the U. S. into war. And it has high praise for "the superbly efficient totalitarian economic systems of the Communists."

'Common Sense' Called The Road To 'Salvation'

SECOND TARGET of the un-American Activities Committee report is the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic hate sheet, *Common Sense*, which has blasted about every prominent American including President Eisenhower, whom it labels a "Marxist stooge."

"The solution customarily offered by Publisher Conde McGinley Sr., to 'save America,'" says the committee, "is an increase in the circulation of *Common Sense*. It is apparent that the publication represents a modern example of the racketeers who made a business out of hate propaganda during the 1930s."

The McGinleys also do a good business hawking hate books and pamphlets from their headquarters in Union, N. J. Paid subscriptions to *Common Sense* jumped from fewer than 10,000 to more than 20,000 during 1951, the year of the Korean war.

The un-American Activities Committee winds up its indictment of these two Fascist threats with this appeal: "The committee is convinced that there is a concurrent need for continuous investigation, exposure and, where necessary, prosecution, to the end that no activity of a pro-Fascist nature will ever be permitted to gain substantial stature or influence in the United States." ©

Teacher Indicted For Contempt of Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, a teacher in the Philadelphia public schools, was one of four persons indicicted for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee who pleaded innocent in Federal District Court here Friday.

Mrs. Watson was accused of refusing last February 17 to answer questions regarding Communist party activities. She based her refusal on the First Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids abridgement of freedom of speech, of religion or of the press.

Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws fixed bail at $1,000 and assigned the case for trial in March.

When Mrs. Watson appeared before the House Un-American Activities committee, she was told that a friend of hers, Mrs. Dorothy Funn, a New York public school teacher, had testified publicly before the committee in Philadelphia that she had known her as a member of the Communist party.

Mrs. Watson was asked if she was a member of the Communist party. She also was asked if she had attended a Communist school for instruction of Communist teachers in New York State or at any place, if she had been active in the National Negro Congress, and if she was a member of the Communist party at the time she took the loyalty oath.

She refused to answer any of these questions on First Amendment grounds, although her counsel advised her of the risk she was taking.

Mrs. Watson is 44 year old. She was born in South Carolina November 8, 1910. Her family moved to Philadelphia in September, 1924.

Prior to moving to Philadelphia she attended Claflin university. She completed her high school education at William Penn High School in Philadelphia, graduated from the Philadelphia Normal School, and attended the University of Pennsylvania.

She served as a substitute teacher in Philadelphia from September, 1929, to Febrauary 19, last, when she was suspended for refusing to answer questions of the House Uu - American Activities Committee.

At a hearing before the Philadelphia Board of Education, Mrs. Watson said she invoked the First Amendment before the committee because of inequities existing against colored people and unless they have the right to meet, talk, and petition the government, there is no political freedom for them.

She said she knew that if the courts found that she was wrong she would be fined and would spend at least a year in jail, but she was willing to take the risk.

Two weeks before she appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee, she said, representatives of that committee called on her and tried to persuade her to cooperate with the committee by naming other persons as Communists. She said she refused to do so.

She said she told a representative of the committee that there were "two sets of people in this country who know I am not a Communist—the Communists and the FBI.

34d 1954

PAUL ROBESON

American diplomats shunned the Bolshevik Revolution anniversary reception at the Soviet Embassy here last week because of the B-29 incident, but Singer Paul Robeson (right) was there, wearing a Stalin Peace Prize medal. He is shown shaking hands with Mrs. George Zarubin as Russian Ambassador Zarubin looks on.

Robeson denied visa to Russia

NEW YORK — Paul Robeson has been refused permission by the passport office of the State Department to travel to Moscow to attend the Congress of Soviet Writers which opens Dec. 9.

Willis H. Young, acting director of the passport office, told Mr. Robeson that since an earlier application was tentatively denied in 1954, it will be necessary for him to proceed in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section 51.137 of the passport regulations, if he desired to get further consideration.

THE REGULATIONS referred to require an applicant to "prove" that his views do not deviate from those of the State Department as a prerequisite for receiving a passport.

Mr. Robeson is challenging the right of the secretary of state to wield such arbitrary power. He is bringing a suit in federal court to compel the department to issue him a passport on the ground that refusal to do so deprives him of his constitutional rights.

Paul Robeson Denied Passport To Attend Soviet Writers Meet

New York, Nov. 20—Paul Robeson, the internationally famed artist, has been refused permission by the Passport Office of the State Department to travel to Moscow to attend the Congress of Soviet Writers which opens December 9.

Upon receipt of an invitation from the noted novelist, Alexander Fadeev, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers, Mr. Robeson contacted the Passport Office and requested that a passport application which he had filed in July be amended to include his participation as a guest in the two-week meeting of Soviet writers. His earlier application was made for the purpose of fulfilling concert engagements in England, France, Israeal and the Scandanavian countries, including a London production of "Othello" under the management of Leslie Linder Productions.

A letter to Mr. Robeson from Willis H. Young, acting director of the Passport Office dated November 18, states that since the earlier application was "tentatively denied by this office on July 26, 1954, it will be necessary for you to proceed in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section 51.-137 of the Passport Regulations if you desire to have the Department give further consideration to your case."

The regulations referred to require an application to "prove" that his views do not deviate from those of the State Department as a prerequisite for receiving a passport. Discretionary power in granting or withholding permission to travel is placed in the hands of the Secretary of State and an appeal board estabilshed within his Department.

Mr. Robeson is challenging the right of the Secreatry to weild such arbitrary power. He is bringing a suit in federal court to compel the Department to issue him a possport on the ground that refusal to do so deprives him of his constitutional rights for freedom of speech, thought and assembly, and the freedom to earn a living guaranteed by the First and Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

The invitation to the Congress of Soviet writers was also signed by Boris Polevoy, an outstanding Soviet author who has written a play about Robeson which has been produced in Moscow and other centers of the Soviet Union. Mr. Polevoy, supporting the formal invitation with a personal message to Mr. Robeson, stated: "We do not lose the hope . . . to see you among us, you the greatest singer of our days, a man of great soul and pure heart, Paul Robeson."

34d 1954

AUDITORIUM AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO OVERFLOWS AS PAUL ROBESON APPEARS IN CONCERT

Singer Hopes to Secure His Passports For Foreign Concert Tours As of Yore

POLICE SQUAD UNNECESSARY DURING PERFORMANCE

(By Luix Virgil Overbea)

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A full house thronged Mandel hall on the campus of the University of Chicago last week to hear controversial singer Paul Robeson in a recital (with vain to get in.

After the recital, Robeson said in an interview that he hoped to return to the entertainment world and also to regain his passport. He also added that he had not changed his philosophical and political beliefs.

Two squads of uniformed policemen plus a number of plainclothesmen were on duty to halt any threatened violence or possibly to stop Robeson's appearance if he started to make a political speech.

The recital was sponsored by the SRP (Student Representative party) on the U. of C. campus. These students sponsored the affair despite threats from the American Legion and derogatory editorials in several community newspapers.

Despite the large crowd, which had to be dispersed because the auditorium was filled and no standees were admitted, there was no violence.

Sharing the concert platform with Robeson was his accompanist, Alan Booth, who played eight selections at the piano.

Robeson was called back to sing three encores as he gave a program which included Negro spirituals (some with the words changed), three songs in recognition of Mother's Day (Songs My Mother Taught Me, Cradle Song by Schubert, and Lullaby, a Mexican folk song), an excerpt from the opera, "Boris Gudonov," by Moussorgsky, as well as his famed "Ol' Man River" and "Water Boy" plus several others.

His voice compared favorably to its more prosperous days of several years ago, and the enthusiastic audience cheered him. Most of the audience was white, consisting not only of the student body, but numerous adults.

After giving his final encore, Robeson thanked the audience for its applause. In his dressing room he said of the recital:

"Tonight's recital may open up other opportunities for me in other universities. I am happy that it occurred without incident."

Concert appearances, he felt, may lead to the restoration of his passport which he surrendered to the U. S. State Department in 1950 because of his many left wing statements and activities. Overseas, he said, he will be able to perform in "Boris Gudonov," "Othello" and other productions.

During the past year he has given several recitals at various AME Zion churches (his brother is pastor of Mother Zion in New York.) He is to sing at his brother's church June 6.

In connection with his passport, a cultural salute to Paul Robeson will be given May 26 at the Renaissance Casino in New York as the opening of a national campaign to restore his overseas traveling privileges.

Of reports that Robeson was deserting his stand of the past few years, he said:

"I am fighting until we darker people are free all over the world."

He denounced the well-known syndicated columnist and television commentator as well as a popular Negro weekly magazine which gave out the first reports of his so-called change of attitude.

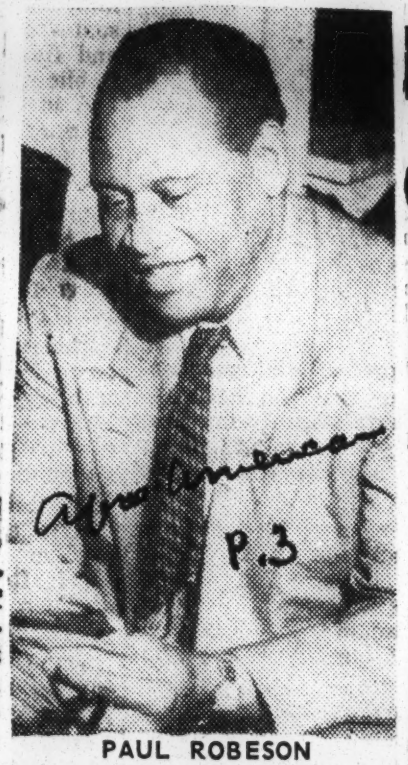
The Othello recording company, he said (It's run by his son, Paul Jr.), is doing well. He has two new albums, "Solid Rock," and "Songs of Peace and Freedom."

Incidentally, the SRP won a student campus election despite the unfavorable publicity given in connection with Robeson. Paul Breslow, a white student of Perth Amboy, N. J. and chairman of SRP, said his group brought Robeson to the campus in spite of his political views, because he was an "outstanding artist worthy of being heard."

Robeson Hailed

BULGARIA recently celebrated the birthday of Paul Robeson, American singer, with a 20-minute national broadcast. The program included recordings by Robeson and an account of an alleged assassination attempt against him while he was singing in New York.

PAUL ROBESON



PAUL ROBESON

Passport again denied Robeson

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — The State Department has no intentenion of issuing a new passport to Paul Robeson at this time, according to an official spokesman.

This statement was released last week following an announcement in New York by the famous singer that he plans to make a six-month tour abroad to fulfill concert engagements.

Planned Recitals

Mr. Robeson said he had applied for permission to leave the country for a half year to appear in recitals in Israel, England and other European countries.

The singer's passport was revoked four years ago allegedly for making pro-Russian speeches. Since that time, he has had three or four applications on file for new passports, declared the government spokesman.

Robeson visa denial scored

NEW YORK—New scores of protests and pledges of support are streaming into the office of the Provisional Committee to Restore Paul Robeson's Passport from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, South America, Canada and Australia.

Mr. Robeson's application for a passport to travel to England, Israel, France and Scandanavia was submitted July 2. The State Department reply of July 27, signed by R. B. Shipley, director of the Passport Office, said that the issue of a passport was "precluded" under passport regulations "upon the basis of information which the department has received from various sources."

—oOo—

PAUL ROBESON states he will appeal this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary, on constitutional grounds.

"This fight is not a personal one alone," he said, "but one that affects an increasing number of artists, scholars and others, particularly of my own people, who are now being denied passports."

HIS THIRD BORDER CONCERT PAUL ROBESON SINGS

The artistry of Paul Robeson winged across an international frontier with the appearance of the world-beloved singer and actor in his third annual concert in beautiful Peace Arch Park in the United States-Canadian border.

Although denied a passport to appear in their country, Robeson sang to friends from many lands as the audience was swelled by athletes and visitors from all parts of the British Commonwealth who are in Vancouver for the famous Empire Games.

The many thousands who made the annual pilgrimage to the Peace Arch spread out across the smooth green lawn, up the gentle flower-splashed slope, which make the park a natural amphitheater, and overflowed into the trees rimming the eastern boundary. Estimates ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand. However, a Canadian Mounted Police check of 8,000 cars lends weight to the larger figure.

Although the informality and warmth of an outdoor affair remained, Robeson, this year, sang a complete, formal concert program ranging from the beloved sprituals of his people, the folk music of many lands, to the somberly dramatic "Prayer and Death" excerpt from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov". The artist freely admitted that he had some doubts as to the suitability of this selection for a huge, outdoor audience, but these soon vanished. The audience loved it and cheered when the singer expressed the hope that he would soon be able to present it on the opera stage of Europe and "even in my own country."

Since its inception the annual border has been linked to the fight to force the U. S. State Department to rescind its ban on Robeson's passport. The first was held when the singer was unable to get permission to leave the U. S. to appear in a Vancouver, B. C., concert sponsored by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. If Robeson cannot come to us, the union said, we will go to him. So the great artist went to the border and the people flocked to hear hm. Each year Mine Mill has sponsored the concert.

This year the union put out an elaborate, printed program which contained greetings from many Canadian trade union and fraternal groups. Included as well were some of the mesages from personages all over the world protesting the passport ban. Harvey Murphy, Mine Mill regional director, introduced Robeson as a "great American who is lover througout the world."

As a special tribute to the fighting traditions of the Canadian union, Robeson presented a reading of the scene "I speak for Joe Hill" from the play "The Man Who Never Died" by Barry Stavis. And the program included, as it does every year, a request for "Joe Hill". In response to the greetings from Murphy the singer pledged to his audience that he will "press for the freedom of Africa and all colonial people" and will "keep fighting for the dignity of my people and all people"

During an intermission a young Australian athlete paid tribute to Robeson and presented him with gifts from the youth movement of that country. The gifts included a boomerang and Australian Empire Games pin.

34d 1954

REPUBLICAN

Flowers Predicts GOP Will Capture Negro Vote Strength

Used at Atlanta, Ga

34d

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Harold Flowers, Arkansas Negro civil rights lawyer and former member of the National Bar Association, today predicted that the Republican Party will capture a substantial increase of the Negro voting strength in marginal districts" in the coming congressional elections.

Jan 10-29-54

Flowers, assistant to the chairman of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, is winding up a six week nation wide speaking tour.

"Negroes all over the country," said Flowers, "are grateful for the orderly transition in the program of desegregation under the leadership of President Eisenhower."

Flowers declared that "loyal Negro Democrats will place partisan politics aside and vote for Republicans to help the President complete the job which was begun in 1952."

Speaking of integration in the public school system, the 42-year-old lawyer deplored the "complacency and indifference that still exist among many Negro citizens in the North, East and West." Flowers has spearheaded the drive in Arkansas for equal educational opportunities.

"Ten million Negroes in the South," he said, "constituting 70 per cent of the total Negro population in the United States, will be disappointed if Negroes in other sections of the Nation do not grasp the opportunity to establish a strong two-party system in the South."

Flowers, presently touring in Nevada and Oregon, will make a television appearance in Dayton, Ohio today.

LEHMAN DECRIES TACTICS OF G. O. P.

Times P. 25

Says Attacks on Harrimar Have Boomeranged and Nov. 2 Victory Is in Air

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 27—Senator Herbert H. Lehman told a rally here tonight that Republican attacks on Averell Harriman, Democratic candidate for Governor, had boomeranged to the point where a Democratic victory on Nov. 2 was "in the air."

Thur. 10-28-54

Senator Lehman said the Republicans, and in particular Senator Irving M. Ives, candidate for Governor, had "resorted to some of the most reprehensible tactics I have ever witnessed in any campaign—and I've seen a lot of them."

At first, Senator Lehman said, Senator Ives promised the voters he would "talk sense and stick to the truth." But then his party became aware that a hurricane of protest "more violent than Carol and Edna and Hazel all put together" was sweeping the country, and the Republicans switched their tactics, Mr. Lehman continued.

"They dug up events of thirty years ago," he said, "perverted and distorted the facts to their own purposes, and tried their best to smear the character of a man who is known in every part of this state and in every capital of the world as a statesman, a patriot and a great public servant—our candidate for Governor, Averell Harriman."

One of the main issues on which New York voters will vote Democratic, he predicted, is "the giveaway." He cited specifically the "giveaway" of an estimated $100,000,000,000 worth of oil and power resources; the "giveaway implicit in the scandalous Dixon-Yates contract" for private power in the Tennessee Valley Authority area; the "giveaway of consumer protection on the price of natural gas"; and "the tax giveaway."

The Republicans, the Senator said, "have shown themselves willing to advance the selfish interests of a privileged few, while ignoring and neglecting the well-being of the many."

The Democrats, he asserted, have "a fundamental devotion to the welfare of the people—of all the people, of individual people."

"We believe in the welfare state," he said, "the welfare of the many, not of the fortunate few."

Mississippi Knocks Out Black And Tan Element of The Republican Party

BLACK AND TANS LOSE REPUBLICAN PARTY TITLE IN MISSISSIPPI

Washington—(ANP). The United States Supreme Court agreed by a 5 to 3 vote Monday to throw out the case originating in Mississippi to determine which political faction of that state has the right to be considered the "Republican Party of Mississippi," thus giving the lilly whites the GOP name.

Five Justices voted to vacate the judgement and to remand the case to the District Court with instructions to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Justice Black, Reed and Douglass dissented with Chief Justice Warren taking part in the consideration and disposition of the case.

The court action thus virtually ousted the Black and Tan faction, led by Perry Howard, which dates back to Reconstruction Days.

The suit was filed by the Negro faction including Howard, a national committeeman of the Repub- Edna E. Redmond, national committeewoman; S. W. Miller chairman of thee state executive committee; and C. T. Buler, secretary of the state executive committee, in behalf of the officers and members of the Republican party of Mississippi and thousands of citizens of the state who are similarly situated and have a common grievance.

Howard claimed that his group has the right to be recognized as the Republican party of Mississippi since this faction was organized in 1872, while the Lily White faction was not organized until 1928 as the "Independent Republican Party" and has only been using the present designation since 1948.

The white faction denied this contention, claiming that the colored organization is an outgrowth of a minority group which detached itself from the Republican party in Mississippi in 1924 and, with the aid of the Democrats of that state, obained recognition by Republican National Convention of that year.

The white group argued that the Republican party was reorganized by the people of Mississippi in 1928, and has functioned as such ever since, with the approval of a majority of the Republican voters and has never changed its name. They did admit that state officials, the press, and some members of the public from time to time have called their organization the "Independent Republican Party among other names; and that at their 1948 convention, a resolution was adopted to reaffirm the previous use of the name. "Mississippi Republican party and to repudiate the "unauthorized and unwarranted use of the words "Independent" and "Lily Whites."

The Mississippi State Supreme Court had previously ruled that the "Lily White Republican faction had [illegible] ive right to appear on [illegible] s the State Republican Party, [illegible] the name "Mississippi Republican Party."

This ruling was overturned by a special three-judge Federal Court in Jackson, Miss., on Oct.. 26, 1953.

Perry Howard has been the long directing head of this faction of the party down in Mississippi although he always maintained his home in Washington,, D. C. where he has become very successful and prosperous as a lawyer.

For The Best Interests

The hierachy of the Republican Party has pitched this year's Congressional campaign on an attempt to instill a fear in the nation's voters that to elect a Democratic Congress will result in "cold war" in the Houses of Congress.

Such a threat is made, despite the voting statistics which show Pres. Eisenhower has only been able to project his program through the assistance of Democrats, while the conservative GOP members of his team opposed him tooth and nail.

Naturally we are concerned with the city and state offices in the election next Tuesday. St. Louis, presently is facing a tremendous program of progress. It is being implemented under the guidance of a Democratic team. The maintenance of that team as a whole is important to the future of this city. On the issues concerning minority rights, the spade work has begun in this regard. The declaration of policy regarding minority rights as issued by the Land Clearance Authority a few weeks ago is evidence of recognition of the Administration in an area where it counts most, jobs and housing.

The term "civil rights" rises, forthrightly or belatedly, in most political campaigns. It is history that it gained its roots under Roosevelt and blossomed into full bloom under Truman.

In a release from the Republican National Committee this week, Val Washington, the director of minorities, lists seven points as the reasons Negroes will vote Republican next Tuesday. Here are Washington's reasons and our answers:

1. The Supreme Court decision on public schools.

Ans: The Supreme Court is a non-partisan judicial body. And anyway, eight of the nine justices were appointed by Democratic presidents.

2. Elimination of segregation in the armed forces.

Ans: This was started by Harry S. Truman, a Democrat. On April 28, 1948, Dwight Eisenhower, then a general told the Senate Committee on Armed Services: ". . .when you put (Negroes) in the same organization and make them live together under the most intimate circumstances men of different races, we sometimes have trouble. . ."

3. Segregation's end in the nation's capital.

Ans: Give the GOP credit for this in the area of theatres and hotels.

4. Equality in appointments.

Ans: Numerically there is a balance between the two parties.

5. Executive Order banning racial discrimination in Government contracts.

Ans: President Roosevelt issued two such orders. President Truman established the Contract Compliance Committee.

6. Eisenhower's insistance that crime against Negroes be prosecuted.

Ans: Both Roosevelt and Truman did likewise.

7. The President's insistance that all U. S. Attorneys and FBI agents receive instructions on civil rights laws.

Ans: That is a part of the training of all such agents of the government.

Negroes, as all other minorities, have received greater advances under the Democratic administrations because of the Democrat's forward policy on important social legislation. This includes, housing, social security and jobs. Negro voters will do well to continue their support of Democratic candidates.

Top Republican Lists Seven Points; Democrat Leader Answers Claims

WASHINGTON — Val J. Washington, director of minorities for the Republican National Committee, said this week that more Negroes would vote for Republican candidates for Congress on Election Day than since 1936.

He made this prediction following a survey of absentee ballot applications in the District of Columbia and informal checks of sentiment in several states with large Negro population. "More Negroes have applied for absentee ballots than ever before and most of them are going to vote Republican," Washington said.

"President Eisenhower has done more to make the Negro a first-class citizen than any President of the United States since Abraham Lincoln," he added. "The Negro voter realizes this and appreciates it. He knows, furthermore, that to continue this progress, it is imperative that the Republican Party retain control of Congress. That's why a majority of the Negroes will be supporting Republican candidates for House and Senate on November 2."

Washington listed seven specific reasons why the Negroes are supporting President Eisenhower's request for the re-election of a Republican Congress:

1. The historic Supreme Court decision ending racial segragation in public schools.

2. The elimination of segregation in the armed forces.

3. The end of segregation in the nation's capital. What had been described under Truman and Roosevelt as the most prejudiced capital in the world has become as liberal as any of the northern cities during the Eisenhower Administration.

4. Giving the Negro equality to appointments to the Federal government—including the appointment of J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

5. An executive order banning racial discrimination on all contracts for government work.

6. President Eisenhower's insistence that crime against Negroes be prosecuted in every part of the nation.

7. The President's insistence that all U.S. Attorneys and FBI agents receive instructions and directions concerning civil rights laws.

Beyond those specific measures, Mr. Washington said that the new social security law passed by the Republican 83rd Congress would mean more to the Negroes than any other group of citizens.

"The increased economic protection given to Negroes under this law includes extension of social security benefits to farmers and domestic workers. There are more Negroes engaged in farming than in any other single occupation. Nearly all of these farmers will now have the protection of social security—including tenant farmers and share croppers."

WASHINGTON CHAMBERS

Jordan W. Chambers, titular head of the Democratic Party in the city, this week issued a strong answer to the seven points of GOP staffer Val Washington of Washington, D. C. on why Negroes will support the Republican Party in next Tuesday's election. Chambers, in discussing the whole political picture predicted that 90 percent of the Negro voters will support Democrats in the Tuesday election. He based his prediction on "the failure of the Eisenhower administration to provide adequate housing and the lack of the GOP in coping with rising unemployment."

Chambers said the Eisenhower administration has had control of Congress and all chairmanships and despite this eight bills which would ban racial discrimination in Interstate travel have been introduced "and yet Eisenhower has not prodded any of these bills out of committee."

"I want to be fair with the man," said Chambers, "but the record speaks for itself."

Specifically answering the seven points advanced by Washington, Chambers declared:

1. The lawsuit instituted involving the public schools was done so while Dwight Eisenhower was still in the Army. Eight of the nine justices of the Supreme Court were appointed by Democrats and if they had not concurred in the opinion, it could not have carried.

2. President Eisenhower did issue a directive abolishing segregation in the Armed Services, but it merely served to catch up a few loose ends after desegregation was started under Roosevelt and Truman. Much of the delay in Mr. Truman's desegregation program was due to the hostile attitude of Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. McArthur. The U. S. Navy ended its racial segregation much earlier under Secretary Forrestal and the Air Force under Secretary Symington, both Democrats.

3. Segregation has not been abolished as a practical matter. There has been a law on the books since the 1800s providing that restuarants and other public places should serve Negroes. Surely Mr. Eisenhower can't claim credit for a law passed before 1900.

4. The GOP administration has appointed 45 qualified Negroes, including Assistant Secretary Wilkins, to various posts. In these appointments there are three White House doormen, two members of the House Post Office department, one White House secretary and one assistant secretary in the Department of Labor. Five of these jobs are firsts. Truman appointed 75 Negroes, including an ambassador, two Federal Judges plus alternates to the United Nations, 14 racial relations advisors and one civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense.

5. Franklin Roosevelt in 1941 issued Executive Order 8802 banning discrimination in U. S. Government Contracts. In Dec. 1951, Harry Truman set up a Contract Compliance Committee and in January 1953, Presdient Truman sent President Eisenhower a letter asking that that committee be continued.

6. President Eisenhower has nothing to do with state law enforcement and all good officials are seeking the elimination of crime.

7. Harry Truman is the only President who has had the courage to go before Congress in his State of the Union message and specifically urge the banning of segregation according to race. Mr. Eisenhower, in two "Union" messages has not so stated. In fact, the GOP standard bearer has never been specific on rights of minorities.

POWELL DENIES SWITCH TO REPUBLICAN PARTY

Solon To Meet With Press Aug. 27

WASHINGTON — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell in Europe on an inspection tour for the Air force, Friday categorically denied a copyrighted story that he plans to switch to the Republican party and run for congress on that ticket.

Powell announced a press conference for Friday Aug. 27 in his Washington office when he will return from abroad.

However, a source close to Powell hinted broadly that he will confirm his switch in politics at this time.

A Republican spokesman said they had learned that the New York Congressman was writing an article for Reader's Digest magazine in which he will praise the Eisenhower administration.

Asked if they would welcome Powell into the Republican fold, the spokesman grinned broadly and said "no comment."

Reason Behind President's Curt Answers To Negro Reporters At Press Conference

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)- Maxwell M. Rabb, cabinet secretary and associate coounsel to President Eisenhower, publicly stated last week that no questions raised at the Presidential press conferences had to be submitted in advance for approval by the White House.

The statement was made in an ierview bnt-

The statement was made in an interview by Dr. Thomlinson D. Todd, director on its American All radio program over station WOOK. The question was no doubt raised by the interviewer because of the apparent annoyance which the President has recently shown when questioned on civil rights issues by Negro reporters.

His most recent outburst of impatience came in last week's conference when a woman reporter asked if the administration were lending its support to proposed legislation to bar segregation in interstate travel.

In clipped words, the President remarked that he did not know by what right the reporter should say that the legislation would have to have administration support. He added that the administration was not trying to suport any parjcular or special group of any kind but was trying to do what it believed to be decent and just.

On other occasions when Negro reporters have raised questions involving civil righs issues, on which the President could act, they were referred to the heads of the agencies in question.

On almost every occasion when Negro reporters raised questions of interest to their group, the President has admitted that he was not familiar with the issue but would have his press secretary, James Hagerty to look into it and inform him.

When these matters were first being brought to his attention, he President seemed interested and took immediate action. Among the earlier questions was one concerning racial segregation in schools on army posts. Mr. Eisenhower admitted that he did not know such situation existed but he would look into the matter immediately. In less than a week the President has issued an order correcting this situation.

Likewise, he took quick positive action in appointing a Committee on Government Contracts, after the matter had been brought to his attention by a woman reporter.

It was al o brought to light, through a question by a woman reporter, that the administration was not going along with Secetay of Labo Mitchell in supporting compulsory fair employment practices legislation.

Another question raised by a **Negro woman reporter gave the** President an opportunity to offer apologies to the Howard university choir for the discourtesy which it received at the hands of prejudiced policemen at the Republican box supper.

The president's lack of knowledge on many racial issues, raised by reporters of Negro newspapers, seems to have become embarrassing after awhile, and his impatience bagan to show. On one occasion he told a reporter that he shouldn't be expected to know every little detail which existed in the government.

This caused some critics to whisper around that the women reporters were perhaps out-of-step. Maybe they should inform the White House in advance on questions they intend to ask so that the President could be briefed on them.

It was probably this rumor which caused Todd to ask what the procedure is in conducting the President's conferences. This question brought an imphatical reply from Rabb that all questions raised at the conference were spontaneous and the President never know in advance what he was going to be asked.

The curt manner in which the President has begun answering the questions posed by Negro reporters has been observed and mentioned by many of the press and radio people present.

It has also given rise to a crucal blast" issued upon the women reporters by the lone Negro man who attends the President' conferences. This unethical journalistic action has resulted in a running word battle between the man reporter and those who would dare speak out in defense of the women.

responsible for the little quip in a national magazine stating that a Negro weekly newspaper man was receiving $50 a week from the White House to advise officials on how to handle the Negro press. This charge was vigorously denied by the White House.

A White House spokesman stated voluntarily that they did not wish to become involved in the controversy still they wished to apologize to the women reporters for this unfortunate incident.

The disease of professional jealousy seems to be very contagious as it is apparently spreading to other male columnists who are joining in the fray and vehemently tossing word stones of unpleasantness at those who would dare go to the bat for issues affecting ten percent of America's pupulation.

This inexcusable breach of journalistic ethics has caused an unprecedented professional battle-of-the-sexes which is not only unpleasant but very unfortunate.

HAROLD FLOWERS, Arkansas civil rights lawyer and former president of the National Bar Association, checks voting districts on a huge map. Flowers has been named executive assistant to the chairman of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee in charge of directing minority operations in the coming November elections.

Flowers To Work With Ike Backers

Date: 10-2-54

WASHINGTON—Harold Flowers, well-known Arkansas civil rights lawer and former president of the National Bar Association, has been named executive assistant to the chairman of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee in charge of directing minority operations in the coming November elections.

Flowers has been engaged in the practice of law since 1935 at Pine Bluff, Ark., during which time he has served as president of the Arkansas Conference of Branches, NAACP, and also as president of the Pine Bluff branch.

A member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Flowers was named "Man of the Year" in 1952 at a five-state district meeting at Wichita, Kans. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is one of two Negroes serving on the board of pensions.

GOP women to honor Eisenhower appointees

WASHINGTON

A luncheon at the national airport terrace dining room, on Saturday, Oct. 9, will feature talks by Archibald J. Carey Jr., Maxwell M. Rabb, Carmel Carrington Marr, Bertha S. Adkins, and other Republican notables in a tribute to appointees of the Eisenhower Administration.

The affair is being given by the Virginia White Speel Republican Women's Club of D.C. The club—open to all GOP supporters—is directing special effort to the advancement of Eisenhower policies in the nation's capital, and to applying its action and influence to general and minority problems.

The 50 honorees—nine of whom are on foreign assignments—are from 21 states and the District of Columbia, and represent the South, Southwest, Pacific Coast, Midwest, West, East and Border states.

APPOINTMENTS range from from delegate to the United Nations, ambassador, "little cabinet" member and Virgin Islands Governor, to page boy at the U.S. Supreme Court. Eight of the 50 appointees are women—three of them lawyers.

Officers of the club are: Ida S. Taylor, who is completing her second term as president, Mrs. Isadora Letcher, Mrs. Wilda Marshall and Mrs. Margaret K. Kelson, vice-presidents; Mrs. Marie Blake and Mrs. Beulah Murphy, recording and corresponding secretaries, and Mrs. Marion Westmoreland, financial secretary.

Mrs. Clara Calhoun and Mrs. Viola Martin are co-chairmen of the luncheon committee. Mrs. Constance Daniel is chairman of guests and invitations.

34d 1954

REPUBLICAN

Congressman's Praise

Powell Lauds Ike In Digest Article

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor's note: The Reader's Digest, the world's most widely circulated periodical, has graciously permitted the Courier to reprint this significant article on President Eisenhower's excellent job in the White House, written by a prominent Democrat and a member of Congress. This article clearly shows that the Eisenhower Administration has gained the respect of both major political parties and Negroes in general.

(Copyright, October, 1954, by the Reader's Digest, Inc.)

Courier 10-2-54 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By ADAM C. POWELL JR.

(U. S. Congressman, New York)

I am a Negro by birth and a Democrat by choice; for nearly a quarter of a century I have worked to advance the rights of Negroes. During the 1952 Presidential campaign, I tried desperately to get Dwight D. Eisenhower to endorse a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act. This he steadfastly refused to do. I did not understand why and, like many Negroes, I feared his election meant a setback in the struggle for fairer treatment and equal opportunities for our people. Sat. 10-2-54

I was wrong.

In less than two years in the White House, President Eisenhower, without political trumpeting, has quietly started a revolution which, I firmly believe, means an era of greater promise for Negro citizens. Today, I think I understand what the President believes, and why he believes it. I know now that he practices what he preaches.

> *"There must be no second-class citizens in this country."—Dwight D. Eisenhower.*

* * *

OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE does not believe that civil rights are primarily the responsibility of the politician. He believes this issue is a problem for every citizen and that, through personal leadership, by personal example, Americans can be counted on to follow decent instincts without legislation. In an open letter to me in the early months of his administration, he made this declaration:

"I shall continue to devote my earnest efforts to advance the spirit as well as the fact of equality. We shall not take a single backward step. There must be no second-class citizens in this country. To achieve our purpose we must work together and not be content until we have gained our goal."

* * *

THOSE WERE fine words. The President has proved he means them.

The example he has set be-

> **One of America's outstanding leaders, Dr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., was elected to Congress in 1944. He is now serving his fifth term. In addition to his Congressional duties, Dr. Powell is minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City which, with 16,000 members, is the largest Baptist Church in the world.**

gan in the White House. Until he took over, no Negro had ever been employed there except as messenger or janitor. President Eisenhower installed Mrs. Lois Lippman as the first Negro secretary. Politics had nothing to do with her appointment. She was hired not because of her color or in spite of it. She had proved to be an efficient secretary when working in General Eisenhower's campaign headquarters in New York. The White House needed capable secretaries, and so she was brought to Washington. No publicity use was made of it. Nor has political capital been made of the President's appointment of forty-seven Negroes to important posts, or to the fact that twenty-seven of those positions had never been held by Negroes.

* * *

SINCE THE Taft Administration, no Negro had been appointed to a post of "Little Cabinet" status until Eisenhower appointed J. Ernest Wilkins, prominent Chicago attorney, as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. Wilkins was not appointed on account of his color, but because Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell believed him to be the best man for the job and so recommended him to the President. In the same way Scovel Richardson, former dean of law at Lincoln University, became the first Negro Federal Parole Commissioner.

The population of Washington, D. C., is more than one-third Negro. Segregation has been the established pattern. As candidate, General Eisenhower said: "I shall never cease to work to get rid of this in the District of Columbia."

* * *

THIS IS the Eisenhower record:

Washington's restaurants following vigorous action by the new Attorney General, have stopped segregation. Officials of the Restaurant Association report not a single case of serious friction.

At the urging of the Eisenhower-appointed chairman of the District Board of Commissioners, segregation has been voluntarily eliminated from bars and restaurants in Washington's hotels. As a result of this some hotels are following a more liberal policy with regard to rental of rooms.

With the help of movie magnates, jim crowism has been wiped out in Washington's big downtown movie theatres. This was done with such an absence of publicity that last summer a group of Negroes, bent on picketing a theatre, were so surprised when tickets were sold them that they turned around and went home.

* * *

SEGREGATION HAS been abolished in the city's recreational areas and facilities—without a reported case of serious trouble. It has been ended in twenty-one out of twenty-three departments of the District Government.

The District's public-housing agency has ordered that the 4,000 dwellings to be constructed with Federal aid be made available to low-income families without discrimination as to race. "White" and "Colored" signs have already come down from all but four of the nineteen projects already occupied.

* * *

WASHINGTON AT last is becoming the capital of our democracy in fact as well as in name. Today, when foreigners come to study our democratic institutions, Americans, instead of apologiizng, can point with pride to their national capital.

In 1948, President Truman ordered complete integration of white and colored soldiers in the armed services. Four and a half years later, when President Eisenhower took office, 40 per cent of the Army's all-Negro units were still intact; 75 per cent of Negroes in the Navy were servants in the segregated messmen's branch.

Today, there is not a single all-Negro unit in the Army.

It was reported to the President that at twenty-one Army, Navy and Air Force bases segregated schools were operated for the children of servicemen. Investigation disclosed that at other bases, some in the South, integration had been successfully achieved. Whereupon many months before the recent Supreme Court decision, the President ordered all schools at all military bases put on a non racial basis.

* * *

SOON AFTER his inauguration, President Eisenhower ordered an inquiry to find how segregation could be eliminated with a minimum of friction from many Southern Naval bases and installations. The action which followed was another example of the President's silent revolution. At night, the "White Only" and "Colored" signs were removed from drinking fountains at these bases. A few days later, the signs pointing to "White" and "Colored" restrooms were painted over. Soon without announcement, cafeterias were opened to both races. Within a few months segregation was completely eliminated in twenty-one naval plants employing 70,000 white and Negroes. Sat. 10-2-54

"THE WALLS ARE really tumbling down," said a grateful Southern Negro leader. This approving opinion is shared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Formerly there was racial segregation in forty-seven hospitals of the Veterans' Administration—ranging all the way from separate waiting rooms for Negroes to their total exclusion from some institutions. Today, on orders from Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, there are no segregated libraries; partitions separating the races at snack bars have been torn down; recreational facilities have been made open to all; Negroes are treated at previously all-white hospitals and there are white patients at the former Negroes only hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

* * *

SINCE 1942 virtually all Government contracts and subcontracts have contained provisions prohibiting job discrimination for reasons of "race, creed, color or national origin." For ten years this clause meant little or nothing. In mid-summer 1953, Eisenhower set up the President's Committee on Government Contracts to deal with this problem. The new committee is headed by the Vice President. Its fifteen members include the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Mitchell, the Deputy Attorney General, William P. Rogers, and distinguished representatives of business and organized labor. It lacks any enforcement authority, but with active Presidential support, it accomplishes through quiet persuasion what a decade of legal agreements failed to do.

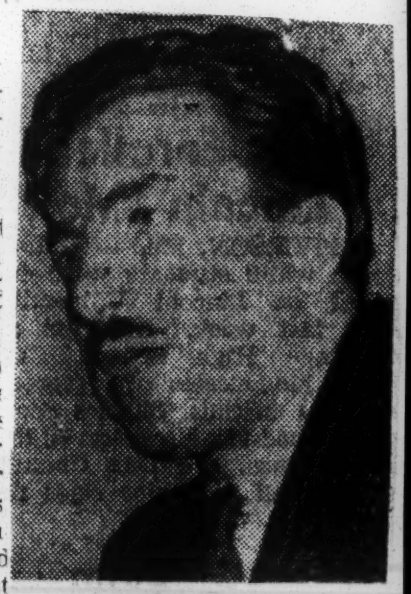
* * *

THE COMMITTEE, for example, appealed to the telephone company serving Washington to drop its color bar in employment. This appeal was supported by one of the President's White House assistants. "The President wants you to know," he said, "that he's not trying to hit anybody over the head. But whatever you do here in Washington to help end segregation will have an influence all over the world on people who are judging democracy by us." Today, without friction, Negro and white clerks are working side by side. In scores of other companies doing business with the Government, friendly appeals from the committee have produced like results.

Recently the Chicago Defender, an influential Negro newspaper which supported Truman and Stevenson, commented with "delighted astonishment" on President Eisenhower's race record. What he has done, said the Defender, "is not so much from a political motive, but more from deep-seated moral and spiritual convictions. Dwight Eisenhower is determined to be President of all the people."

* * *

I AM A Democrat. I, nonetheless, believe that he is proving to be such a President, and all the people, Negroes and white, will be better, and America stronger, because of it.



ADAM POWELL
. . . "started revolution"

GOP Weakened in South

Says Segregation Move Ruined Party Chances

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — Irrespective of the merits of segregation or non-segregation as a social question and looking at the controversy solely as a realistic development in American politics, it is not too early to say that the Republican party has lost out in the South for decades to come.

From now on it will be found that affiliation of most of the Republicans in the South with the Democratic party has been resumed in the hope of keeping the South on the conservative side.

It isn't generally realized perhaps what has been happening in the South since the Roosevelt and Truman administrations began agitating the civil-rights issue. Thus, the Republican vote in the 11 states of the so-called solid South went from 700,942, or about 18 per cent of the Southern vote in 1932, to 3,955,254, or 46 per cet of the total, in 1952.

WHERE DID this big Republican vote come from? In 1948, when the civil-rights issue was hotly contested in the South, the Republicans polled 1,361,742 and the States' Rights party got 1,154,525. Combining these two, we get a total of 2,516,267. This was just slightly under the vote of 2,557,402 cast by the Democrats that same year.

Unquestionably in 1952 virtually all the States' Rights vote went to the Republicans because they polled 3,955,254 and the Democrats got 4,428,163 in those same 11 states.

Why did the States' Rights Democrats vote for Eisenhower? They believed he was committing the Republican party to states' rights because in his campaign speeches he said that he believed in "states' rights." That was a magic phrase in the South. Mr. Eisenhower's position on the tidelands oil issue, moreover, was accepted as concrete evidence of his fidelity to the doctrine of states' rights.

But since the Eisenhower administration sent a special counsel from the department of justice to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to argue against segregation, and later boasted about the part it played in persuading the justices to rule as they did, there is no longer any doubt in the South that the Eisenhower administration has reverted to the traditional position of the Republican party on the civil-rights issue. The move was wholly unnecessary from a political standpoint, and the weakness in the strategy that prompted it was the assumption that there would be a compensating vote among the Negroes in the North. But the Negro vote in the North is no longer as solid as it used to be for any party, and today the labor unions and radical organizations swing large numbers of Negroes to the Democraic party.

THE STATISTICS of the voting in the South in the last few elections indicate what a return of the "independents" to the Democratic primaries can mean. Added strength for the conservative side will come from those Democrats who have voted regularly for their own party heretofore but who now have been stirred up by the segregation decision. Many foresee it as opening of the doors of intermarriage because state laws forbidding this might be held unconstitutional.

With the Southern conservatives in possession of committee chairmanships in Congress and with the Southern bloc committed against radical and socialistic legislation, the conservatives of the North will be told they may find that the Democratic party is better able in the long run to ward off a socialistic government than is the Republican party of so-called "liberals."

It's really the formula which by analogy President Eisenhower proclaimed in his Denver speech last Friday. He called for the continuing support of the "independents" who came from the Democratic party to vote for him in 1952. Spokesmen of the White House in recent months have repeatedly described these "independents" as of the so-called "liberal" school. In the border states, however — Maryland, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia — many of the "independents" are aggrieved over the segregation issue, and it is doubtful if in any of those states the Republicans will retain the seats in Congress which they now hold.

By dividing their votes between the two parties heretofore, the conservatives in both the North and South have been losing their leverage in American politics. Much will be heard hereafter on the proposal that, by uniting everywhere within a single party—the Democratic party — and fighting for the nomination of non-radicals in the primaries, the conservatives may have a chance to keep governmental policies from moving into the direction of state socialism, public ownership, control of all education by the federal government, and the heavy tax burdens that come from the so-called "welfare state."

Charles E. Robinson of Jefferson City Named Assistant on 'Ike's Team'

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Charles E. Robinson, civic, religious and political leader of Missouri,

CHARLES E. ROBINSON

has joined "The Eisenhower for Victory" team as assistant to Perry Compton in the Republican State Committee headquarters, 112 East High, Jefferson City, Mo.

Mr. Robinson has been a citizen of Jefferson City for the past 33 years. He is married, has five children, all grown, and eight grandchildren. He has been outstanding in his work as a member of the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Mayor's Race Relations Commission, the Greater Jefferson City Committee, the United Community Fund, the NAACP, president of the Community Center association, an organization devoted to the welfare of the youth of the city, and as a church man.

A life-long Republican, he believes that President Eisenhower is destined to become the greatest President in the history of this nation.

Mrs. Barbara Parks Alexander, of Sedalia, Mo., a former student of Lincoln university, is Mr. Robinson's secretary, and the whole office force is operating as one big family. Integration is practiced 100% in the state headquarters.

34d 1954

High court decision knifes Howard GOP

Dismissal order recognizes claim of 'lily white' group

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Without a hearing, the U. S. Supreme Court Monday vacated the judgment of the Federal District Court at Jackson, Miss., and ordered dismissed the suit brought by "black and tan" Republicans against "lily - white" Republicans.

The effect of the order is to leave standing a decision of the Mississippi Supreme Court under which the "lily whites" constitute the legally - recognized Republican party in Mississippi.

This means the "black and tan" group, headed by Perry Howard, can no longer hold themselves out as a Republican organization in that state.

Committee Recognition

The group, headed by Howard, the Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, had its delegates seated in the 1952 Republican national convention and is recognized by the Republican National Committee.

The vacating of the judgment and sending the case back to the District Court with instructions to dismiss the complaint was entered by a 5-to-3 vote.

Justices Hugo L. Black, Stanley F. Reed and William O. Douglas dissented. Chief Justice Earl Warren took no part in the consideration and disposition of the case.

Controversial Law

The controversy between the "black and tan" and "lily-white" Republicans grew out of a 1950 law passed by the Mississippi legislature and aimed at the Trumancrats (democrats who supported President Truman in the 1948 election).

It provided that each political party would register its name with the Mississippi secretary of state within 30 days after the law was passed and that thereafter no political party could use or register any name which had already been registered.

In the footrace which followed the governor's signing the law, the States Righters registered as Democrats and the "lily whites" as the Mississippi Republican party.

Registration Declined

When the "black and tans" later sought to register as the Republican party of Mississippi, the secretary of state, on advice of the attorney general of Mississippi, declined to register them.

The "black and tans" brought suit in the Hinds (Jackson) county Circuit Court to compel the secretary of state to cancel the registration of the "lily whites" and register the Howard group as the State Republican party. Court, but their petition was filed late and, for that reason, was denied.

The "black and tans" then went back to Mississippi and brought suit in the Federal District Court at Jackson to enjoin the secretary of state from enforcing the state statute on the ground that it violated the 14th Amendment.

District Court Ruling

A district court held unconstitutional that part of the Mississippi statute which denied the "black and tans" the right "to continue to use its name, merely because another political party had already been registered using the name 'Republican.'"

The Howard group petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a review of the judgment of the Mississippi Supreme Court, but their petition was filed late and, for that reason, was denied.

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District Court Ruling

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The Federal Court ordered Secretary of State Heber Ladner to register the "black and tans" under the remaining valid portions of the Mississippi law.

Enter Appeal

From that judgment the "lily whites" appealed. They claimed that the Federal Court lacked jurisdiction to hear and decide the case.

They said the issues had been decided against the "black and tans" in state courts and the "black and tans" were precluded from bringing a new suit.

The Hinds county Circuit Court held that the "lily whites" were improperly registered and ordered their registration cancelled and the "black and tans" registered.

Registration Cancelled

On appeal, the Mississippi Supreme Court reversed the circuit court and reinstated the registration of the "lily whites" and cancelled the registration of the "black and tans."

The Howard group petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a review of the judgment of the Mississippi Supreme

REPUBLICAN

GOP segregation brief called sham

Afro-American p5. Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —Is the Republican National Committee trying to work both sides of the street in the school segregation cases?

This question arose after James F. McKillips Jr., assistant to Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had given out an interview in Columbia, S.C., in which he said the Eisenhower Administration "did not commit itself one way or another on the school segregation cases" in the brief filed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

Shown McKillips' statements, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, accused the Republican National Committee aide of trying to placate southerners who thought they could use President Eisenhower to block the progress of civil rights.

Handles Patronage

McKillips is from New Orleans. His job with the Republican National Committee is to handle Republican patronage in the 11 states of the deep south.

"I do not believe that McKillips has read the brief filed by Attorney General Brownell — and certainly not the transcript of the argument made by Assistant Attorney General Lee Rankin," said Mr. White.

The NAACP secretary, who was shown the McKillips interview in the lobby of the White House, pointed out that Mr. Rankin told the United States Supreme Court that under the 14th Amendment the court has not only the right but the obligation to abolish segregation in public schools.

Court Question

Mr. White said one question asked Assistant Attorney General Rankin was whether the court had the right to rule either way and "he said, 'No, sir, this court can only rule that segregation violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.'"

McKillips' interview, Mr. White said, "seems to be an attempt to placate southerners who got the notion that they could use President Eisenhower against any progress in civil rights."

When McKillips' interview was brought to the attention of Sen. Irving M. Ives, (Rep., N.Y.), and a member of the resolutions committee at the 1952 Republican national convention in Chicago, Senator Ives said:

Ives' Viewpoint

"If the Chicago platform does not commit the Republican party against segregation, I do not know what does." Senator Ives intimated that McKillips "had better look at the platform."

At his press conference Friday, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said he had not seen McKillips' statements. He said he has no comment until he sees the statements.

It also was learned that McKillips has been trying to work a squeeze play, by which federal patronage going to Mississippi would be divided between Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi and a representative of the Eisencrats.

Perry Howard Group Assumes New Label

Defender p1

JACKSON, Miss. — (AANP) — The Black and Tan Republicans under their new name of the Mississippi Black and Tan Grand Old Party was being processed in the state this week.

Headed by Perry Howard, the party filed with the secretary of state, Heber Ladner, under the 1950 registration act.

The group lost its republican party label in a court fight to have a section of the act declared unconstitutional. The law says only one organization can use a party name on a ballot.

The lily white faction organization by former Gov. George L. Sheldon of Nebraska who now resides in Clinton registered first as Republicans and won state recognition, even though Perry Howard was recognized by the National Republican party and is still national committeeman for the state of Mississippi.

Can't Drag Heels

Ike's Popularity To Aid Followers In Next Election

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

The Eisenhower banner will have the most decisive voter appeal in the 1954 congressional elections.

Republican candidates for the U. S. Congress and even state and local offices who rally around the banner as inspired and unswerving apostles of the President will have contagious appeal to rank and file electors at the polling places.

Eisenhower is more popular today as Chief Executive of the United States than in 1952 when he aspired to the office.

This position in the hearts of Americans has been achieved through his philosophy which aims at peace in the world, and equally shared prosperity, home comforts and unrestricted rights and privileges for Americans of all races and religions.

Mr. Clark

Candidates for Congress must qualify as followers of the "Eisenhower Forward March" this year, as they have nothing to boast about for their "behavior" in 1953.

* * *

THE FIRST session of the 83rd Congress was preparatory to the Eisenhower long-range objectives of 1954.

And many Republicans were not prepared for this "new look."

They were so inclined to factional politics, stupid about threats from the Soviet Government, conversion from wartime to peace economy and all encompassing conditions throughout the country, that only with help from Democrats did parts of the Eisenhower program receive legislative endorsement.

A review of the first session of the Eighty-third Congress reveals no important performance by Republican lawmakers, acting in unity over the opposition, that will prove to voters that they should be returned to the Nation's Capital.

* * *

IN CONTRAST to this perfunctory and unsatisfactory record, Eisenhower maneuvered a truce in Korea, brought to American homes thousands of youngsters and restored happiness to millions of American fathers, mothers and relatives.

By December the President had worked out a psychological stroke. He went before the United Nations and invited Russia to join the United States in atomic-power-for-peace talks.

In his State of the Union Message on Jan. 7, President Eisenhower warned the Communists that our nuclear weapons would be used to preserve our freedom.

The last two declarations confirmed his belief that the United States was no longer waiting for the aggressor to strike before taking action, but held the initiative, could demand more in the Korean truce talks and interrupt the Communist aims to conquer all of the free nations in the world.

THE ACCUMULATED experience of forty years in military service provided the President with the intuitive knowledge to bring about changes in Korea and ease tensions elsewhere. These are standout accomplishments of the first Republican Administration in twenty years . . the accomplishments that the rank and file voters recognize and will remember.

During 1954, the President has asked the Congress to back him up on a new and less costly foreign program, defense of our own boundaries, flexible credit and debt management policies, tax measures to stimulate consumer and business spending, suitable lending, guaranteeing, insuring and grants-in-aid activities, strengthened old-age and unemployment insurance measure, improved agricultural programs, public works programs laid in advance, enlarged opportunities for international trade and investment, revision of the Taft-Hartley law, public and private housing, slum clearance, development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and home rule for the District of Columbia.

On the nation's economy, he points out that we are "changing from war-time to peace-time living; cost of government has been reduced, income taxes have been reduced and excess profits taxes expired; he proposes to further reduce taxes for the low-income group and small business; calls for keeping the current rate of 52 per cent tax on corporation income, also excise taxes, due to be reduced on April 1, on liquor, tobacco, gasoline and automobiles; also extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, to eliminate excessive profits and prevent waste of public funds in the purchase of defense materials.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT confesses the budget cannot be balanced this year, even with reduced cost of government functions.

Under the existing conditions, revenue through taxes has been lowered, while taxes on the Government debt continues and defense costs must be retained at a protective level.

Director of the Budget Joseph M. Dodge threw some light on the public debt in a speech delivered before the Economic Club of Detroit on Oct. 12, 1953.

Said Mr. Dodge: "The Government debt was about $267 billion in January (when the Republicans took over), financing this huge debt is complicated by the fact that nearly 60 per cent of the publicly held debt is concentrated in obligations due within one year or on demand, and the Treasury has to refinance about $75 billion of marketable and non-marketable securities during the 1954 fiscal year."

* * *

PREVIOUSLY, he had stated that "Your Government is a business that spends an average of about $300 million every day of a five-day work week, $6 billion a month. A Treasury balance of about $6 billion is needed to meet one month's normal expenses, but there can be reduction of as much as $3 billion in the first half of some months."

These staggering figures confuse most Congressmen as much as they do the average reader, which accounts for unjustified opposition to extending some taxes and opposition to extending some posing an increase of $15 billion to the statutory debt limit.

Other issues will enter the campaign this time. Some will be supported, while others will be opposed by the Administration.

Negroes have received practical consideration under Eisenhower, although he made no promise of a Federal Fair Employment Practices recommendation.

He opposed this legislation, explaining that he considered it the duty of the separate states to pass these laws.

Several times, however, he did say, while campaigning, even in the South, that "America can have no second-class citizens unless it becomes a second-class country."

State Republicans Against Ballot Tag

State Republicans in convention assembled Monday afternoon, at 2:30, when the resolutions committee reported, unanimously accepted a resolution presented by J. T. Armstrong, Luther, as follows:

RESOLVED, that it is the considered judgement of this convention, that the legislative enactment, requiring Negro citizens of this state, who run for public office, to identify their racial extraction on the ballot, is a miscarriage of justice and democratic and should be forthwith repealed.

We pledge ourselves to have a bill introduced in the next legislature, requesting the majority party in this state to join with us in correcting this injustice to the 175,000 loyal and patriotic Negroes in the state of Oklahoma.

Court Reverses Miss. GOP Party

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court voted 5 to 3 yesterday to overturn a decision requiring Mississippi to permit the so-called "Black and Tan" faction in that state to go on the ballot as "the Republican Party."

With Justices Hugo Black, Stanley Reed and William O. Douglas dissenting, the court handed down a brief order stating that the Judgment is vacated and the case "remanded with instructions to dismiss the complaint."

Chief Justice Earl Warren took no part in the decision.

Another Mississippi faction known as the "Lily Whites," composed mainly of whites and formed in 1928, won exclusive right to the use of the party's name in the last Presidential election. It applied for registration first and claimed a larger vote.

However, the "Black and Tan" faction had the recognition of the GOP national convention and a much longer history, going back to 1872.

A three-judge Federal court held last October that under the U. S. constitution, Mississippi tax could not deny a political party "existing long before the enactment of the statute" the right to "register and continue to use its name."

The appeal was filed by J. A. Durant, Miss., and other leaders of the "Lily Whites."

Although the "Lily Whites" favored President Eisenhower and the "Black and Tans" the late Senator Robert A. Taft before the convention both were prepared to suppero Mr. Eisenhower at the time of the election.

Freeholder Curtis Begins His Duties

Afro American P.1 Newark, N.J. Sat. 2-20-54

GOP leadres hail ex-assemblyman

Afro American

$8,000 job pleases voters; many messages laud Becker

Political history was made here this week, when, for the first time, a colored person was sworn in as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The new member is James A. Curtis, 44, an attorney and former Republican Assemblyman who lives at 325 N. 11th st., with his wife and three children.

Mr. Curtis was elected unanimously last Thursday by the eight other members of the board to fill the unexpired term of Jacob S. Glickenhaus, who resigned to become a District court judge.

AFRO Editorial Near Scoop

The precedent-setting action came a day after the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN hit the newsstands in Essex county carrying a front-page editorial titled, "An Essex Freeholder."

After praising Essex county as "one of the best governed of New Jersey's 21 counties," and paying tribute to "the high calibre of men who have served as freeholders," the editorial said in part:

"Despite this governmental efficiency, however, we feel that the democratic process in Essex county can be greatly strengthened by breaking away from tradition to end the lily-white personnel of the Board of Freeholders.

"In the last 30 years, colored people in Essex county have watched with uneasiness the political process by which representatives of other racial and religious minority groups have been elevated to the county judiciary, the Board of Education, the prosecutor's office, the sheriff's office, and various major boards and agencies and departments of the county government . . .

Curtis Top Choice

"As taxpayers, the more than 100,000 colored people in Essex have a vital stake in the composition of the Board of Freeholders. And their business and professional status cannot be brushed aside as insignificant. Also, in no other county do colored people in the state show better cultural advancements than in Essex.

"These are considerations that should compel the Essex County Clean Government to give serious consideration to the endorsement of a highly qualified colored person for election to the board of Freeholders, and to issue the party edict that will insure his election.

"Among some of the people we feel can meet the qualifications to serve as Freeholders are:

"J. A. Curtis, a former Assemblyman and a member of the American Bar Association; Mrs. Mary Burch, a member of the Newark Board of Education, a former school teacher, and a member of the Board of Governors of the State Republican Women's Assembly . . ."

Salary $8,000

The position pays $8,000 per year, but it does not require Mr. Curtis to discontinue his law practice.

News of his election was hailed throughout the county and state by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Congratulatory messages from members of the legal profession, loyal party stalwarts and civic and interracial leaders were sent to George H. Becker, chairman of the Essex Republican Clean Government, who recommended Curtis' election.

Ware's Hands Stronger

It strengthens the position of Toussaint Ware, chairman of the Third Ward (now the Central Ward) Republican Committee, who gave Curtis strong support.

The appointment or election of a colored Freeholder has long been one of the major objectives of the Third Ward Republican Committee.

In Democratic circles, however, it was felt that the decision of the Essex Republicans to integrate the Board of Freeholders was dictated primarily by political expediency.

Colored Democratic leaders point out that, the overwhelming support given by the majority of colored voters in Newark and Essex county to the Democratic Party candidates in the 1952 Presidential election, and the 1953 gubernatorial election, forced Mr. Becker to do something constructive for colored Republicans.

They reason that Governor Meyner's decision to give some top appointments to colored Democrats made it imperative for the Republicans to guard against further defection by colored voters in the coming Congressional electon next November.

Curtis Well Trained

Mr. Curtis is a native of South Boston, Va., and received his early education in the East Orange public schools and Barringer high school, Newark.

He graduated from Amherst College in 1933 and from Rutgers University Law School in 1940.

He was admitted to the bar in 1942, became a counsellor in 1946, and was admitted to practic before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1950.

Mr. Curtis served in the Assembly from 1948 to 1951, and was a leader in the historic fight for stronger statutes to halt racial discrimination in the state.

Civic Leader

He is a former president of the Newark NAACP Branch a former member of the board of directors of the Urban League of Essex County, and is a member of 13th Avenue Presbyterian church.

He formerly served as an extension worker at the New Jersey Manual Traming School at Bordentown.

Mrs. Curtis is the former Miss Catherine Fletcher of Princeton. They were married in 1941. Their children are: James A. Jr., 11; Ardele Susan, 10; and John Fletcher, 4.

Perry Howard's GOP files name

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — The Black and Tan Republicans under their new name of the Mississippi Black and Tan Grand Old Party was being processed in the state this week.

Headed by Perry Howard, the party filed with the secretary of state, Heber Ladner, under the 1950 Registration Act.

Loses Party Label

The group lost its Republican Party label in a court fight to have a section of the act declared unconstitutional. The law says only one organization can use a party name on a ballot.

The lillywhite faction, organized by former Gov. George L. Sheldon of Nebraska who now resides in Clinton, registered first as Republicans and won state recognition, even though Perry Howard was recognized by the National Republican Party and is still national committeeman for the state of Mississippi.

GOP MAKES HISTORY — Long denied recognition in being named to top-level positions, colored Republicans in Essex county, N.J., rejoiced last week when James A. Curtis, attorney, and former Assemblyman was unanimously elected by his eight colleagues to the county's Board of Chosen Freeholders to fill a vacancy. Shown at swearing-in ceremony Monday at the Hall of Records are, left to right: Mr. Curtis, Walter S. Gray, county supervisor; Damon Douglass board chairman; Judge Jacob S. Glickenhaus, and county clerk Russell Gates. (Photo by Al Henderson).

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT GIVES VALIDITY TO WHAT ATTY. PERRY HOWARD CALLED MISSISSIPPI'S "FOOT RACE" LAW

Nation's Highest Tribunal Upholds Exclusive Right Of Lily-White Group To Use Of Name Of The Republican Party In The State Of Mississippi

Decision Seen As Marking The Beginning Of Two Party System In The South

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9—(DSN)—The long reign of Perry W. Howard as National Republican Committeeman for the State of Mississippi, and what may have eliminated the presence of a Negro member on the Party's National Committe for many years to come was brought about in a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court here Monday in which the nation's highest tribunal gave validity to what Howard called Mississippi's "Foot Race" law, by upholding the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi in its ruling that the "Lily-White" Republican Group of the state had obtained the exclusive right to the use of the name of the Republican Party in the state under a law passed by the 1950 Session of the State Legislature.

Th e1950 law passed by the state legislature seen at the time of its passage as meant to prevent the development of two wings of the Democratic Party in the state during the Dixiecrat deflection provided that only one group could use the name of a national party, such group to be the first to register as the official party in the state under the New law. The Lily-White group, headed by Ex-Governor George L. Sheldon, of Nebraska, long since a resident of the state, beat Perry Howard's "Black and Tan" Republican group, so-called because of its Negro-White membership, in the race for registration which lead to the law suits on which the Nation's highest court rendered its decision here Monday.

The "Black and Tan" group, headed by Perry Howard who has been the National Republican Committeeman for the state since 1924 has through the years been recognized as in the last National Convention as the official Republican of the state. However, informed observers here in Washington point out that since the National Committeeman is elected in the state convention each election year, now that the high court has ruled on the law in favor of the Lily-White group Howard's election as National Committeeman, despite recognition by the National Committee become null and void and thus ends his tenure as National Committeeman for the State, which now goes to Ex-Governor George L. Sheldon leader of the Lily-White Group.

Informed observers here in Washington noting that the Party's National Committee showed little if any interest in the case see the decision as marking the beginning of a real two party system in the South, and although the decision immediately effects the party organization in the State of Mississippi it may also mean the beginning of the end of the "Vest Pocket" Republican organizations which have long existed throughout the south.

OPINION

Shifts inevitable

President Eisenhower has been in office eighteen months.

During his campaign for the presidency, a wide majority of colored voters was certain that no Republican could do as good a job as President Truman.

The result was that they voted against Ike in the big cities two to one.

Now that they have had a chance to look around, they begin to believe that Ike is making an excellent President.

First out, Ike's attorney general, Herbert Brownell, wrote a magnificent brief in the five school cases which undoubtedly helped the Supreme Court to decide unanimously to outlaw segregation.

The President appointed a colored secretary to his White House staff without any fuss or feathers.

Individuals, who because of their position should be invited, have been guests at White House social affairs.

An unprecedented number of people have been appointed to important positions in the Government in and outside of Washington.

The Democrats have been quick to point out in this regard that President Truman appointed two colored Federal judges and that Mr. Eisenhower has thus far made no score in this field.

But President Eisenhower has insisted on ending segregation in the Army, Navy, and Air Force and mixing the schools on military posts and other base facilities of the armed forces.

The President as much as anybody else is responsible for the end of segregation in the restaurants and theatres of Washington.

Swimming pools and playgrounds have been integrated in the District of Columbia.

Clauses in Government contracts forbidding discrimination because of race or color, have been strengthened and enforced.

When the Supreme Court outlawed segregation, the President passed quietly word down that he wanted it done in the nation's capital without delay and he expected the city to be a model for the rest of the country.

Even while running for office, the President said he thought segregation was wrong.

It wasn't difficult for him then to say he wanted segregation in veterans' hospitals abolished and get results.

All Washington knows now that President Eisenhower is against segregation. Therefore, officials act accordingly.

There are seven Democrats and two Republicans on the Supreme Court. Only one of these justices was appointed by President Eisenhower.

That one is Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren, former governor of California.

Before Mr. Warren was named, the Supreme Court was badly divided on most cases. But on the important school segregation decision, the court voted unanimously.

It is stupid, therefore, to talk about the Supreme Court justices themselves as being political.

However, the decision was made during a Republican administration and, of course, Ike gets the full credit for it.

Although the votes of colored Americans two years ago went Democratic by two to one in crucial areas, even the most astute politician can't tell with any degree of accuracy what is going to happen in the elections this fall.

That there will be some swing of former colored Democrats to the Republican side to us appears inevitable.

Perry W. Howard Tells Of Long Service As Republican National Committeeman For Mississippi

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 1(Special) — Perry W. Howard, 72 year-old Negro Lawyer here in ar interview with Arthur Edson of the Associated Press Tuesday, t lkec about his long service as Republi can National Committeeman fo the state of Mississippi.

Howard has been a member o the GOP's National Committee for 30 tempestuous years.

"That's longer than anybody else," Howard said, "Even Republicans like Mark Hanna and Matt Quay never served that long."

By Howard's figure — and National Committee officials say they are sure he is right — he has beaten the previous record set by Howard Colladay, who put in 29 years as a District of Columbia GOP committeeman before he dropped out several years ago.

Mississippi, as everyone knows, is not overrun with Republicans. And those who are there appear, to the outsider to spend much of their time bickering with each other.

The 1952 Republican convention, you may recall, had some knockdown fgihts between the forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio for control of such Southern delegations as those from Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

But Mississippi even improved on that. It presented a three-way fight with factions led by Howard, by Lester E. Wills of Meridian, and by Bernard W. Chill of Jackson.

There seemed to be but one area of agreement. Both Wills and Chill were 100 per cent anti-Howard. They particularly stressed the view that Howard has been a Washington lawyer for so long—he came here during the Coolidge administration — that he now knows little about his old home state.

When the National Committee voted for Howard anyway, Wills said it had picked a man who worked with the Democrats to keep the Republicans weak, and Chill said: "The real interest that has developed in Republicans politics in Mississippi will be effectively killed."

All of which surprised Howard not at all.

"I was a delegate from Mississippi to the 1912 convention," he said, "and my seat was contested. It has been contested every four years ever since.

"They say I don't keep up on things there. Why, I read the Jackson paper, I keep my legal residence there, and I go back every chance I get."

On the wall directly behind Howard was a photograph of the man he always supported in national politics. On it was written: "To my friend, Perry W. Howard, with kindest regards, Robert A. Taft."

When Howard saw your reporter was looking at it, he said: "One of our greatest men. Smart, able honest, sincere. My ideal."

But when his ideal failed to get the nomination. Howard said it never occurred to him to do anything but pitch in and work for Eisenhower.

Said the man who holds the record for service on the Nationa Committee:

"How could I fail to love my party, the party which took th shackles off my mother and fath er?"

GOP Committee Time Record Held By Negro In Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A tall, gaunt, 77-year-old lawyer from Mississippi, whose mother and father were slaves, reported today he now holds a record no other Republican ever attained.

Perry W. Howard has been a member of the GOP's National Committee for 30 tempestuous years.

"That's longer than anybody else," Howard said. "Even Republicans like Mark Hanna and Matt Quay never served that long."

By Howard's figure — and National Committee officials say they are sure he is right — he has beaten the previous record set by Howard Colladay, who put in 29 years as a District of Columbia GOP committeeman before he dropped out several years ago.

Much Bickering

Mississippi, as everyone knows, is not overrun with Republicans. And those who are there appear, to the outsider, to spend much of their time bickering with each other.

The 1952 Republican convention, you may recall, had some knockdown fights between the forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio for control of such Southern delegations as those from Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

But Mississippi even improved on that. It presented a three-way fight with factions led by Howard, by Lester E. Wills of Meridian, and by Bernard W. Chill of Jackson.

There seemed to be but one area of agreement. Both Wills and Chill were 100 per cent anti-Howard. They particularly stressed the view that Howard has been a Washington lawyer for so long—he came here during the Coolidge administration—that he now knows little about his old home state.

When the National Committee voted for Howard anyway, Wills said it had picked a man who worked with the Democrats to keep the Republicans weak, and Chill said: "The real interest that has developed in Republican politics in Mississippi will be effectively killed."

Seat Contested

All of which surprised Howard not at all.

"I was a delegate from Mississippi to the 1912 convention," he said, "and my seat was contested. It has been contested every four years ever since.

"They say I don't keep up on things there. Why, I read the Jackson paper, I keep my legal residence there, and I go back every chance I get."

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"How could I fail to love my party, the party which took the shackles off my mother and father.?"

MANY NEGRO GOP LEADERS ATTEND PARTY'S STATE CONV.

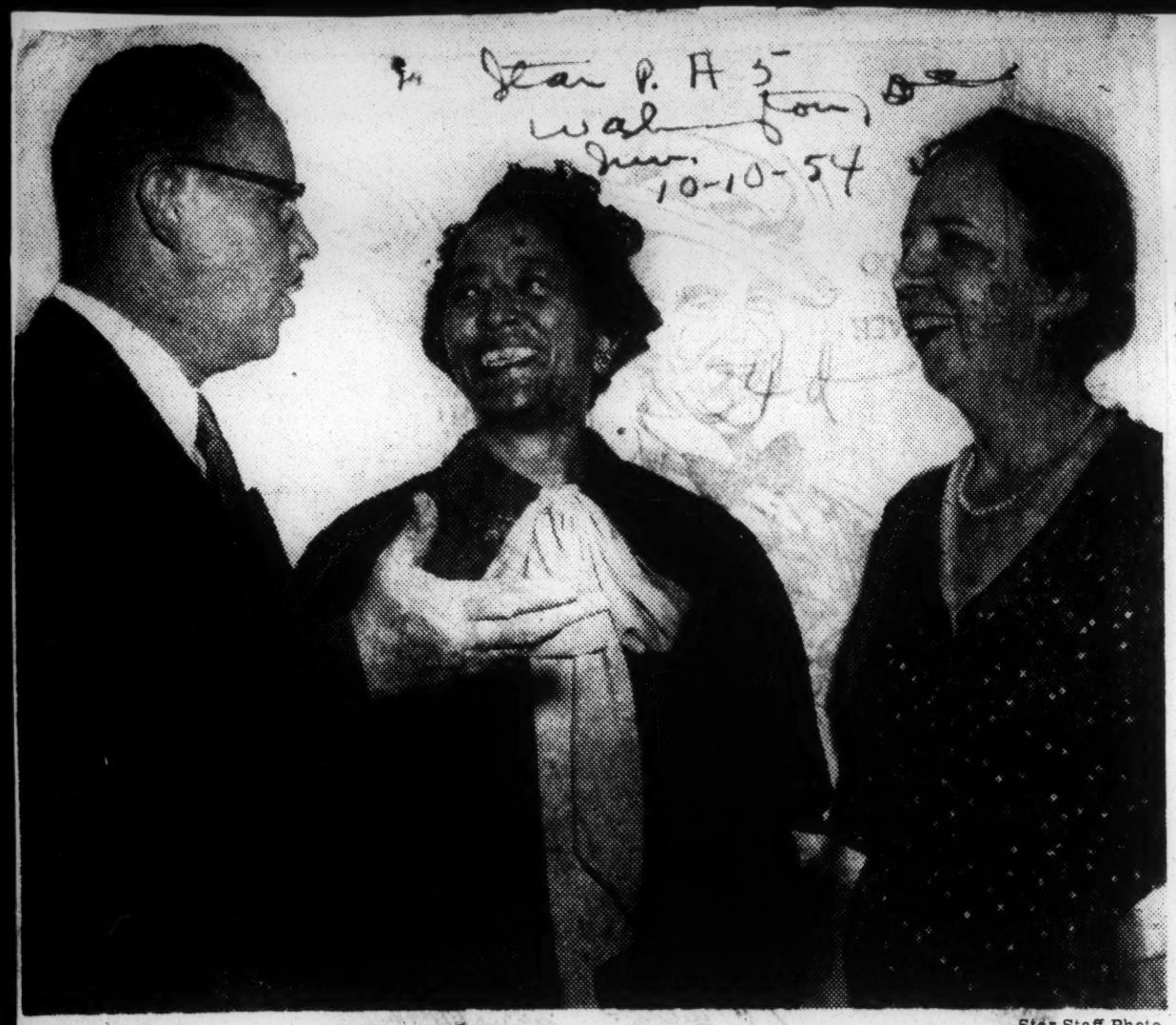
Jackson, Lovelace Saunders, McLeod Smith And Others In Columbus

During the State GOP Convention Wednesday in Columbus, the BCA representative saw many Negro leaders in attendance.

Among them were: Atty. W. B. Saunders, former State Rep. of Cleveland; E. R. Morchant, 7th Ward Committeeman of Dayton; Judge and Mrs. Perry B. Jackson of Cleveland; Atty. Wm. Lovelace, asst. Hamilton County Prosecutor, Cincinnati; Clarence McLeod, asst. State Attorney General, of Cleveland, Alvin D. Smith, editor, Butler County American, Hamilton; Ray Stewart, Chief of Records, Secretary of State office, Columbus; Atty. Fulton, Cincinnati, and many others.

Judge. Perry Jackson was one of the speakers at the afternoon session.

Vice-president Richard Nixon was the evening's feature speaker.



Star P. A 5
Wash. Post
Sun. 10-10-54

—Star Staff Photo.

REPUBLICANS—Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, president of the Virginia White Speel Republican Women's Club of the District (center), talks with Archibald J. Carey, jr., Chicago city councilman, and Miss Bertha S. Adkins, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, at a National Airport luncheon honoring Negro appointees of the Eisenhower Administration.

President to End All Race Discrimination, 300 Assured at Rally

President Eisenhower's campaign pledge two years ago to eliminate discrimination and create equality of opportunity for all "will go on until it is completely redeemed," a White House aide said yesterday.

Maxwell M. Rabb, counsel to the President and secretary to the Cabinet, told a group of 300 District Negro Republican women and their guests that "the President is constantly aware of his pledge" to fight for civil rights "which has not been completely redeemed, but which will go on until it is."

Colored Appointees Honored.

Mr. Rabb spoke at the fifth annual luncheon of the Virginia White Speel Republican Women's Club of the District at National Airport. The luncheon honored 54 leading colored appointees of the Eisenhower administration.

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chicago city councilman and alternate to the eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, said that "the rest of the record" of Republican efforts in behalf of racial minorities "to which Abraham Lincoln set his hand, has been accomplished by President Eisenhower."

"Here in Washington," Mr. Carey declared, "we see a different city. The knockout punch to Jim Crow in the District of Columbia has been administered by the actions and the attitudes of Dwight Eisenhower."

Urge G. O. P. Congress.

Mr. Carey and other speakers called on club members to strengthen the hand of the President by campaigning for a Republican Congress in the November elections.

Other speakers included Miss Bertha S. Adkins, director of the woman's division of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, president of the club; Joseph C. McGarraghy, chairman of the District Republican State Committee, and Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, staff member of the U. S. Mission to the U.N.

Ike Says Elect Republicans To Avoid "Partisan Politics" War

Daily World Sat. 10-9-54
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 10-9-54

BY ROBERT E. CLARK P. 1

DENVER — (INS) — President Eisenhower warned in another fighting call for election of a Republican Congress last night that there will be a "Cold War Of Partisan Politics" in Washington if Democrats win control of the Legislative branch.

He hammered again on what he called the danger of letting the opposition party take over the House and Senate in a major campaign address carried over the largest television network ever cleared for a political speech.

Mr. Eisenhower declared that politics "runs riot" in the capitol when the White House and Capitol Hill are in conflict with each other.

He likened such a situation to an automobile with two drivers and asserted:

"You know perfectly well that you just can't have one car with two drivers at the steering wheel and expect to end up any place but in the ditch — especially when the drivers are set on going in different directions.

TWO PHILOSOPHIES

"You cannot have efficient Federal government when the Congress wants to follow one philosophy of government and the Executive branch another."

The President was the star speaker at a GOP rally in Denver which climaxed Republican "precinct day" rallies across the nation.

He remarks were piped into 26,500 other rallies where an estimated two million GOP precinct workers gathered to hear his pep talk.

The President's prepared address sounded the same theme as his recent Hollywood Bowl speech, which won an enthusiastic reception from Republican leaders anxious to have Mr. Eisenhower take a more active role in the campaign.

STRATEGY SESSION Daily World

The President held a campaign strategy session before his speech with GOP Congressional leaders, who were introduced to the nationwide audience to demonstrate the Republican "partnership" in Washington. Sat. 10-9-54

Mr. Eisenhower praised the "unsurpassed record" of the Republican 83rd Congress as evidence that the Executive and Legislative Branches must be under control of the same party.

He ticked off a long list of achievements resulting for this partnership, including the administration's success in dealing with the Communist menace on the home front.

The President said that when Americans elected him in 1952 they did not consider the Communist conspiracy in this country "a red herring" — the label once applied by Former President Harry S. Truman to the Alger Hiss case.

Doris Fleeson—

The Negro Vote and the G. O. P.

Republican Official Declares Eisenhower's Record On Racial Issues Ought to Win Colored Votes

"If only Ike were running, how we'd bring those Negroes home!" moans Val Washington, minorities director of the Republican National Committee.

He has in mind an Eisenhower civil rights record which prompted the New York Negro Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, to write recently in the Reader's Digest: "I was wrong (about Gen. Eisenhower). . . . Without political trumpeting (he) has quietly started a revolution which, I firmly believe, means an era of greater promise for Negro citizens."

Even without the President on the ticket, Mr. Washington claims an average increase in the Negro vote of 10 per cent over 1952. These claims are based on polls made by an outfit which in 1952 surveyed the scene and warned that Negroes would not leave their Democratic moorings.

Democrats don't argue against the President's civil rights record but they assert it is cancelled out by unemployment. Despite their increased membership in unions, Negroes have much less seniority than the average, so are still first to go when jobs fall off.

The recent CIO poll showed, too, that the relatively few Negroes who had gone over to the Republicans in late years were coming home. CIO spokesmen expect no defections from Democrats by Negro members of their unions.

It is conceded by Mr. Washington that many Republican candidates are not too well known to Negroes generally, while in all industrial areas Democrats are well known.

Nevertheless, he feels that his campaign literature—mostly reprints from the Negro press describing what Gen. Eisenhower has done—is making a real impression on better-educated and professional Negroes. Thus he says the G. O. P. will be helped in cities like Louisville, Ky., Harrisburg, Pa., and South Bend, Ind., where excellent Negro neighborhoods flourish.

About 2 million Negroes vote outside the solid South, and even there the big cities are showing a significant Negro vote. Outside the South about three Negroes vote Democratic to one Republican. In the South they copy the white pattern, apparently feeling they have got to be Democrats in order to make their weight count.

The President's record includes ending segregation in the Army and the District of Columbia, expansion of the Social Security Act which meant so much to all low-paid workers, and appointment of many Negroes to Government posts which their race had not hitherto held. Mr. Washington said that Gen. Eisenhower himself forbade the party to list the Supreme Court decision ending segregation as an administration achievement.

If the Negro vote is not a sleeper in the election—that is, a hidden issue which will affect the outcome in key posts—can any other be looked for?

Both parties answer no. They believe that the emotions generated by war among racial groups have died down. There is some evidence that Jews do not like the Dulles policy of arms for the Middle East but not that it means a shift of votes thought to be safely Republican. The farmers who surprised everybody in 1948 are already out in the open with their complaints.

Democrats Jolted By One Of Their 2 Negro Congressmen

Hon. Adam Clayton Powell Cites Gains Made By His Race Under President Eisenhower; Sensational Article By New Yorker Published in October Issue Of Readers Digest

Pleasantville, N. Y.—"Without political trumpeting, President Eisenhower has quietly started a revolution which, I firmly believe, means an era of greater promise for Negro citizens," declares Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York, a Negro and a Democrat, writing in the October Reader's Digest. Dr. Powell is also Minister of the Abyssinian Bapt. church in New York, the largest Baptist church in the world.

"Like many Negroes," Powell writes, "I feared Eisenhower's election meant a setback in the struggle for fairer treatment and equal opportunities for our people. I was wrong."

Powell states that the example set by the President began in the White House when he installed Mrs Lois Lippman as the first Negro Secretary—not for reasons of politics but because Mrs. Lippman's capabilities were known. No Negro had previously been employed in the White House except as messenger or janitor.

Similarly, no political capital was made of the President's appointment of 47 Negroes to important posts, 27 of which had always been held by whites. Eisenhower's naming of J. Ernest Wilkins as Assistant Secretary of Labor marked the first "Little Cabinet" status for a Negro since the Taft administration. Scovel Richardson became the first Negro in the post of Federal Parole Commissioner.

Eisenhower has kept his campaign promise to work against segregation in the District of Columbia, Powell says. Segregation has been ended in Washington's restaurants and bars, including those in hotels, and some hotels follow "a more liberal policy" in rental of rooms. Jim Crowism has been wiped out in the city's recreational areas and big movie houses. In 21 of 23 departments of the District Government, Negroes are employed.

The District's public-housing agency has ordered that the 4000 dwellings to be constructed with federal aid be made available to low-income families without discrimination as to race.

Under Eisenhower's administration, segregation in the Armed Forces has been almost eliminated. Not a single all-Negro unit exists in the Army today, though many were still intact when Eisenhower took office. At southern Naval bases, signs reading "White only" & "Colored" have been removed in cafeterias and rest rooms. In 21 naval plants employing 70,000 whites and Negroes, segregation is only a memory.

Negroes are now treated at previously all-white hospitals of the Veterans' Administration. At 47 VA hospitals the practice of separating the races at snack bars, in libraries and recreation rooms has vanished.

Though he is a Democrat, Rep. Powell declares his conviction that Eisenhower is proving to be "a President of all the people."

State Auditor James A Rhodes, Republican candidate for Governor, was greeted by a number of well known Akronites at a recent meeting. In the top photo, standing, left to right: Thomas Sheelar, Rev. Lloyd King, Carlton Fullmore, Mrs. Anna Mae Culver, Mrs. Maude Scruggs, Mrs. Anna McMullen, Auditor Rhodes, Mrs. Sadie Smith, Mrs. Lillian Ellis, John C. Grant, Kenneth Richards, Rev. Paul Henson and Thomas Richburg. Seated: Mrs. Sybel Canty, Mrs. Pearlie Williams, Mrs. Fannie Nelson, Mrs. Emily Butts and Mrs. Virginia Allen. In bottom photo, standing, left to right: Mrs. Scruggs, Mrs. Leona Jones, president, Progressive Women's GOP; Auditor Rhodes, Mrs. Fannie Walker. Seated, left to right: Leon Love, director of Negro activities, Summit County; Mrs. Millie Hutchinson and S. R. Shepard.

Akronites Greets Rhodes

Carter gets $5,295 in campaign gifts

Afro American Baltimore Md. Sat. 11-6-54 p. 3

Pa. Republican units, Citizens for Eisenhower top contributors

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The report of contributions and expenditures, filed with the clerk of the House by W. Beverly Carter of Philadelphia, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Pennsylvania District, shows that his campaign was heavily backed financially.

Although the amount he could lawfully spend to further his candidacy was limited to $3,864. Mr. Carter's pre-election report showed that contributions to his campaign totaled $5,295.

He reported expenditures of $2,808, mostly for rent, use of sound equipment trucks and salaries of campaign workers.

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THE NATIONAL Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee contributed $500 to Mr. Carter's campaign, the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee gave him $1,250 and the Republican Central Campaign Committee donated $1,020.

Other contributions were as follows:

Bishop R. R. Wright of the AME Church, $50; William T. Coleman Jr., $75; E. Washington Rhodes, $25; Charles Wright, $25; E. K. Nichols Jr., $5; Dr. Harvey J. Reynolds, Harrisburg, Pa., $5; Arthur C. Thomas, $10; James H. Patterson $50;

Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whaley, NYC, $50; William L. Tomlinson, $20; John J. S. Mead, White Plains, N.Y., $10; Graham Patterson, $10; Anonymous, $35; Dennis U. Askey, 1307 Florida Ave., NW, Washington, $25;

— o O o —

DR. FRANK CHRISTMAS, $50; Guy M. Rush Los Angeles, $50; Frank Loescher, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Terry, $10; Anonymous, $25; Dr. Deckle McLean, Jersey City, N.J., $100; Dr. and Mrs. William Washington, $5; Harry Orth, $5; C. W. Maxwell, $35; Dudley W. Terry, Chicago, $10; Walter Schwartz, $5; Mrs Alice Terry, $125; Dr. Melvin J. Chisum, $25; Dr. Edward R. Archer, Norfolk, Va. $10;

Dr. Cyril Riley, $10; Roosevelt Peterson, $25; Dr. Robert L. Johnson, $25; James K. Baker, $25; Dr. William H. Gray, $40; Hobart C. Jackson, $10; Dr. Ira Reid, Haverford College, $10; J. B. Deans, $50; Dr. I. Ellis Rudman, $100; Calvin W. Robinson, $25; Dr. George B. Carter, $10; J. Lupin, $5; Don Belding, Los Angeles, $25; Stephen Smith Homes, $20; Luke R. Moore, San Francisco, $25;.

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PHILIP FOX, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., $25; Dr. Thomas Williams, $10; Robert C. Campbell, $10; Mrs. Carrie Millen, $25; Dr. Henry Goss, Chicago, $10; Milton Washington, $25; W. B. Carter Jr., $150; J. Leonard Clarke, $10; the Rev. Leonard G. Carr $25; Lacey Doss, $10; Si Shaltz, $5; James T. Pitts, $50; Dr. Robert Henry, $10; Anonymous, $100; Maceo Sloan, $10; Dr Edward E. Townes, $5;

Dr. James L. Martin, $10; Dr. Nathaniel S. Duff, $50; Dr. Eugene Stricklin, $300; William T. McCracken, $50; Francis L. Van Dusen, $25; Lewis H. Van Duser, $10; Cornelius McDougald, NYC, $50; and James Jones, $10.

The Democratic incumbent Rep. Earl Chudoff, reported total contributions of $1,391 and expenditures of $238.

A third candidate, Robert Chester, of the Militant Workers party, reported total contributions of $56 and expenditures of $141

BATTLE OVER MISSISSIPPI GOP:

Perry Howard's reign challenged

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —"Lily-white" Republicans in Mississippi Wednesday appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in their efforts to overthrow the "black and tan" organization headed by Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman.

Sat. 1-9-54

The "lily whites" are seeking to have the Supreme Court set aside the judgment of a special three - judge Federal District Court at Jackson, Miss., requiring the secretary of state of Mississippi to register the Howard group as the Republican party in the state.

p.3

The Howard faction is recognized by the Republican National Committee as the regular Republican organization in Mississippi. The claims of the "lily whites" that they were the regular organization were rejected at the 1952 Republican national convention in Chicago, and the delegates from the Howard group were seated in the convention.

Appellants' Claims

The appeal was brought to the Supreme Court by J. A. White, Durant, Miss., who claims to be secretary of the Republican state committee; former Governor George L. Sheldon of Nebraska, now a Mississippi farmer, who claims to be the national committeeman; Nelson E. Taylor, Greenwood, who claims to be the state chairman, and Mrs. John Hancock, Indianola, who claims to be the national committeewoman.

In addition to Mr. Howard, the appellees are Mrs. Edna E. Redmond, Jackson, Republican national committeewoman; S. W. Miller, Jackson, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, and C. T. Butler, Meridian, secretary of the executive committee.

The Howard group applied for registration April 29, 1950. The Attorney General of Mississippi ruled that, the "lily whites" having registered under the name "Republican," no other registration under that or a similar name was permitted by a Mississippi statute.

Claim Succession

The "black and tan" faction claims to have succession as the Republican party in Mississippi since 1872. In their appeal, the "lily whites" deny this. They say the Howard organization is the outgrowth of a minority group which split from the Mississippi Republican party in 1924 and, with the aid of Mississippi Democrats, gained recognition by the 1924 Republican national convention.

The Howard group contends that the "lily whites" organized as the Independent Republican party in 1928. The "lily whites" say the people reorganized the party in 1928 and that the organization has functioned as such with the approval of a majority of Republican voters and has never changed its name.

The Howard faction brought suit originally in the Hinds County (Jackson) Circuit Court in August, 1950, to compel the secretary of state to register their organization. That court cancelled the registration of the "lily whites" and ordered the registration of the "black and tan" faction.

Judgment Reversed

On appeal, the Mississippi Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court and ordered reinstatement of the registration of the "lily whites."

The Howard faction then brought suit in the Federal District Court at Jackson, asking for a three-judge court to be convened, that the Mississippi statute be declared unconstitutional, and that they be granted an injunction requiring the secretary of state to register their party.

The district court ordered the re-registration of the Howard faction without disturbing the registration of the "lily whites," but the "lily whites" are still out in the cold because the Republican National Committee recognizes the Howard group.

Perry Howard Says No Injury Has Resulted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —"Black and Tan" Republicans of Mississippi Monday asked the United States Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of the "lily white" faction from the decision of a special three-judge Federal District Court at Jackson, Mississippi, ordering registration of the "black and tans" as the Republican party of Mississippi.

p.1

5-54

NO INJURY

Opposing the appeal of the "lily whites", the organization, headed by Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman, contends that the "lily whites" have suffered no substantial injury as a result of the decision.

The Howard faction told the court that the "lily whites" are no "aggrieved parties" because no relief was granted against them, except the dismissal of their counterclaim and assessment of court costs against them.

The District Court held unconstitutional that part of the Mississippi statute which would deny to the Republican party of Mississippi the right to register and continue to use its name.

FOOT RACE

The statute, passed in 1950, was aimed at Mississippi Democrats who supported President Truman. It provided that each political part would register its name with the Secretary of State for Mississippi and that thereafter no other party would use that name.

A footrace developed with the "lily whites" registering first as the Republican party of Mississippi. The "black and Tans" were later denied the right to register as a Republican organization.

The Howard faction brought suit in the Hinds (Jackson) County circuit court and were granted an injunction ordering the Mississippi Secretary of State to register them. On appeal the Mississippi Supreme Court reversed the decision.

SOUGHT REVIEW

The "black and tans" sought a review by the United States Supreme Court but were later in filing their petition. They then brought suit in the Federal District Court at Jackson.

In their opposition to the appeal of the "lily whites," the Howard faction points out that they named in their suit in the Federal District Court the officers of the 'lily whites' and the Mississippi Secretary of State.

The court issued a mandatory injunction requiring the Mississippi Secretary of State to register the "black and tans" as the Republican party of Mississippi. The Howard faction says the "lily whites" were ordered to do nothing except pay the court costs.

STILL REGISTERED

The "black and tans" point out that the "lily white" are still registered as a political party and that the order of the District Court did not make it mandatory that their registration be cancelled.

The Howard faction asserts that the "lily whites" had no vested right in the exclusive registration of their party as the "Republican party" in Mississippi. They add that both the "lily whites" and the "black and tans" have existed side by side in Mississippi for a least twenty-five years.

It is possible that the "lily whites" might be recognized by the Republican national convention, but it is equally possible that the "black and tans," even under another name, might be acceptable to the national group, the Howard faction state.

GOP's Replace Roberta Church

MEMPHIS — The Tennessee State Republican Executive Committee has named Mrs. Armistead Clay, white, to the position on the committee vacated by Mrs. Roberta Church.

Sat. 1-30-54

Miss Church, a former Shelby member of the executive body, resigned last year after being appointed an advisor to the Secretary of Labor on minority affairs.

GOP replaces Miss Church in Tenn.

Afro-American

p.3

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (ANP)— Miss Roberta Church, daughter of the late Robert Church, top local Republican leader, has been replaced by the state GOP executive committee.

Guy Smith, chairman of the Tennessee State Republican executive body, last week appointed Mrs. Armistead Clay, white, of Memphis to succeed Miss Church as a Shelby county member of the executive body.

Miss Church resigned her position last year after being appointed an advisor to the Secretary of Labor on minority affairs. Of the other three seats held on the committee by Shelby countians, one is filled by Lt. George W. Lee, long time "old guarder."

Lily Whites Out To Upset Howard

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — "Lily-white" Republicans in Mississippi Wednesday appealed to the United States Supreme Court in their efforts to overthrow the "black and tan" organization headed by Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeman

The "lily whites" are seeking to have the Supreme Court set aside the judgment of a special three-judge Federal District Court at Jackson, Miss., requiring the Secretary of State of Mississippi to register the Howard group as the Republican party in Mississippi.

The Howard faction is recognized by the Republican National Committee as the regular Republican organization in Mississippi. The claims of the "lily whites" that they were the regular organization were rejected at the 1952 Republican national convention in Chicago and the delegates from the Howard group were seated in the convention.

The appeal was brought to the Supreme Court by J. A. White, Durant, Miss., who claims to be secretary of the Republican state committee; former Gov. George L. Sheldon of Nebraska, now a Mississippi farmers who claims to be the national committeeman; Nelson E. Taylor, Greenwood, who claims to be the state chairman and Mrs. John Hancock, Indianola, who claims to be the national committeewoman.

In addition to Howard, the appealees are Mrs. Edna F. Red mond, Jackson, Republican National committeewoman; S. W. Miller, Jackson, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, and C. T. Butler, Meridian, secretary of the executive committee.

While the fight between "lily whites" and "black and tan" factions of the republican party has been going on in Mississippi for years, the present controversy grew out of a statute passed by the Mississippi legislature in 1950.

The "black and tan" faction claims to have succession as the Republican party in Mississippi since 1872. In their appeal, the "lily whites" deny this. They say the Howard organization is the outgrowth of a minority group which split from the Mississippi Republican party in 1924 and, with the aid of Mississippi Democrats, gained recognition by the 1924 Republican national convention.

The Howard group contends that the "lily whites" organized as the Independent Republican party in 1928. The "lily whites" say the people reorganized the party in 1928 and that the organization has functioned as such with the approval of a majority of Republican voters and has never changed its name.

Black and Tans Lose Party Title

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The United States Supreme Court agreed by a 5-to-3 vote Monday to throw out the case originating in Mississippi to determine which political faction of that state has the right to be considered the "Republican Party of Mississippi," thus giving the lily-whites the GOP name.

In Mississippi

Black And Tans Lose Republican Party Title

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The United States Supreme Court agreed by a 5-to-3 vote Monday to throw out the case originating in Mississippi to determine which political faction of that state has the right to be considered the "Republican Party of Mississippi," thus giving the lily whites the GOP name.

Five Justices voted to vacate the judgement and to remand the case to the District Court with instructions to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Justice Black, Reed and Douglas dissented with Chief Justice Warren taking no part in the consideration and disposition of the case.

The court action thus virtually ousted the Black and Tan faction, led by Perry Howard, which dates back to Reconstruction Days.

The suit was filed by the Negro faction including Howard, a national committeeman of the Republican party of Mississippi; Mrs. Edna E. Redmond, national committeewoman; S. W. Miller, chairman of the state executive committee; and C. T. Butler, secretary of the state executive committee, in behalf of the officers and members of the Republican party of Mississippi and thousands of citizens of the state who are similarly situated and have a common grievance.

Howard claimed that his group has the right to be recognized as the Republican party of Mississippi since this faction was organized in 1872, while the Lily White faction was not organized until 1928 as the "Independent Republican Party" and has only been using the present designation since 1948.

The white faction denied this contention, claiming that the Negro organization is an outgrowth of a minority group which detached itself from the Republican party in Mississippi in 1924, and with the aid of the Democrats of that state, obtained recognition by the Republican National Convention of that year.

The white group argued that the Republican Party was reorganized by the people of Mississippi in 1928, and has functioned as such every since, with the approval of a majority of the Republican voters and has never changed its name. They did admit that state officials, the press, and some members of the public from time to time have called their organizations the "Independent Republican Party" among other names; and that in their 1948 convention, a resolution was adopted to reaffirm the previous use of the name, "Mississippi Republican Party" and to repudiate the "unauthorized and unwarranted" use of the words "Independent" and "Lily Whites."

The Mississippi State Supreme Court had previously ruled that the "lily white" Republican faction had the exclusive right to appear on the ballot as the State Republican Party, using the name "Mississippi Republican Party."

This ruling was overturned by a special three-judge Federal Court in Jackson, Miss., on Oct. 26, 1953.

'Black And Tans' Ask High Court To Dismiss Lily-White GOP Appeal

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —"Black and Tan" Republicans of Mississippi Monday asked the United States Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of the "lily white" faction from the decision of a special three-judge Federal District Court at Jackson, Miss., ordering registration of the "Black and Tans" as the Republican party of Mississippi.

Opposing the appeal of the "lily whites," the organization, headed by Perry W. Howard, Republican National committeeman, contend that the "lily whites" have suffered no substantial injury as a result of the decision.

The Howard faction told the court that the "lily whites" are no "aggrieved parties" because no relief was granted against them, except the dismissal of their counterclaim and assessment of court costs against them.

The District Court held unconstitutional that part of the Mississippi statute which would deny to the Republican party of Mississippi the right to register and continue to use its name.

The statute, passed in 1950, was aimed at Mississippi Democrats who supported President Truman, right in the exclusive registration of their party as the "Republican party," in Mississippi. They add that both the "lily whites" and the "Black and Tans" have existed side by side in Mississippi for at least 25 years.

It provided that each political party would register its name with the Secretary of State for Mississippi and that thereafter no other party would use that name.

A footrace developed when the "lily whites" registered first as the Republican party of Mississippi. The "black and Tans" were denied the right to register as the Republican organization.

The Howard faction brought suit in the Hinds (Jackson) County circuit court and were granted an injunction ordering the Mississippi Secretary of State to register

34d 1954

REPUBLICAN

CAREY SPEAKS IN NEW ORLEANS—United Nations Alternate Delegate Archibald J. Carey, second from left, is shown when he appeared as principal speaker in the "Abe to Ike" mass meeting sponsored by the People's Republican Club of Louisiana in Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans, last week. Others shown, left to right, are John Minor Wisdom, Louisiana's National Republican committeeman; Alexander F. Laneuville, president of the People's Republican Club, and Jesse W. Cook, chairman of the meeting. The inset shows Fred N. Ogden, first Republican candidate for Mayor of New Orleans since 1932, who also addressed the meeting.—Lunnon Photos.

Archibald Carey

Lauds Eisenhower As 'Great Leader'

Courier Sat 3-27-54 p. 5

NEW ORLEANS—The main difference between the Roosevelt-Truman Administrations and the present one, with respect to civil rights, is that the former made many promises and did a lot of talking for twenty years, but accomplished nothing, while the latter talked less and has done more in a practical way, United Nations Alternate Delegate Archibald J. Carey, Chicago, said as principal speaker for the People's Republican Club's Centennial mass meeting in Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church here Wednesday night.

Introduced by John Minor Wisdom, Louisiana's Republican National Committeeman, Carey appraised President Eisenhower as a "great American and a good administrator motivated by the highest patriotic attitude." He added that President Eisenhower will go down in history as one of "the great Presidents."

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AFTER COMPLIMENTING John Minor Wisdom as a GOP stalwart, he praised Alex F. Laneuville, president of the People's Republican Club, for his courage and persistency during the Presidential campaign, and for his efforts toward supporting a strong two-party system.

Carey said the two-party plan further supports the **the founding fathers' system of checks and balances and as such has always served to improve government.**

He pointed out that the Eisenhower Administration has made thirty-one appointments of Negroes from seventeen states to high departmental positions, has eliminated segregation in the nation's capital, in the schools on Army posts in the South and in naval installations.

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CAREY, POINTING out that he is the fourth generation of AME ministers, urged clergymen to be concerned with politics. He said Negro Americans should possess serenity to adjust themselves to things they cannot change, should change the things they can, and should pray for wisdom to know the difference.

He said that in politics, as in religion, citizens should "be anchored somewhere," and that political opportunists gain little.

Also appearing on the program were Fred N. Ogden, Republican candidate for Mayor of New Orleans in the April 6 elections; the Rev. G. N. Collins, pastor of Union Bethel; the Rev. Noah Copelin, Miss Anna Bell Bernard and Jesse W. Cook, general chairman, and Henry W. Citizen, co-chairman.

Flimsy Excuse Is Given for Holding Separate Meetings

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 4-10-54 34d p. 11

(Special to the Courier)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Are the Republicans in this area attempting to make their party lily white?

It would seem so, judging from recent events.

Most recent example is the jim-crow workshop set up by the party for Negro women.

As expected, only five Negro women attended the jim-crow meeting held in the Abe Scharff Branch YMCA, most of them choosing to stay away.

The jim-crow meeting was set up after white women of the party had attended a workshop in Peabody Hotel with Congressman Judd as speaker.

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FLIMSY ALIBI given for setting up separate meeting places was that whites and Negroes could not meet together in Peabody Hotel. However, Memphians recall that Negroes and whites have met together in Peabody Hotel. **A national conference on housing, a medical meeting and an Episcopalalian banquet were attended by Negroes and whites in the Peabody.**

Why then, should the Republican party, founded on freedom for Negroes, stoop to discrimination? This question was asked of GOP party leaders last week.

White ladies of the so-called New Guard Republicans and the Citizens for Eisenhower Group have been accused of setting up the separate conferences.

Said Lieut. George W. Lee, national as well as Tennessee Republican leader: "The Negro in the South has always been shut out of the Democratic party, so this new wave of lily-whitism in the South poses a battle ground for all Negroes to fight to keep from losing grounds gained in the Republican organization on precinct, county and state level, because it's a most valuable weapon for Negro Democrats to use to open the door of the Democratic party in the South."

* * *

MANY REPUBLICANS here saw the jim-crow workshop as a means of dealing around Mrs. Evelyn Stuart, chairman of the women's group. Mrs. Stuart is president of one of the three women's organizations in Tennessee chartered by the Republican women's group of the Republican National Committee

Credited for helping make a failure out of the jim-crow workshop goes to a committee of women headed by Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Patsy Keyes, chairman of the Fifty-first Ward, and Mrs. Dan Fields, secretary of the Sixty-first Ward. These ladies contend that "the approach of their white sisters was wrong and that their explanation that they could not meet with Negroes at the Peabody Hotel was also wrong."

President Praises Role Of Women In America

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—President Eisenhower last week expressed his gratitude to the women of this country who cast 52 per cent of the votes responsible for the election of this Republican administration.

Speaking at the luncheon given at the Statler hotel by the Republican Central Committee Conference, the President praised women for the seriousness with they manifest in their jobs. Women, he said, are great workers with undaunted determination and business energy.

He charged women of this country with the responsibility of carrying out the ideals in which America believes. Only by so doing, he said are we going to be safe in a free and prosperous world.

THREE DAY CONFAB

The luncheon climaxed a three-day conference sponsored by the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee in celebration of the 100th anniversary of th eRepublican party.

More than 1,000 women, including a number of Negroes, attended the conference from all sections of the country. Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, of the War Claims Commission, and Miss Roberta Church of the Department of Labor shared the guest table at the luncheon along with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower; Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the vice president; wives of cabinet members and others outstanding Republican women.

PARTY'S FUTURE

In addressing the luncheon meeting,, Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, reminded these Republican women leaders that their group composes "The key to your party's future."

Perhaps the greatest single asset the country possesses, she said, is the effective emotional and intellectual arsenals with all kinds of light and heavy ordnance for the major battle ahead. She urged them, therefore, to boldly face the job of interpreting the policy of their party and persuading voters to support this policy this fall.

BOLD LETTERS

This, she warned, is their responsibility since they have been "chosen by destiny to serve as a kind of historical marker on the road of human progress—a signpost indicating in bold letters where women stand today."

In outlining the role which women have played in Republican politics from the very beginning of this party, she pointed to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," an historical novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, as perhaps being of great importance in the organization of the party.

Mrs. Stowe, she said, was the wife of an absent-minded husband and the mother of several small children. She was badly in need for some extra money so she turned to writing, one of the few ways that the women in those days had to earn money.

She named a few other early leaders who contributed much to the advancement of the party such as Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Blackwell, Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Clara Barton.

Among the Negro women delegates attending the centennial celebration were Mrs. Maggie Gaines and Mrs. Hattie Green of Atlanta; Mrs. Fred Bowers, Mrs. Gussie Bradley and Mrs. Ethel Thompson of Dayton and Mrs. Edna P. Coleman of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Evelyn Reynolds of Philadelphia and Mrs Fannie E. Lee of Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. William Groves of Detroit; Mrs. Adam Cambrell, and Mrs. Lola Lee of Memphis; and Mrs. Ida Taylor and Mrs. Isadore Litcher of the District of Columbia.

More than 20 years—

GOP says Hill, Sparkman led in delayina civil rights

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 9 — The Republican National Committee would be well advised to keep its news releases on racial segregation out of Alabma until after the November general election.

Certainly they won't be much help to GOP candidates—particularly those who have charged that Sen. John Sparkman, Alabama has not been a strong enemy of civil rights bills.

In a recent release GOP National Committee pointed with pride to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

BLAMING THE Democrats for preventing "real civil rights progress for 20 years," the Republican committee's release listed seven "significant" accomplishments of the Eisenhower administration:

1. Abolition of segregation at Army post schools by executive order.
2. Outlawing segregation in public restaurants and ending "discrimination" in employment on federal service contracts in the District of Columbia.
3. Ending segregation in Navy installations in the South.
4. Banning racial discrimination on federal contract jobs.
5. Ending segregation in major Veterans Administration hospitals in the South.
6. Abolition of segregation in recreation facilities in the District of Columbia the day after the court decision.
7. Appointment of 45 Negroes to high positions in the federal government.

AS PROOF of the claim that Democrats have blocked civil rights bills for more than 20 years, the GOP release cited a 1950 statement of Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama.

Said Hill: "It is the power and influence of your senators and congressmen that have made possible the defeat of FEPC and other so-called civil rights bills. They hold this power and influence as members of the Democratic Party.

"The Republican Party brought the civil rights bills into being, and today the Republican leader in the House and the Republican leader in the Senate proclaim the Republican Party's solemn commitment to these bills."

To this, the GOP subscdibes. And, it adds: "Times haven't changed."

THE RELEASE also quoted without challenge, these 1950 words of Sen. Sparkman:

"I am against the civil rights proposals—always have been and always will be . . . As long as we can operate as Democrats—on the inside—there will not be any such legislation."

The Republican National Committee release said that the GOP—"in contrast to the Sparkman-Hill line"—"is still the party of human freedoms, civil rights and the 'climate of equality.'"

Mississippi Negro Group Seeking to Name Party

'Black and Tan' Leaders File Application

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., June 4 — Leaders of the "Black and Tan" Republican faction in Mississipp have filed an application with Secretary of State Heber Ladner to register the "Mississippi Black and Tan Grand Old Party" as a state political party.

The application was filed with Ladner under the state's 1950 party registration act which forbids the use of a party name by more than one group.

The "Black and Tan" organization, traditionally headed by Perry Howard, Negro attorney of Jackson and Washington, D. C., have been barred from use of the Republican name since a rival all-white party group became the first to register under the 1950 law.

In filing the application for registration, the "Black and Tan" group called themselves the successors to the Republican party of Mississippi formed in 1872.

The all-white Republican faction had been organized in 1924 by George Sheldon, one-time governor of Nebraska, who lives at Clinton, Miss. Present chairman of the group is Nelson Taylor, Greenwood.

The Howard faction had filed a suit in the state courts contesting the 1950 law and the registration of the rival white faction, but after winning in the lower court, they were reversed in the state supreme court and later the United States supreme court upheld the state high court. In a subsequent action, however, the Howard group won an action ordering the secretary of state to register them as a party organization, but the ruling by the federal court did not direct that they be given the name "Republican."

Chairman of the "Black and Tan" group which filed the application with Secretary Ladner is S. W. Miller, Jackson Negro contractor. L. B. Patton, Carlisle, was listed as secretary and Howard as national committeeman.

Members of the party executive committee were listed as: W. J. Box, Corinth; G. H. Murphrey, Aberdeen; C. V. Murphey, Winona; W. B. Smith, Vaiden; Dr. T. L. Zuber, West Point; F. S. O'Shea, Charleston; F. H. Miller and C. A. Johnson, both of Mound Bayou; J. C. Gilliam, Clarksdale.

Others are C. D. Parker, Lawrence; E. F. Shanks Sr., Taylorsville; Rev. T. C. R. Brown, Meridian; Rev. G. C. Wells, Hattiesburg, and Dr. H. L. Brown and L. T. Ellis, both of Laurel.

Black and Tan GOPers seeking recognition under new name

JACKSON, Miss., June 5—(AP)—"Black and Tan" Republicans, defeated in their move to be the official Republican Party of Mississippi, applied for recognition as the "Mississippi Black and Tan Grand Old Party."

The group, mostly Negroes, filed their petition with Secretary of State Heber Ladner Friday. He will submit the petition to Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman for a routine check before registering the party under Mississippi's Political Party Registration Act of 1950.

The Black and Tans headed by Negro Atty. Perry Howard of Jackson and Washington, D. C., picked their new name after the "Lily Whites" won a court fight to be known as the Mississippi Republican Party.

The Lily Whites beat the Black and Tans to the Secretary of State's office in 1950 and registered first. The law gives the first group to register exclusive right to use a party name.

S. W. Miller, Negro contractor of Jackson, is chairman of the Black and Tan GOP, which includes some whites. L. B. Patton of Carlisle is party secretary. Howard is the group's national committeeman.

THE BLACK AND TAN group has been recognized consistently by the National Republican Party.

The Lily Whites, all-white Republican group, were formed in 1924 by George L. Sheldon of Clinton, former governor of Nebraska.

TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

There is in Washington at present a colored leader who is welding more influence with the "powers that be" now occupying the seats of the mighty in government than the whole kit and caboodle of Negro Democrats during the Roosevelt-Truman regime.

The man is Val. J. Washington, assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. It is the result of Mr. Washington's leadership, spelled out in the unprecedented advance of Negroes in being accorded their civil rights which his race should be glad to point to with pride. The New-Fair Dealers were a tribe who specialized in getting themselves written up for the alleged success they were having in casting Southen Democrats into the outer darkness and building a new CIO-PAC sponsored Democrat Party.

They also bragged about how they even had gone Down South and put the Negro masses by wholesale into the Democrat party of the region and therefore were making Southern Democrats "yes-men" of the conglomeration Up North called the "Americans for Democrat Action."

But Mr. Washington took the Republican torch that fell from the hands of Oscar DePriest, Roscoe Simmons and "Bob" Church, helped mightily in the election of Gen. Eisenhower for president and, when he easily could have gotten for himself a soft Federal job in Washington, refused to take one, preferring to retain his post as an advisor to the Republican leaders.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Washington lent his influence in the decision of the GOP leaders not to walk into a Democrat "bear trap" by trying to get the Eisenhower administration to waste time and the taxpayers money in an effort to get laws of doubtful constitutionality passed in the face of a certain Democrat filibuster.

A tremendous amount of legislation of benefit to the American people of all classes and races has been enacted by the 83rd Congress. Practically none of it would have been enacted had the Republicans tried to pass the civil rights legislation" that Negro Democrat lobbyists clamored for during the recent session of congress.

Back during the Truman regime, Negro Democrats were loud in their claim that the "President's Civil Rights Program" was the greatest document that had been issued in Washington since Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. That was a silly pronouncement because the proclamation announcing the enactment of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, was even greater than Lincoln's Proclamation. And as far as the Truman "Civil Rights Program" was concerned it was mere froth, foalm and false pretense which made Negroes who fell for it fit subjects to have their heads examined.

In other words, there was nothing in the "program" which could not be vouchsafed to the people by a courageous enforcement of the 14th Amendment.

Eisenhower has been and IS NOW enforcing the 14th Amendment, whereas under FDR and Truman little or nothing was done to challenge the nation to enforce laws already on the books, but on the other hand the New-Fair Dealers tired constantly to intrigue us with promises of something FREE or NEW.

Maybe the great host of colored brethren and sisters who followed Stevenson and Sparkman to the LEFT while the nation was going RIGHT, with Eisenhower, Nixon and Val J. Washington, learned a good lesson and maybe not.

PROOF OF FRUSTRATION

Sound thinking colored leaders of the South are quite aware of what it is that makes the most "outspoken" colored leaders Up North tick so disagreeably. It is something the psychologists call "frustration."

Yes, the outspoken brethren Up North have frustration—but bad. And that being so, left-wing whites Up North can use them to their own satisfaction.

For instance, one of the brethren Up North, well known for his facination for, and participation in, left-wing projects was on the air recently and took time to warn "his white folk" to keep an eye on Southern Negroes who have a "vested interest in segregation."

This wild statement was a clear demonstration of the fact the brother is frustrated and therefore is "usable" for whatever job lift-wingers wnat to concoct to create a disturbance in the South, at a time when its best people are moving in to do a masterful job of bringing about an orderly transition from the harsh way of life under general segregation to a happier condition for all concerned.

Of a necessity this transition must be gradual, because it is going to be a new and permanent way of life Down South. And the very best way to hasten the transition is for our thoughtful men and women to accept as their responsibility leadership in the cause of better race relationships, based upon the teachings of Christ.

Despite the charge that colored folk Down South have a vested interest in segregation, it is a fact that it has been these same persons who not only have prayed for a better way of life for themselves and their children, but who also have contributed more substantially from what they have accumulated in a segregated society to the projects the Northern brethren have launched to emancipate themselves and us.

We are unashamed of the institutions and movements we have launched and nurtured in a segregated society. We are unashamed of what the rugged individualists of the Negro race achieved in a segregated society—including our insurance companies, our lodges, our publishing houses, banks, schools and churches. It is what we have done in keeping these institutions alive in a segregated society that gives Negroes North and South whatever they have of a just claim to a place in an integrated society. It is that material progress and not more dependence upon the "thrilling phrases Thomas Jefferson put into the Declaration of Independence.

If we seem to annoy our brethren because we are not making haste to neglect our own institutions out of fear of being smeared for having a "vested interest in segregation" we can tell them we have an abiding faith in the teaching of Holy Writ which says:

"Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good."

We also know that frustrated brethren Up North have just as much of a vested interest in their own segregated way of life as we have in ours Down South. Verily, it is because they see so much more than we have done to win acceptance into the promised new way of life for the nation than they have done under more favorable opportunities for material achievement, that we accept the smear of having a "vested interest" in segregation as no more than proof that out of the mouths of the frustrated come the very words which prove they "are just that."

Ike Demonstrates For Elks An "Abiding Faith" In Youth

BY CHARLES W. HAIRGROW

THE WHITE HOUSE — WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Dwight David Eisenhower, President of the United States, demonstrated here at the executive mansion yesterday, an "abiding and everlasting faith" in American youth, and strongly urged that America do the same.

The President, expressed deep gratitude and definite concern over the "tremendous job" that American youth is doing and went on to make a long extensive inquiry into the progress and problems of Negro youth in America.

George W. Lee, of Memphis, Tennessee, Elks Grand Commissioner of Education, prominent Negro Republican leader, told Mr. Eisenhower following inquiry addressed to him, that his department had to date given over 780 University scholarships to deserving young Negro men and women, and also stated that a fund of one million, two hundred thousand dollars raised for the express purpose of financing an extensive educational program for Negro youth, was near exhaustion.

ORATORY AWARD

The occasion at the White House with over 18 prominent Elks in attendance was the presentation of a white Morroco bound copy of his winning address; "the Negro and the constitution.' by Huey Shepard of Long Beach, California, the manifested eloquence of presentation and composition by Shepard at the Elks National Convention in Atlanta last August won for him a four year sholarship, with all expenses paid to any college or University of his choice, and subsequently a trip to the White House.

Refusing to call any name, the President told Lee that he had a colored friend, a graduate of the University of California, who had done "a remarkable job" with the Educational aspect of Negro Culture. Lt. Lee told the President that the Elks had students on scholarships, in some thirty colleges and Universities across the nation, to which Ike stated emphatically, "is that so." President Eisenhower then asked the Educational Commissioner, how many Negro Elks there were in America today, to which a reply of "over 700,000" was given.

INTERESTED IN WORK

Lifting his head, slightly, tilting one eyebrow, and addressing the other members of the delegation, the President then wanted to know more about the work and structure of the Negro Elks and especially the Department of Education.

The Grand Commissioner of Education, for whom Candidate Eisenhower not too long ago stopped a two mile long parade, proceeding through the streets of downtown Memphis, Tenn to greet and consult, then told his old friend that wherever he found American youth, struggling for survival, to be free, for an equal education, and consequently an equal chance in life. Regardless of color of skin, texture of hair, or previous conditions of servitude, they would try to help him.

He went on to tell him about the male student that he had on an education diet at his home State University, the University of Kansas, Ike became amused and broke out in smiles.

Tired and bored with the whole affair, Gilda Hatti Lee, 10- year old daughter of the Commissioner, soon turned the magnanimous dignity of this occasion into one of hilarity and eventually stole the show away from the Elks.

While the President and her daddy were discussing the future of tomorrows leaders, she stood by, frequently casting an admiring glance at her nations President.

Finally not being able to resist the unpretensive charms of this little girl any longer, Ike bent down to shake her hand, and with one arm around her waist, cordially welcomed her to the White House.

Griffing affectionally, Hilda and the President conversed below desk level for almost two minutes. Representing the student of tomorrow, she presented Ike with a copy of her schools yearbook, St. Augustine High in Memphis, Tenn.

In presentation of his epitac to the President, Shepard firmly gripped the Chief Executives hand and told him in a voice choked with emotion, "it is the thrill of a lifetime to meet you, Mr. President," His reply was,. "The very best of luck to you, Lt. Lee, exalted Ruler Johnson, and the Elks, may God bless you all, and thanks for coming."

Members of the official party who saw the President included; Robert H. Johnson, Grand Exalted Ruler; Mrs. Netti Carter Jackson, Grand Daughter Ruler, Bill Houston, Grand Secretary; Pearl Brown, Grand Treasurer; Ethyl Mae Charleston, Grand Directress of Education, Mrs. Findley Wilson, wife of former Grand Exalted Ruler, Findley Wilson; (deceased) Mrs. Emma Turner, Grand Registrar; Miss Anna Belle Reid, Assistant Grand Daughter Ruler, Rosetta Jordan, Assistant Grand Daughter Ruler, Hobson Reynolds, Grand Commissioner of Civil ;Liberties; Judge Perry B. Jackson, Grand Treasurer; Perry Howard, Grand Legal Advisor; Dr. J. B. Martin, Grand Director of Athletics; Dr. H. W Hunter, Assistant Grand Commissioner of Education; Lt. Lee, Ernest H. Copeland, representing the ranks, Charles P .McClane, Grand Director of Publicity; and Herbert Jones, Grand Organizer.

State GOP Taps Abernethy For Governor, Goes On Record In Favor Of Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, May 23 (AP) — Alabama Republicans today pledged a finish fight for a full slate of state offices next November and advocated the use of "all legal means" to keep segregation.

The platform, adopted without debate or a record vote at the state convention, included this plank:

"We favor and advocate all legal means calculated to maintain and preserve our southern customs and institutions and the traditional rights of the individual states."

This was an obvious reference to the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Tom Abernethy, 46-year-old editor of the Talladega Daily Home, was nominated for governor to oppose former Gov. James E. Folsom, Democratic nominee, in the November election.

Abernethy, son of a Methodist minister, is a former States Rights Democrat. He resigned from the State Democratic Executive committee in 1952 to campaign for Eisenhower. Four years previously he had supported the States Rights ticket for President.

J. Foy Guin Jr., 30, of Russellville was nominated for the U.S. Senate, to oppose incumbent John Sparkman, who was the 1952 Democratic nominee for vice president.

Abernethy, in a brief acceptance speech, promised a hard fight for the office of governor

"The shackles of one-party government in Alabama must be broken for all time," he said. "We will fight all the way. The end next November will be the greatest political upheaval in southern history."

Other Republican nominees for state offices were:

Lt. Gov. — William E. Brooks Jr., Brewton; atty. gen. — Max J. Howard, Fort Payne; secretary of state — Mrs. Kathleen Putnam, Birmingham; state treasurer — Mrs. Ethlyn Isbell Rainey, Gadsden; supt. of education — Fred Allen, Calera; commissioner of agriculture — O. H. Aycock, Russellville; state auditor — Reuben Dollar, Douglas Springs; public service commission — Charles H. Hembree, Mobile, and Supreme Court No. 3 — Milton H. Lanier, Huntsville.

The 565 delegates to the state convention re-elected all state party officials with Claude O. Vardaman of Birmingham remaining as state chairman.

J. Foy Guin Sr., Russellville, was named vice chairman and O. P. Drake, Haleyville, secretary-treasurer. In addition, W. L. Longshore of Birmingham was chosen second vice chairman, a new office.

Vardaman made what he called "an interim speech," given while committees were outside the convention hall to nominate a slate of candidates and officers and to suggest a party platform.

He said the "plundering plutocrats of the Potomac" now have become the "gloom and doom boys" who hope to "ride back into power on the misery of the American people through a depression."

Ike Accents Liberal Human Relationships

BY ROBERT E. CLARK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower drew a sharp line between his administration's philosophy and that of the new deal and said he seeks to be "liberal" in human relationships but "conservative" in economic affairs.

The Chief Executive authorized direct quotation of his News Conference statement defining his philosophy of government, which was as follws:

"When it comes down to dealing with the relationships between the human in this country and his government, the people in this administration believe in being what I think we would normally call liberal, and when we deal with the economic affairs of this country, we believe in being conservative."

The President's statement came when a newsman said: "Some people have characterized your legislative program as an extension of the New Deal. I think former President Truman is one that has one that."

"LOOK AT BUDGET"

Mr. Eisenhower replied that the best comment on that is to take a look at the budget he has submitted to Congress. He said that while previous administrations were plunging the country increasingly into debt, he was trying to reduce government expenditures and go the other way.

He then defined his Administration's basic philosophy.

Other News Conference highlights:

1. Mr. Eisenhower said he was so disturbed when he read of the arrest of Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson that he immediately called Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson. He added that Wilson will see to it that no injustice is done the young GI who changed his mind about staying with the communists.

2. He declared he fully supported the Army's action in ordering dishonorable discharge for the 21 U. S. soldiers who cast their lot with the Reds.

"HONORABLE" DISCHARGES

3. The President agreed to consider a proposal that some kind of honorable discharge certificates be given government employes leaving under normal conditions, so they would have proof they were not fired as security risks.

4. Mr. Eisenhower said he has decided against renewing his request for a "freeze" in the Social Security tax rate in view of the broadened Old-Age Insurance coverage he has recommended to Congress.

5. He said Rep. Robert L. Condon (D) Calif., accused of once attending a "closed Communist meeting" and barred from witnessing atomic tests, should be given every chance to clear himself.

CONFIDENCE IN DULLES

6 The President expressed utmost confidence that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will carry out the policies of the United States in the Big Four Meeting at Berlin, on Red China and other East-West issues.

7. In response to questions, Mr. Eisenhower observed that all he knows about prospects for a compromise on the controversial Bricker Amendment to limit Presidential Treaty-making powers is what he reads in the newspapers.

8. With some heat, the Chief Executive denied that his felixible farm price support program is a departure from his campaign pledges, and insisted that he never promised to continue present 90 per cent price supports indefinitely.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN IN CONFERENCE HERE. — A conference of Republican women of Missouri was held here last Thursday, May 13, upon the occasion of the visit to the state of Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, assistant to the director of the women's division of the Republican National committee. The conference was held in the office of Rep. Jeffrey Hillelson in the federal courts building at 811 Grand Ave. Shown here with Mrs. Mueller, center, are Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, left, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for magistrate in the third district and Mrs. L. C. Davis, of Boonville, Mo., right, candidate for the Republican nomination for congressman from the 11th district. Mrs. Mueller came to the state to be the banquet speaker at the National Pan-Hellenic Council meeting in St. Louis May 7 and 8 and filled speaking engagements in Sedalia, Columbia and Boonville.

Negro Congressman Cites Race Gains Under Ike

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—"With out political trumpeting, President Eisenhower has quietly started a revolution which, I firmly believe, means an era of greater promise for Negro citizens," declares Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York, a Negro and a Democrat writing in the October Reader's Digest. Dr. Powell is also Minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York the largest Baptist Church in the world.

"Like many Negroes," Powell writes, "I feared Eisenhower's election meant a setback in the struggle for fairer treatment and equal opportunities for our people. I was wrong."

Powell states that the example set by the President began in the White House when he installed Mrs. Lois Lippman as the first Negro secretary—not for reasons of politics but because Mrs. Lippman's capabilities were known. No Negro had previously been employed in the White House except as messenger or janitor.

Similarly, no political capital was made of the President's appointment of 47 Negroes to important posts, 27 of which had always been held by whites. Eisenhower's naming of J. Ernest Wilkins as Assistant Secretary of Labor marked the first "Little Cabinet" status for a Negro since the Taft administration. Scovel Richardson became the first Negro in the post of Federal Parole Commissioner.

Eisenhower has kept his campaign promise to work against segregation in the District of Columbia, Powell says. Segregation has been ended in Washington's restaurants and bars, including those in hotel, and some hotels follow "a more liberal policy" in rental of rooms. Jim Crowism has been wiped out in the city's recreational areas and big movie houses. In The District's public-housing agecy has ordered that the 400 dwellings to be constructed with federal aid be made available to low-income families without discrimination as to race.

Under Eisenhower's administration, segregation in the Armed Forces has been almost eliminated. Not a single all-Negro unit exists in the Army today, though many were still intact when Eisenhower took office. At southern Naval bases, signs reading "White Only" and "Colored" have been removed in cafeterias and rest rooms. In 21 naval plants employing 70,000 whites and Negroes, segregation is only a memory.

Negroes are now treated at previously all-white hospitals of the Veterans' Administration. At 47 VA hospitals the practice of separating the races at snack bars, in libraries and recreation rooms have vanished.

Though he is a Democrat, Rep. Powell declares his conviction that Eisenhower is proving to be "a President of all the people."

34d 1954 REPUBLICAN

Cleveland Is Democratic Bastion In GOP State

Defender P. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-2-54

By ETHEL L. PAYNE
Defender Washington Correspondent

The big metropolis on Lake Erie is the seat of Cuyahoga County and the prize to be captured by politicians especially in a gubernatorial or senatorial race for without the huge vote of Cleveland as one leader put it: "You're a dead pigeon."

This industrial center has a polyglot flavor and like many other cities, its population was swollen during the war to the bursting point. It has one of the largest foreign born and Negro populations in the country. Though it is rated as a liberal town, it has its tensions.

It is the stronghold of the Democratic party in a Republican state. This year's election outcome is anybody's guess. Particularly unpredictable is the huge Negro vote. It is safe to say, however, that among Negroes there seems to be an edge for the Democrats.

Since the Negro vote totals about 50,000, we ought to take a look at the Bender-Burke campaign for the seat held so long by the late Sen. Robert Taft.

Sen. Thomas A. Burke, who was appointed by Gov. Frank Lausche to fill the vacancy when Sen. Taft died, is the Democratic candidate. He was formerly the mayor of Cleveland.

Privately his supporters worry about his lack of political sex appeal, but they are counting on his record as a good mayor. That record as far as Negroes go, is challenged by some leaders as being tepid or just barely lukewarm. Questioned about this, one person shrugged his shoulders. "Well he hasn't done anything against us, but what has he done for us?"

The attitude of Negro party leaders is "we'll go along," but there is not much enthusiasm.

Opposing Burke is bouncing George Bender a flamboyant boisterous extrovert who has lately tried to Emily Post his behavior at the advice of his associates.

A congressman for 18 years, Bender is widely known throughout the state and has the blessings of the administration.

His record on civil rights is good. However, there is doubt as to whether he can win in the Negro districts.

Cleveland has a crop of brilliant able Negro leaders in both parties. It also has four Negro city council members. And it has an influential good newspaper, the Call Post.

Wards, 11, 12, 17, and 18 are predominantly Negro but there are also strong segments in the 24th, the 25th which is about half and half, the 16th, and the 10th.

Representing the 11th ward is Mrs. Jean Capers. A small, good-looking woman, with intense drive. Jean plays the tough game of politics with the same cool skill she used to become a champion tennis player.

Jean Caper's power extends outside of her immediate balliwick by virtue of her control of the County Women's Democratic organization. Its endorsement is eagerly sought by candidates and woe betide the one who runs a-foul of it.

Only recently, Jean and County Chairman Ray Miller made their peace after a running feud. Miller bucked the Capers machine and found the truth of an old adage. "Never underestimate the power of a woman."

Theodore Williams, an able Cleveland lawyer, won the election for councilman of the 12th ward after Herman Finkel, who had held the post for 37 years died. The ward was formerly Jewish.

Williams is a native of Cleveland. He has been active in politics since 1938. He was assistant city prosecutor for six years and as assistant county prosecutor for five years. A conscientious party worker, Democrat Williams is expected to carry his ward for Burke.

Smooth-skinned graying Charles V. Carr is the councilman of the 17th ward with a 50,000 population and 22,000 registered voters. Carr has been a ward leader for 16 years and knows his district like the back of his hand.

Young John W. Kellogg the Republican leader of the 18th ward, is a comparative newcomer to politics. He graduated from Western Reserve university Law School in 1948, entered politics for the first time in 1951 and won easily. His ward is one of the best GOP in the city. It does not have the problems of overcrowding and poor housing as the other wards do.

You cannot size Cleveland up without mentioning Judge Perry B. Jackson. A member of the Municipal Court bench, he is running for judge of the Common Pleas Court on the Republican ticket.

He has the respect and admiration of leaders of both parties. A quiet, hard-working small, gray-haired man, he is a tireless supporter in civic, fraternal, and church organizations and has a wife, who is as well known as he is for graciousness.

President of the state-wide Federation of Democratic Organizations is John Holley, a Clevelander, best known for his Future Outlook League, a movement which gained popular appeal in depression days.

An influence in politics is William T. McKnight a lawyer, who worked closely with Kefauver in 1952 and is a close friend of Louis Seltzer, editor of the powerful Cleveland Press. Seltzer is said to call the tune for the fiddler.

Lone Negro member of the Cleveland Civil Service Commission is Claiborne George, a Republican.

Prominent religious leaders include Rev. Wade H. McKinney, pastor of Antioch Baptist church and Rev. Hubert N. Robinson, pastor of St. James AME church.

PHOTO TAKEN LAST YEAR shows three of the Negro members of the Cleveland City Council. Being sworn in is Atty. Theodore Williams as representative of the 12th ward. In center is John W. Kellogg of the 18th ward and at far right is Atty. Charles V. Carr of the 17th ward.

Defender P. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-2-54

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Republican women receiving "Blue Balloteer" badges after completing public speaking course preparing them to explain merits of reapportionment amendment. Making presentation at right were (left to right) Edward F. Moore, Mrs. Wesley Dixon, Samuel W. Witwer Jr.

Florida Republicans Gaining Steadily in Party Strength

Registrations in Miami Area Doubled Over 1952 Figure

By CHARLES HESSER

Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., April 24—The Republicans have made a big gain in party strength in Florida since the 1952 elections, and although they are still far outnumbered by the Democrats, they are encouraged over their progress.

The state has 1,335,000 voters registered for this May's primaries, 122,000 more than were signed up for the primaries two years ago.

Of this number, 1,197,000 are Democrats and 131,000 are Republicans. The remainder are independents, prohibitionists and other minority party members.

Democrats Gain, Too

This represents a gain of 43,000 for the Republicans the past two years, but during the same period the Democrats were adding 78,000 to their rolls.

The Republicans have made their most notable gains in the big population centers.

As an example, in Dade County (Miami), the state's largest voting area, there are 256,000 Democrats and 33,000 Republicans. This compares to 217,000 Democrats and 15,000 Republicans registered for the 1952 primaries.

The other extreme is little Glades County, with 1,041 Democrats and just two Republicans.

Herbert Hoover carried Florida for the Republicans in 1928, just as Dwight Eisenhower did in 1952. But the GOP claims the similarity ends here.

Lagged After 1928

Following Hoover's victory in Florida, state GOP leaders did little or nothing to consolidate their gains. They passed out patronage jobs, but permitted the registration books to gather dust down through the years.

It took Eisenhower to rekindle the party embers.

And although the "Eisenhower" Republicans have resembled their brothers of yesteryear in that they squabbled over patronage, they have worked at building party strength.

The rivalry of two GOP factions in the state may actually act as a spur in making a stronger party—building it from the precinct level up. This rivalry has resulted in the biggest number of candidates qualifying for committeemen and women posts in state GOP history.

More than 2,000 Republicans are seeking these party offices. This is 10 times the number that qualified in 1950, when the last election was held for committeemen and women.

G. Harold Alexander, chairman of the GOP state executive committee, reports "the Republican party in Florida has shown the largest gain percentagewise of any state in the Union."

State Vote Low

But, at the same time he warns party members against a repetition of the 1952 GOP primary, when only 16,000 votes were cast for the two gubernatorial candidates.

"The small number of Republicans voting in the primary two years ago was a disgrace," declares Alexander. "Many of the opposition Democratic newspapers enjoyed a Roman holiday at the expense of the Republican

FLORIDA

Party. Another vote such as that certainly won't encourage anyone to become a Republican."

But Florida Republicans aren't expecting another such debacle at the polls and are already looking to the general election in November.

A centennial celebration in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republican party at Ripon, Wis., in 1854 is being planned for the summer.

'Name' Speakers

The Republican National Committee, according to Alexander, has promised to cooperate in staging the centennial by sending in "big name" speakers.

National party leaders already assigned to beat the drums for the GOP in Florida include Mrs. Katherine Howard, deputy administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration; Scott McLeod, administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State; James H. Smith, assistant secretary of the Navy; Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Administrator, and James H. Smith, assistant secretary of the Navy.

Florida Republicans are confident they will capture one congressional post and possibly two in the general election; they hope to gain additional seats in the state legislature—they now hold six; they believe they can win more county posts, but they realize they have no chance to win the governorship.

Both of the GOP candidates for governor previously sought office on the Democratic ticket.

Long-range Republican plans call for the party to contest for all state offices and most county posts in the 1956 elections. But one thing is certain, they'll first have to do something about little Glades County, with its 1,041 Democrats and two Republicans.

GOP women peeved over confab slight

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

The majority of the 40 colored GOP women leaders from 11 states and the District of Columbia who attended the Republican Centennial Conference, left this city Thursday keenly disgruntled.

They were disappointed over the failure of their party to give their groups adequate participation in the three-day activities.

The centennial which was called to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party and to discuss issues and techniques for the 1954 campaign, featured GOP speakers ranging from President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles to "grass roots" speakers from the hinterland.

Mere Song And Prayer

But colored participation in the three days was limited to a vocalist, who sang the "Star Spangled Banner," a minister who gave an invocation, and the seating of two colored women on the dais when the President spoke.

Most colored women attending the conference went into a slow burn when they noted the lack of any colored speaker on the official program.

The AFRO queried 21 of the women from out of town and asked this question: "What is your reaction to this conference?"

Nineteen of the women to whom the question was put, said in various ways: "I'm disappointed. Some colored person should have been allowed to have a speaking role somewhere in the conference."

Two of the women said they felt everything had been "just fine."

Twenty of the women asked specifically that their names not be used in answering the question.

Mrs. Napier Speaks Out

But dark eyed, attractive Mrs. Bernice N. Napier of Greenwich, Conn., not only gave the AFRO permission to quote her disapproval, but she flatly stated her disapproval to Mrs. Bertha S. Adkins, driving force behind the conference.

The fiery Mrs. Napier asked Mrs. Adkins why no colored leaders had appeared on the program.

Mrs. Adkins is said to have answered that efforts had been made to get a colored choral group to sing on the program but that this effort had failed.

She was reported as having told Mrs. Napier that she believed that certain forces were at work to make it diffucult to get colored people to appear on Republican programs.

She further pointed out that the majority of women appearing before the conference were state committee women and called attention to the few colored women at that level.

"Sick" Of Sterotype

Mrs. Napier told the AFRO that she didn't consider singing and praying as being key participation in such a conference. "Everyone expects us to come up singing or praying or eating' she said and "I'm sick and tired of it."

Her words were echoed by many others who asked that their names not be used. Some of the women cited the fact that the GOP has twice this year used blackface comedians as their principal colored representation, once in Connecticut and once in Washington, both times at Lincoln Box lunch suppers.

They said they felt certain that there were both men and women within their party who could have been far more informative in the workshops of the conference than some of the speakers who were heard. In this connection they cited such men as Valoris Washington, J. Ernest Wilkins, Joseph Ray, Lewis B. Toomer, Frederic Morrow and Archibald Carey.

Money Wasted

One woman said, "I paid my fare here, I paid $10 a day at the Statler for my room, and I paid $22 to register for this conference and what do I get? People not only fail to recognize that I'm here but they also fail to recognize the people I represent."

Some of the criticism by the women was levelled at Mrs. Ruth Mueller, a member of the GOP national staff in the women's division. The AFRO learned however, that Mrs. Mueller did not frame the program.

Mrs. Napier is known to also have called the matter to the attention of Valoris Washington, top colored member of the GOP party. Mr. Washington, however, did not advise the women on their program either.

The AFRO can report that 10 days before the conference an AFRO reporter asked Mrs. Adkins' office for information as to what colored people would appear on the official program. At that time the AFRO was told that efforts were being made to get a choral group, and a minister.

In Same Hotel

The conference itself followed a firm integrated pattern with all delegates living at the Statler and mixing freely with other women from all parts of the nation.

Among those present were:

Connecticut: Mrs. Bertha Ray, Mrs. Mabel Blakeley, and Mrs. Napier. District of Columbia: Isadora L. Blakely, attorney, and Mrs. Ida S. Taylor, Mrs. Margaret K. Nelson, Mrs. Mildred Carter and Mrs. Wesley Williams.

Maryland: Mrs. Pearl Hamp-

ton, Mrs. Viola Rideout, Mrs. Millie Neal, Mrs. Marian G. Boyce.

Michigan: Mrs. William Grobes; Ohio, Mrs. Ora M. Pate, Mrs. Edna Coleman, Mrs. Fred Bowers, Mrs. Ethel Thompson and Mrs. Gussie Bradley, and Mrs. Eurma Blackman.

Illinois: Mrs. Irene M. Gaines, Miss Maurice Hanshen, June S. Rodgers, attorney; Mrs. Minnett Roberts, and Miss Mamie Hansberry:

New York: Mrs. Sadie Williams, Mrs. Juanita Lockhart. Brooklyn: Mrs. Maude B. Richardson.

Tennessee: Mrs. Evelyn Stuart, Mrs. Edna Grambrell, Mrs. Idella McNichols, Mrs. G. S. Morgan Young.

Georgia: Mrs. Hattie Green and Mrs. Maggie Haines.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Evelyn Reynolds, Mrs. Mayme Robinson.

Two young Republicans were Herbert Postell and Jackie worked in the press room. They Brown, both of Washington.

NEGRO VOTE GAINS EXPECTED BY G.O.P.

Leaders Assert Party Might Win Majority for First Time in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UP) —Republican campaign strategists said today that President Eisenhower had opened the way to win a majority of the Negro vote for the first time in twenty

Their statement was based on what they called "solid achievements" to improve the lot of Negroes during the first fifteen months of the Eisenhower Administration. They said the President has done more with less talk than his Democratic successors.

Politicians agree that the Democrats have won an overwhelming majority of the Negro vote since 1932. Prior to that the Republicans had a big edge.

Republican estimates indicate that the party got only about 32 or 33 per cent in the last two Presidential elections. They expect to get more than 50 per cent in this year's Congressional election and still larger share in the 1956 Presidential voting.

Hopes Put on Big Centers

The greatest gains are expected in cities like New York, Chicago, Detroit and similar centers where the Negro vote may gress in this year's electiont-A be big enough to increase the Republican margin in Congress in this year's election.

Party optimism is based principally on steps the leaders say President Eisenhower has taken to give Negroes "equality of opportunity." Among these they cite "outstanding appointments" of Negroes to Government jobs and "concrete steps" to eliminate discrimination in several fields where it could be done by executive order instead of legislation.

The patronage list includes appointment of Louis B. Toomer of Savannah, Ga., as Registrar of the Treasury; Joseph B. Kay of Louisville, assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator; Everett F. Morrow of Hackensack, N. J., legal consultant in the Commerce Department; Archie Alexander of Des Moines, governor of the Virgin Islands; J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Mrs. Lois Lipmann of New York, as the first Negro secretary in the White House.

Steps stressed to provide equal opportunity include:

¶Establishment of a Government Contracts Committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, to obtain compliance with the non-discrimination clause in all Government contracts.

¶Executive orders and participation in court actions to end discrimination and segregation in the nation's capital.

¶Abolition of segregation in schools on military establishments, in Veterans Administration hospitals, in the recruiting of Navy stewards and in all facilities used by civilian employes at naval installations.

¶Justice Department arguments before the Supreme Court that segregation in public schools violates the Constitution.

Val Washington, Negro head of the Republican National Committee's special section on minorities activities, drew a contrast between the Eisenhower and earlier Democratic administrations.

Ike Urged To Appoint Negroes To U. S. Bench

NEW YORK, — President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been urged to give "careful and sympathetic consideration" to qualified Negroes in making future appointments to the federal courts.

Acting on instructions of the board of directors of the NAACP Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman and Walter White, executive secretary, wrote to the President on April 13 expressing the NAACP's "keen regret that none of several eminently qualified Negro attorneys were included in the nominations announced on April 7 to fill vacancies on the federal bench."

The letter, addressed jointly to the President and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, reiterated the NAACP policy against asking for political or other appointments for individuals."

Nevertheless, the association spokesmen told President Eisenhower and the Attorney General, the NAACP has consistently maintained that race should not be "a deterrentto the nomination of qualified persons to important posts."

The failure to include a single Negro appointee, the letter said was "particularly noticeable and regrettable in view of the precedents established by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman in the appointment of qualified Negroes to the federal bench, such as Judge William H. Hastie to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Irvin Mollisor of the U. S. Customs Court, and Judge Herman E. Moore as District Judge for the Virgin Islands.

Copies of the letter were sent also to Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Rupublican National Committee and to Republican governors.

GOP Women To Play Big Role In Fall Congressional Elections

By ETHEL PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Republican women will play a major role in the off-year Fall Congressional elections.

At a nation-wide mobilization in Washington recently, President Eisenhower credited women with marshalling the biggest percentage of votes which led to his victory and said therefore that he was greatly indebted to them for it.

More than 3,000 women gathered at the Statler hotel for a three day session of seminars and panel discussions, pep talks and banquets climaxed by a pageant at the 100th anniversary of the Republican party.

The delegates were briefed on campaign strategy by top leaders in the party. Host to the confab was Miss Bertha Adkins, national committeewoman from Maryland and director of women's activities for the Republican National committee.

The slogan for the drive to increase the margin of Republican seats in both houses of Congress will be "Let's Talk About it," the Eisenhower record.

Party workers will concentrate on door to door canvassing of voters armed with literature of all types telling the story of the Eisenhower achievements.

Among the things stressed will be the ending of the Korean War; tax reductions, the Farm program, and economy in government spending. Included also is mention of appointments of Negroes under the Eisenhower administration.

Among the delegates were representatives from some 10 states. The Illinois group had Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Atty. Jewel Stradford Rogers, Miss Mamie Hansberry, Miss Maurice Hanshen, and Mrs. Minnett Roberts.

Mrs. Berenice Napper, Mrs. Bertha Ray and Mrs. Mabel Blakely came from Greenwich, Conn. Michigan was represented by Mrs. William Grobes of Detroit.

Ohio delegates listed Mrs. Ora Mae Pates, Mrs. Edna Coleman, Mrs. Fred Bowers, Mrs. Ethel Thompson, and Mrs. Gussie Bradley.

Mrs. George W. Booth was there from Topeka, Kan. Tennessee sent Mrs. Evelyn Stuart, Mrs. Edna Gambrell, Mrs. Lola Lee, Mrs. Idella McNichols, and Madame G. S. Morgan Young. From Atlanta came Mrs. Hattie Green and Mrs. Maggie Haines.

The New York group included Mrs. Maude Prichardson, Mrs. Sadie Williams, and Mrs. Juanita Lockhart. Pennsylvania stalwarts included Mrs. Hobson Reynolds, Mrs. Fannie Lee, and Mrs. Mayme Robinson.

Marylanders were Mrs. Pearl Hampton, Mrs. Violet Rideout, Mrs. Mollie Neal, and Mrs. Marian Boyce. The District of Columbia was represented by Mrs. Margaret Key Kelson, Mrs. Mildred Carter, and Mrs. Wesley Williams.

Also noted were Mrs. Isidore Letcher, Washington and Miss Jeannette Carter of the District, Mrs. Ida Taylor, D. C., and Mrs. William Pelham, D. C.

Plot To Kill Ike Told In Virginia

Unidentified Man Tells Plan To Police

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 9 (AP)—Police Superintendent A. G. Kendall said today police uncovered what may have been a plot against President Eisenhower's life while the President visited here today to place a wreath on the grave of Mary Ball Washington.

Kendall said a Negro man he described as being "reliable" came to police headquarters yesterday afternoon and told police he had been approached with plans to "knock the President off." Kendall declined to make public the man's name, since he said this might put him in danger.

Kendall said the man told police he had been in a restaurant yesterday morning when two men approached him and asked if he would like to make $500.

Said He Would Help

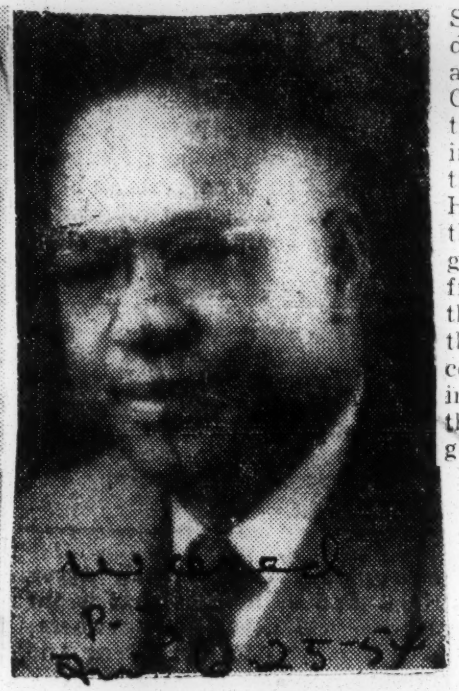
The man told police he answered that he would, and that he was taken outside to a car. He described the men as being either "awfully light-skinned Negroes or Puerto Ricans," Kendall said, and added that he had trouble understanding them because they spoke with accents.

Inside the car, the man said, the two showed him a .32-.20 caliber rifle with telescopic sights. Police quoted the man as saying he was told they wanted to "knock the President off," possibly from a roof top.

Plan Night Meeting

The man told police the two made plans to meet him at 11 p.m. last night to make final plans. Kendall quoted him as saying that he lost his nerve and didn't go to meet the other two men as scheduled. He was taken to Fredericksburg, where he was jailed in what Kendall called protective custody until the President's visit was over. Then he was released.

Kendall said extra precautions were taken during the President's short visit here today.



JAMES A. JOHNSON

—Frank J. Toland, chairman of the Membership Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association, will make an analysis of the May 4 voting returns at the monthly meeting of the association Sunday, May 9, which meeting will be held at Washington Chapel AME Church, beginning at 3:30 p.m. Toland's analysis will deal with both the state and local levels, and he will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the Negro vote in these areas of participation. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Political Action Committee affecting the June 1 Democratic run-off at this meeting. All voters are urged to attend the meeting Sunday. The general public is invited.

James A. Johnson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. who will attend the Highlander Folk School Summer Workshop in Monteagle, Tenn., June 27-July 4. He along with Woodrew E. Cooper are delegates from the Tuskegee Civic Association.

While the Highlander Folk School conducts several institutions each summer with many running concurrently, the TCA delegates will attend the one on "Segregation in Public Schools." Mr. Myles Horton is the director of the school. The staff and participants are interracial.

Mr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, in announcing that the Association would send delegates to the Highlander Folk School, stated that it is hoped that the Tuskegee community would benefit from the knowledge gained by the persons attending, and that the information thus gained could conceivably aid in bringing about the development of the correct concept to desegregation in public schools.

DELEGATES OF TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION—James A. Johnson, above, and Woodrow E. Cooper will attend the Highlander Folk School summer workshop in Monteagle, Tenn., June 27-July 4th as delegates of the Tuskegee Civic Association. While the Highlander Folk School conducts several institutes each summer with many running concurrently, the TCA delegates will attend the one on "Segregation in Public Schools." Myles Horton is the director of the school. The staff and participants are interracial. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, in announcing that the association would send delegates to the Highlander Folk School, stated that it is hoped that the Tuskegee Community would benefit from the knowledge gained by the persons attending, and that the information thus gained could conceivable aid in bringing about the development of the correct concept to desegregation in public schools.

Tuskegee Civic Association Will Hear Radio Production

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 4—"The High Mountain", a CBS feature production depicting the progress of the Negro in the United States, which emanated from New York City on a nation-wide hook-up, will be played back as a recording at the regular meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association Sunday, June 13, at the Trades "A" Building, Tuskegee Institute campus, beginning at 3:30 p.m.

Many persons who heard the original radio show, which is a documented report on the progress of the Negro, were high in their acclaim for this CBS presentation. "The High Mountain" was produced and edited by Al Morgan, Fred Garrigus and Don Kellerman, all of the CBS staff. This radio show is narrated jointly by Judge William H. Hastio, highest ranking Negro judge in the United States, and Admiral Allan G. Kirk, former ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Among the participants on the show are Walter White, executive secretary NAACP; Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Thomas L. Hamilton, imperial wizard of the Carolina Ku Klux Klan; George Meany, president AFL Ben Epstein, national director B'nai B'rith; Walter Reuther, president CIO.

Local participants on the hour-long show are C. G. Gomillion, president the Tuskegee Civic Association, and William P. Mitchell chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP. This recording also recorded the views of Dr. Benjamin A. Mays, president Morehouse College and Dr. Rufus Clements, president of Atlanta University—both of Atlanta, and Hulan Jack, president of the Borrough of Manhattan, New York City. This show comprised approximately 80 hours of taped interviews from all parts of the nation, packed into one hour of actual broadcast.

C. G. Gomillion, in announcing this program, said that he is especially anxious that public school teachers and students of history and social studies plan to hear ths broadcast. He said too that this tape recording will be made available to teachers in the community for use in their civic and [illegible]ies classes without cost.

C. G. Gomillion Heads Tuskegee Civic Ass'n

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Reelected as president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, Dean C. G. Gomillion has set a goal of 500 new voters in Macon County during 1955.

C. G. GOMILLION

His reelection came at the TCA's annual business meeting held on Dec. 12 at Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church. Reports from officers were also heard at this time.

The reports of the fiscal officers revealed that the total assets were $1,793.55, an increase of $423.72 over 1953. The reports brought out that the membership is the largest in the history of the TCA.

Mr. Gomillion, meantime pledged to inspire more efficient political action by the Tuskegee Civic Association during the year. Mr. Gomillion, who was not present at the meeting Sunday, but presented in a prepared statement for 1955 the objectives of the Association, announced that Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of Atlanta, Ga., prominent and powerful Methodist Church woman and civic leader in Georgia, had consented to be the guest speaker on Race Relations Sunday, the second Sunday in February. In his report, he stated "Our status is improving but our political strength needs to be considerably increased."

Other persons elected to serve the organization during the year are: Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, vice-president of Greenwood; J. U. Mundy, vice-president Green Fork Community, Mrs. Ruth Peterson, vice-president Zion Hill Community; Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, vice-president Rockefeller Hill Community; Secretary, W. P. Mitchell; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Higgins; and Treasurer, Earl F. Sorrell.

James A. Johnson, in making a report for the Community Welfare Committee, stated that it was possible that the streets improvement project would get under way during early 1955. Frank J. Toland, chairman of the membership committee, set the Association's goal at 1,500 memberships. Mrs. S. P. Harris presided.

Tuskegee Civic Group in Parley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala.—The Tuskegee Civic Association met Sunday, Dec. 12, at Washington Chapel AME Church and heard reports from the officers. It elected officers to serve the association for the year 1955. The reports of the fiscal officers revealed that total assets were $1,793.55. This is an increase of $423.72 over 1953. The reports brought out that the membership is the largest in the local history.

C. G. Gomillion, who was elected again to serve the association during 1955, set a goal of 500 new voters and more efficient political action by the Tuskegee Civic Association during the year.

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Tuskegee group elects 55 slate

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C. G. Gomillion, who was elected again to serve the association during 1955, set a goal of 500 new voters and more efficient political action by the Tuskegee Civic Association during the year.

Mr. Gomillion, who was not present at the meeting Sunday, but presented in a prepared statement for 1955 the objectives of the association, announced that Mrs. M. E. Tilly, prominent and powerful white church woman and civic leader in Georgia, had consented to be the guest speaker on Race Relations Sunday, the second Sunday in February. In his report, he stated "Our status is improving but our political strength needs to be considerably increased."

Other persons elected to serve the organization during the year are Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, vice president, of Greenwood; J. U. Mundy, vice president, Green Fork Community; Mrs. Ruth Peterson, vice president, Zion Hill Community; Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, vice president, Rockefeller Hill Community; secretary, W. P. Mitchell; assistant secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Higgins, and treasurer, Earl F. Sorrell.

James A. Johnson, in making a report for the community welfare committee, stated that it was possible that the streets improvement project would get under way during early 1955. Frank J. Toland, chairman of the membership committee, set the association's goal at 1,500 memberships. Mrs. S. P. Harris presided.

'Knock on Any Door' Is the Call

Tuskegee Civic Group Seeks 1,500 Members in '54 Drive

Courier P. 16 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Knock on any door" was the admonition to the solicitors Friday night, by Frank J. Toland, chairman of the membership committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association, as the workers made partial reports on the current membership drive.

The committee has set as a goal 1,500 old and new members during a twenty-day campaign that began Sunday, Jan. 10, and will close this Friday, Jan. 29.

The chairman urged each worker to "make telephone calls and knock on any door in Macon County in your effort to recruit at least fifteen members."

FRANK J. TOLAND

* * *

MR. TOLAND said further, "I am heartened by the early response to the 1954 membership drive of the Tuskegee Civic Association."

In listing the purposes of the association, C. G. Gomillion, the president, stated that "legalized segregation has been, and still is, a great barrier to the realization of civic democracy in the South" and that "the association is opposed to legalized segregation on the basis of race or color and is committed to working for its elimination."

Tuskegee citizens group opens membership drive

FRANK TOLAND

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Frank J. Toland, chairman of the membership committee of the Tuskegee Civic association, last week told workers in its membership drive to "knock on any door."

The committee has set a goal of 1,500 new and old members during a 20-day campaign that began Sunday, Jan. 10 and will extend through Friday. Jan. 29.

Interracial Group

The Tuskegee Civic Association is a mass interracial organization serving all citizens of Macon county.

In listing the group's purpose, the president C. C. Gomillion, said, "The Association is opposed to legalized segregation on the basis of race or color, and is committed to working for its elimination."

Toland Urges Workers To Push Drive For New Members Here

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — "Knock on any door," urged Frank T. Toland, chairman of the membership committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association, as he attempted to fire up the workers in the drive for 1500 members.

The vigorous 20-day campaign is scheduled to close Friday night, Jan. 29.

Mr. Toland also suggested that each worker "make telephone calls and knock on any door in Macon County in your effort to recruit at least 15 members." Mr. Toland said further, "I am heartened by the early response to the 1954 Membership Drive of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Some solicitors have already reported the signing up of a large number of old members and, what is of great significance, the signing of a number of new members. With this type of response in the early stages of the drive, we feel certain that our goal will be realized."

The Tuskegee Civic Association is a mass interracial organization, serving all citizens of Macon County. The Association has adopted an ambitious program for 1954, and a greatly increased membership is necessary to accomplish these objectives.

In listing the purposes of the Association, C. G. Gomillion, the President, stated that "Legalized segregation has been and still is a great barrier to the realization of civic democracy in the south," and that "the Association is opposed to legalized segregation on the basis of race or color, and is committed to working for its elimination." He listed among the objectives of the Association this year, the nomination of a quilified Negro for a position on the Macon County Board of Education; and working to get Negroes appointed to the Macon County Welfare Department and the Board of Health.

Tuskegee Civic Groups Praised By TCA Chairman

By W. P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —"Persons cannot afford to be a member of the Tuskegee Civic Association," were the open statement of Frank J. Toland, chairman of the TCA membership committee, as he outlined his plans to recruit 1,500 new and old members during a 20-day membership campaign.

Mr. Toland urged those present at the monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, held at Washington Chapel AME Church Sunday, who were not among the 100 solicitors selected to bring at least 15 members, to pass on to him the names of persons who they knew who had indicated a desire to become affiliated with Tuskegee's largest organization.

"The rapid growth of the TCA within the last 3 years from 100 odd members to 1,170 during 1953 is evidence that there are many citizens who need only to be contacted for their dues," Toland said. "I think the annual increase membership for the TCA represents an increasing awareness of civic-mindedness among citizens of our group. This is a healthy sign, and it signifies success for the TCA as it seeks to reach its goal of 1,500 members for 1954. We not only need 1,500 or more members on the membership roll of the TCA, but we need above all the active participation.

Let's again look to the future —this year 1,500 or more members—the years ahead let's work to gain the membership of every citizen in Macon County who is interested in first-class citizenship for all—regradless of race, and who is likewise interested in the civic progress of Macon County."

Campaign Ends Jan. 29

Toland stated that the campaign will close Friday night, Jan. 29, 1954.

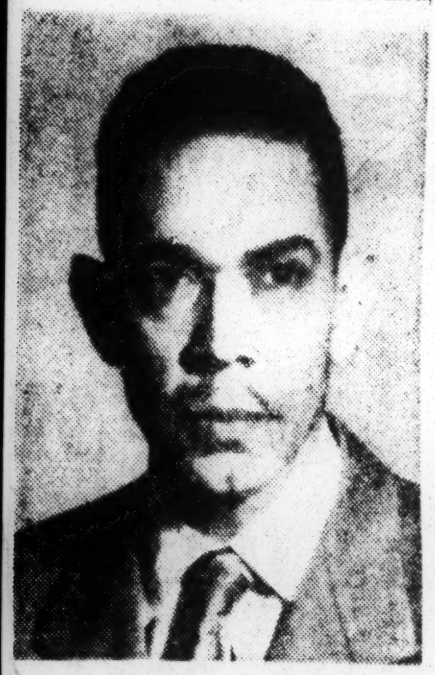
C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and who spoke from the topic: "The Old Order Changeth," listed many accomplishments of the group in the areas of politics and some professional organizations. He urged the Community Welfare Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association to work to have qualified Negroes appointed to the Macon County Welfare Department and the Macon County Board of Health. Gomillion asked qualified voters to be prepared to sign a petition supporting a Negro for the Macon County Board of Education in the event the local Democratic organization refuses Negroes on the regular ticket.

James A. Johnson, chairman of the Community Welfare Committee, presented petitions for property owners of each street in designated areas of Tuskegee which he asked them to sign that will make possible the paving of streets in these communities. He urged each worker to return the petition to him within a week in order that they might be turned over to the Tuskegee City Council immediately.

Tuskegee Civic Association To Close Field Drive Tonight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 28—The 20-day Tuskegee Civic Association membership drive will come to a close tomorrow night, Jan. 29, when the 100 workers make a final tabulation in the TCA office.

The chairman, Frank J. Toland,



FRANK TOLAND

is urging each worker to report at least 15 members in the 1,500-member goal. He stated that he does not intend to carry the campaign for new and old members beyond the Friday night deadline, and asked that each solicitor report promptly at 7:30 Friday night.

Toland said that the Tuskegee Civic Association's program is too full to spend more than the 20 days to recruit members. "It is my belief that every person in Macon County will have been touched by Friday night. If at the conclusion of the reporting it is revealed that some persons have been missed, then a small mopping-up squad will be put in the field to gather the loose ends," Toland said.

Many persons have exceeded their quota of 15 members. This fact was brought out in the interim reporting dates.

Tuskegee civic association near membership goal

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The Tuskegee Civic association's membership campaign recently passed the 1,000-member mark, with 40 solicitors yet to report.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen, who was top member-getter last year when she reported 81 members at the close of the 1953 campaign, exceeded this record by reporting 118 members Friday night. Frank J. Toland, membership committee chairman, was second best with 110 members.

Reports 50 Members

I. L. Guzman reported 50 members; Dr. Wallace Capel 38; Mrs. Della Sullins 37; W. P. Mitchell 31; Mrs. E. F. Flenney 29, and D. L. Beasley 27. Each of the 100 workers was asked to bring in 15 members for the goal of 1,500.

The Tuskegee Civic association is an interracial mass organization, devoted to the study and interpretation of local and national civic and political trends and problems.

Mrs. ELIZABETH T. ALLEN

Mason Speaker For Tuskegeeans

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —E. Harold Mason, lecturer-consultant, of San Francisco, Calif., will be the speaker for the Tuskegee Civic Association as it observes Negro History Week, Sunday, Feb. 14. The theme for the occasion will be "Negro History: Foundation of Intergration." Mr. Mason will speak at the morning service at Washington Chapel Church on this date.

Sat Colored Page—With 1-col art With 18—C. G. Gomillion . . . . . .

DISCUSSION LEADER—C. G. Gomillion, dean at Tuskegee Institute, will serve as discussion leader for the Tuskegee Civic Association meeting at 3:30 Sunday afternoon at the Butler's Chapel AME Zion Church. The program will be provided by the Macon County Progressive Democratic Committee.

C. G. Gomillion *To Give Speech In Tuskegee*

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 2 — The Macon County Progressive Democratic Committee will provide the program at the Tuskegee Civic Association gathering Sunday, April 4, when the TCA holds its April meeting.

C. G. Gomillion, who will make the discussion, announced that the subject will be "Political Issues in the May Primaries." The Macon County Progressive Democratic Committee is a unit of the Alabama Progressive Democratic Committee which is headed by Attorney A. D. Shores of Birmingham. The organization strives to weigh all political issues affecting the welfare of the citizenry, and makes appraisals of candidates offering for public office — passing its objective analysis on to the electorate.

The meeting Sunday will be of special importance to voters and citizens of Macon County. Mr. Gomillion expressed a desire to have all Social Studies and Political Science public school teachers in the county at this meeting, which will be held at Butler's Chapel AME Zion Church, beginning promptly at 3:30 p.m.

Gomillion called attention too to the fact that the TCA is holding its April meeting on the First Sunday instead of the Second Sunday in April. He stated that the meeting is scheduled one week earlier in order that it will not conflict with the Tuskegee Institute Founder's Day observance.

MRS. ELIZABETH T. ALLEN

Mrs. Allen Leads In TCA Contest

Tuskegee, Ala. Tues. 2-9-54

The Tuskegee Civic Association's membership campaign has soared past the 1,000-member mark, with 40 solicitors yet to report.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen, who was top member-getter last year when she reported 81 members at the close of the 1953 campaign, has exceeded this record by reporting 118 members already this year. Mrs. Allen also topped the 1952 group of workers.

Frank J. Toland, chairman of the membership committee, was second best with 110 members. I. L. Guzman reported 50 members; Dr. Wallace Capel 38; Mrs. Della Sullins 37; W. P. Mitchell 31; Mrs. E. F. Flennoy 29 and D. L. Beasley 27. Each of the 100 workers was asked to bring in 15 members in the effort to get 1,500 memberships.

The chairman is asking the solicitors who have not reported to continue to get members, and to make their report at Greenwood Baptist Church Feb. 14, at which time the TCA will observe Race Relations Sunday. Mr. E. Harold Mason, of San Francisco, Calif., will be the guest speaker at this observance.

In commenting on the successful campaign, Mr. Toland, the chairman, said: "I was confident from the beginning that we could get at least 1,500 persons to join this very worthwhile organization, and while we have not quite achieved this end, I am certain that when the 40 odd solicitors make their reports, this goal will have been attained."

Suspended teacher ready for 'test' on convictions

Afro-American

Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, Wednesday, stated that her citation for contempt of Congress in the current Communist investigation was in line with her expectations.

The suspended public school teacher went on to say:

"I realized that the normal procedures would be taken. I didn't go into this with any idea that the regular processes would not be followed. I knew this would be a test, and I am ready for the test.

"My firm conviction is that my rights of free speech, assembly and association, as guaranteed by the 1st Amendmentl were violated."

Appeared Feb. 17

Mrs. Watson's citation by unanimous vote in the House of Representatives Tuesday was the result of her refusal to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee on Feb. 17.

She will get a hearing before the Philadelphia Board of Education on June 4. The hearing is scheduled for 2:30 p.m. in the board room of the Administration Building, 21st St. and the Parkway.

In accordance with her privilege, Mrs. Watson has requested that her hearing be open to the public. Charges were preferred against her by Dr. Louis Hoyer, superintendent of schools.

Superintendent Satisfied

Mrs. Watson disclosed that she was called in by Dr. Hoyer on Oct. 15, 1952. He stated that her replies to his questions, all of which she answered, were satisfactory, she said.

A teacher at the Martha Washington School, 44th and Apsen Sts., Mrs. Watson lives on N. College Ave. near 23rd St. She is one of 32 suspended teachers.

Mrs. Watson explained that her refusal to invoke the 5th Amendment was not because the founders of the country intended that it should suggest guilt on the part of persons who used it.

She said she refused to testify because the newspapers and radio have created an atmosphere of suspicion and [illegible] regard to all persons who [illegible] the 5th amendment for protection.

When asked what would be her next move, now that she has been cited, Mrs. Watson answered that there is no step for her to take. When a warrant for her arrest is issued, she stated, she will file a request that she be permitted to post bail.

The teacher emphasized that she is undaunted in the face of a jail sentence.

MRS. GOLDIE WATSON

TWO 'HATE' GROUPS HERE CONDEMNED

House Panel's Report Decries 'Subversion From Right'—Asks Smith Act Inquiry

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — A House committee deplored today the re-appearance of what it called "subversion from the extreme right."

"The committee condemns any such resurgence of pro-Fascist and hate activity," the Committee on Un-American Activities said in citing two organizations as examples of "this demagogic menace."

Activities of the avowedly Fascist National Renaissance party, with headquarters in New York, were called "clearly subversive and un-American." The Justice Department was formally requested to consider prosecuting its leaders under the Smith Act, whic hmakes it a conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government.

The semi-monthly publication, "Common Sense," printed at Union, N. J., was denounced as "a clearing house for hate propagandists." Legal action against its publishers, however, was not specifically proposed.

The two organizations, according to the committee, are representative of "neo-Fascist" and "hate groups" that are now exploiting racial and religious hatred.

Panel Created in 1938

Issuance of the report, which was based on staff investigations, marked the first time since World War II that the committee had turned its attention from the Communist menace to the possible danger of subversion from the extreme Right.

The report noted, however, that the first investigation undertaken by the committee after its creation in 1938 had dealt with the German-American Bund.

Advocates of fascism as well as communism, it said, are "of grave concern to the committee."

"Subversion cannot be combatted by subversion," it declared. "Those who would support the extreme right today do as great a violence to our national institutions as do those on the extreme left."

"Furthermore, the appearance of neo-Fascist organizations and methods in the post-war period serve only to impede the intelligent, united effort necessary in the current life and death struggle with communism."

The report was essentially the same as a draft prepared by the staff and made public last Tuesday. Some minor changes were made by committee members before approving it.

200 to 700 Members

The National Renaissance party, according to the committee, was formed in January of 1949 by James H. Madole of Beason, N. Y., and lists its present headquarters as Box 238, 208 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York. Its membership was estimated at 200 to 700, including an "elite guard in the Nazi style."

"The program and propaganda of the National Renaissance party is virtually borrowed wholesale from the Fascist and Nazi dictators," the committee said.

The organization's sporadically issued "Bulletin" describes its objectives as including "the abolition of parliamentary government" and "the use of all educational facilities to imbue the American youth with an intense feeling of racial and national pride as a sure antidote to the international poison of world communism."

The "Bulletin," reproduced in the committee's report, also calls for gradual deportion of Puerto Ricans, Negroes, Jews and Asiatics and loss of citizenship for "the Jewish race."

The committee described "Common Sense," a semi-monthly paper, as essentially pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic and "almost exclusively a vehicle for the exploitation of ignorance, prejudice and fear.'"

It is published at 530 Chestnut Street, Union, N. J., by Conde J. McGinley and his son, C. J. McGinley, operating under the name of "The Christian Educational Association."

'Clearing House for Hate'

"Through the columns of 'Common Sense' and innumerable booklets printed and offered for sale," the report held, "the McGinleys appear to serve as a clearing house for hate propagandists throughout the country. Among these are many of the native Fascists and hate racketeers who were active in the Nineteen Thirties."

In contrast to the Renaissance party, the McGinley enterprise appears to be "a shrewd and growing business," the committee found. Average circulation of the paper was estimated at 50,000 copies, about 30,000 of which are distributed free. Minimum income of the operation was estimated at $30,000 a year.

Headlines from the paper, as reproduced in the committee report, include such as the following: "A Rabbi Speaks! Foretells Gentile Doom"; "'Brotherhood'—Jew Trap for Christianity," and Zionists Threaten Russia with War."

Operates in Yorkville

The National Renaissance party has operated largely in Yorkville and its vicinity.

Mr. Madole presided two weeks ago at a meeting of "Patriots for McCarthy" at Wederman's Hall, 160 Third Avenue. About seventy attended the meeting.

Indoor meetings of the party during the last two years were held at a hall at 208 East Eighty-sixth Street. Outdoor meetings during spring and summer were held at York Avenue at Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. Attendance at these meetings was often accompanied by disturbances.

Mr. Madole said at one of the open-air meetings on May 1, 1953:

"I am proud of being a Fascist and a Nazi. They [the Jews] have got to get the same concentration camps as they got in Germany and Italy. We've got to get rid of them, the sooner the better."

At another meeting he described Adolph Hitler as "the George Washington of Europe."

The Bulletin, in its issue for May, 1953, said:

"Although Adolph Hitler is dead, his philosophy lives again in the growing strength of Fascist forces in America, Europe and the Middle East. What Hitler accomplished in Europe the National Renaissance party shall yet accomplish in America."

House Report Is Praised

Meanwhile, Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, described the report issued by the House committee as "an eloquent, timely and instructive warning to the American people of the dangers presented by groups on the extreme right." He added:

"The American Jewish Committee fully approves the Congressional committee's findings that such individuals and organizations are 'unscrupulously exploiting the menace of communism to promote other activities equally subversive and equally un-American.'"

The House committee, however was criticized for its failure to grant a hearing to the two groups it cited.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which describes itself as a private, nonpartisan organization dedicated to the promotion of the Bill of Rights, also deplored investigation of "any area of public opinion, no matter how repugnant are the views expressed by these groups."

Fisk students back prof threatened with job loss

Afro-American Sat. 10-9-5

Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— His job threatened because of his refusal to answer questions at a House Un-American Activities subcommittee recently, Dr. Leo Lorch, Fisk math department head, has the support of faculty and students.

Other instructors in the department of mathematics and leaders of the Fisk student body have both addressed petitions to the trustees, administration and faculty urging that Dr. Lorch be retained in his post.

The petition from the matchematics department was signed by R. W. Rempfer, associate professor; H. M. Holloway and John R. Hatcher, assistant professors.

The following student leaders signed the petition from the student body:

L. H. Highsmith, student council president; Sally A. Duval, judiciary cabinet; Barbara Cunningham, student council secretary; Shirley A. Lee, "Miss Fisk" Harriette Branche, choir president; T. B. Donaldson, international student center president; J. L. Townsend, Kappa pole march; Robert B. Hunter, judiciary cabinet; M. W. Boyd, senior class president; Henry C. Williams, inter-frat council head; E. A. White, student council vice student council treasurer;

Barbara M. Houston, Christian Association co-charman; Norman V. Hodges, student council business manager; Preston King, Curtis L. Patton, Richard Thornell, Harold F. Wilson, James Robinson, Jesse L. Reeves, Iris M. Hall and Jacqueline Varner, Delta president.

34d 1954

MR. AUBREY WILLIAMS

Aubrey's Short Cut

As we have said before, Aubrey Williams, the Montgomery publisher and farmer, is one of the few authentic radicals we have known who was not a solemn, humorless ass. He is genial, genteel, a thoroughly companionable man who laughs all the way down to his transverse colon. It's always a refreshment to share a luncheon booth with him, which we did yesterday in abject envy for his courage in wearing shorts. His attire consisted of a short sleeve shirt, a nifty pair of navy blue walking shorts and navy blue socks reaching to the knee, looking like Sahib in the Punjab. If not the class of present fashion he certainly appeared to us to be the wave of the future. He reports that he has gradually mastered his feeling of sore thumb prominence and will consider himself a graduate when he enters the bank so attired. Meanwhile, our impression is that he is the only dirt farmer (as well as publisher) in Alabama with both the legs and nerve to do it.

34d 1954

DR. THOMAS A. WILLISTON

The Carol Williston Hearing

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-20-54

- Major charge husband was Communist member in '45
- Conference for Human Welfare cited

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

Should a wife be held responsible for the repudiated ideologies of her husband?

That appears to be the chief issue in the security proceedings against Mrs. Carol Williston, wife of Dr. Thomas A. Williston, a physician.

Mrs. Williston, the director of the medical social service at Freedmen's Hospital, was suspended from her job on Sept. 13. Notice of her suspension and the charges upon which it was based was given her by Nelson A. Rockefeller, under secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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MRS. WILLISTON is the daughter of the late Dr. Simeon L. Carson, who was an outstanding and highly respected surgeon in his lifetime. She, herself, enjoys the confidence, respect and esteem of people who know her.

Among those testifying as to her good character, integrity, veracity and belief in her loyalty, are such highly respected individuals in the community as the Rev. Dillard Brown, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church; Dr. Montague Cobb, head of the department of anatomy at Howard University Medical School; Dr. Howard Payne, chief physician in tuberculosis at Freedmen's; and Belford V. Lawson, attorney.

Mrs. Williston

Mrs. Williston is not charged with being a Communist or being active in a Communist-front organization. The case against her apparently is based on reports, some of which probably came from informants of the FBI.

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THE NAMES OF these informants are not available even to Mrs. Williston's attorney, George E. C. Hayes. It is doubtful that the chairman of the security board which gave her a hearing Wednesday knows them.

The security board convicts on evidence which it cannot even appraise. As Justice William O. Douglas said in one case:

"The critical evidence may be the word of an unknown witness who is 'a paragon of veracity, a knave or the village idiot.' His name, his reputation, his animosities, his trustworthiness are unknown both to the judge and to the accused.

— o O o —

"THE ACCUSED has no opportunity to show that the witness lied or was prejudiced or venal. Without knowing who her accusers are, she has no way of defending. She has nothing to offer except her own word."

The principal charge against Mrs. Williston is that her husband "has been reliably reported to be a member of the Communist party and of numerous organizations" listed by the atorney general as subversive.

Mrs. Williston's reply was: "It has not been my habit to question my husband's activities. He is a physician and as such his time is subject to the demands of the public.

"AS OF THE date of my suspension, I have specifically interrogated my husband and know from his statements that he was once a member of the Communist party and of numerous organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450 (President Eisenhower's national security order), and that he gave information to this effect to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during this year.

"I am presently advised by my husband that he severed his connection with the Communist party some time ago. I, myself, have never held membership in the Communist party."

In the testimony of Mary Stalcup Markward, who joined the Communist party in 1943 as an informant for the FBI and continued her activities as such until October, 1949, Dr. Williston is twice mentioned.

THE MARKWARD testimony concerned communists in the District of Columbia and Maryland. It was given before the House Un-American Activities Committee in June, 1951.

In Mrs. Markward's first reference to Dr. Williston she identified him as being a member of the Communist Political Association in Washington between June, 1944, and October, 1945.

In her second reference to Dr. Williston, she testified he was a member of the Health Club. "I don't believe he attended meetings of the club," she said, "but he did pay his dues and keep his membership through this club."

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MRS. WILLISTON was also charged with being a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and contributing $1 to this group. This organization comes within the purview of the Presidential order.

Her reply was: "My best recollection is that sometime prior to 1942, I was approached for a contribution of $1 to the American League for Peace and Democracy. It has been my custom to contribute to welfare agencies and organizations so that I complied with the request since there was no apparent justification in questioning the intention of any group so named.

"I believe that I can say with certainty I never attended any meetings conducted under its auspices, if such were held, and I am not aware of having received any literature from the organization. After the donation, D.C. I gave no further thought to the matter until I was questioned and exonerated at the time of a previous hearing."

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ANOTHER CHARGE was that Mrs. Williston's name "reportedly appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action at an unspecified date."

Her reply was: "I have no way of accounting for how my name should appear 'on the active indices' of the Washington Commitee for Democratic Action and no knowledge of having been connected in any way what-soever with such an organization.

"There is always the possibility that on the street or in a door-to-door canvass, someone asked me for a contribution for a so-called 'worthy cause' and that I met the request, but, if so, assuredly with no further thought about it."

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THE NEXT CHARGE was that Mrs. Williston's name "reportedly appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization at an unspecified date."

Her reply to this charge was "much the same" as her answer to the charge concerning the Democratic Action Committee. "To the best of my knowledge," she added, "I have never attended any meetings or had any contact with such organization."

Mrs. Williston was also charged with affiliation with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington in approximately 1947. To this charge she replied:

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"I REMEMBER that a number of years ago the Southern Conference for Human Welfare conducted activities in Washington. There was a banquet at the Statler Hotel, I believe, at which time an award was made by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to Associate Justice Black of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare held meetings in the homes of a number of prominent Washington citizens on which occasions funds were solicited. I am certain that I have contributed or pledged money for the work of this organization whenever present at a fund-raising because the purposes of the organization, as presented, seemed commendable."

Mrs. Williston also was charged with associating, for many years, with individuals, who, evidence indicate, were members of the Communist party or subversive groups. To this charge she replied:

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"MY LACK OF knowledge of the political learning of the persons with whom I have been associated makes it difficult to refute point 5. May it suffice to say that, any associations which I have had with any persons possibly within the categories named have been purely and solely social contacts and have had no political implication."

A seventh charge was that Communist party meetings were held in Mrs. Williston's home. To this charge she replied:

"Particularly since having learned of the accuracy of Charge '6' with regard to my husband, and having talked with him about it, I can only answer '7' by saying that no such meetings were held with knowledge on my part and that I have not participated in any such meetings.

— o O o —

"MY HOME is so constructed, as to living quarters and my husband's office, that the entrances are separate and distinct and meetings could be held in the office without knowledge on my part.

"I understand, from my husband, that there was one such meeting in his office, at the end of his office hours, over ten years ago and that he so testified to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Mrs. Williston also was accused of attending functions at the Russian Embassy within the past five years. To this charge she replied:

— o O o —

"IT IS MY recollection that I have not been present at any functions at the Embassy of the United Soviet Socialist Republic within the last five years.

"On two or three occasions in previous years I have attended affairs at the Soviet Embassy. I looked on the invitation as an opportunity for a new and unusual experience in the Nation's Capital, to-wit, a chance to be a part of a gathering including dignitaries and high officials of this government.

"Prominent persons, both white and colored, were in attendance and on one occasion, I can remember, the Vice President of the United States was among those present. Insofar as I was concerned, all contacts were in a social vein."

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THE NINTH and last charge was that when Mrs. Williston was interviewed by Department of Health, Education and Welfare security officers in May, she said she had never questioned her husband concerning membership in the Communist party, but information in the department's files indicated that she had previously questioned him on this matter.

To this charge she replied that she had made such a statement, but she was shown a copy of the hearings in 1948 containing a statement by her that she would ask her husband to submit answers to charges pertaining to him and his activities.

"Technically, I did not question my husband," Mrs. Williston said. "I gave him the questions for reply. Nevertheless, had I remembered the details of the hearing, I would have pointed out that I had requested my husband's help on the questions.

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"OBVIOUSLY, IT would have been pointless to deny a situation which was a matter of record over my signature. I was aware in May that my husband had been questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and he had discussed the investigation with me.

However, he failed to tell me that he had been a member of the Communist party and that he had so advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"HAVING BEEN called myself for investigation and knowing my own innocence, it did not seem damning to me that he also had been called. Had he given me a complete report of the incident, it is logical to presume that I would not have denied a fact that was already a recorded matter.

Mrs. Williston pointed out in her answer that the charges, with one or two exceptions, went back to a time over 12 years ago. "To the best of my

knowledge, she declared, contributions made by me in the support of programs, now designated un-American, pre-dated their being so designated."

Among the witnesses on Wednesday were:

Dr. Howard Payne, director of the Tuberculosis Annex at Freedmen's; the Rev. Dillard Brown, rector, St. Lukes P. E. Church; Dr. Charles Prudhomme, of Howard University's Medical School; Dr. Anne Cook, head of the drama department at Howard; Louis Welters, personnel director at Freedmen's Hospital; Dr. Montague Cobb, president of t he Medico-Chirurgical Society and Louis Lautier, NNPA correspondent.

The character witnesses, the AFRO was told, testified as to the loyalty and good reputation of Mrs. Williston.

Mrs. Williston, who has been employed at Freedmen's 20 years, has been under suspension since the middle of September, pending the outcome of the hearing.

Her lawyers are George E. C. Hayes, and Belford V. Lawson, local attorneys.

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THE TIP OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

SELMA, Ala. —(SNS)— Dallas is one of the eight counties in the Fourth Congressional District.

Alabama has nine such districts. Little attention is paid by our political action leaders to these districts as such. Attention is directed at the big cities. Only medium-sized cities are located in the Fourth District.

Two Negro - serving colleges- Selma University and Talladega College - are located in this district. Both are located at the extremes of Alabama-one on the east and the other on the west. What can these colleges do in the program to political suffrage among the Negro group?

Let's take a look at these eight

Counties	Total Votes	Negro Votes
St. Clair	7,463	200?
Calhoun	23,759	1536
Talladega	17,374	1726
Clay	7,400	150?
Coosa	4,536	402
Elmore	10,500	200
Autauga	4,120	15?
Dallas	8,100	165
TOTALS	83,000	4,394

In three counties — St. Clair, Clay, Autauga — old or unconfirmed figures are used. The total Negro when the new figures from these counties come in will be bigger than the ones used. The Negro vote is about the same in everyone of the Congressional Districts.

Examine for a moment conditions in Dallas County of which Selma is the chief city and county site. In Dallas are 36,788 Negro persons and 19,810 white citizens. Of the estimated 12,597 white persons of voting age 7,835 are on the voters' rolls. Some 18,145 Negro persons in this county are 21 years or over but only 165 of them are eligible voters. Which means that approximately 17,980 potential Negro voters are disfranchised.

A civic leader reported at the political check up workshop held here Sunday, May 9, that about 1,000 Negro applicants for the ballot have been rejected in Dallas County. Apparently no documented record of these alleged vote denials has been kept. No proper protest has been made. No letters have been written to the editors of newspapers pointing out these rejection. No vote denial suits have been instituted.

Appointments and jobs in the Post offices, in some measure, revolve around the U. S. Representative from the District. New plants are moving into the Black Belt, some perhaps with government contracts in which anti-discrimination clauses are written. Enjoyment of the benefits in these two areas will reflect itself in the use made of the ballot.

Dallas County needs $5,327,500 to bring its Negro-serving schools up to acceptable standards and only $769,500 to tug the white-admitting schools up to par. The city administration of Selma is planning a $600,000 bond issue for school building purposes. What's in it for the Negro group?

Two stalwarts labored here and left. The Rev. J. F. Grimmett, a militant Baptist minister and C. J. Adams, a notary public and deluxe leader. But they left Selma as others have done before them. Things were tough. Always from somewhere come those to take up the fight and carry the cause forward.

Selma has the resources and the new leadership, provided the will and determination is there, to batter down those racial barriers standing between the group and the ballot box. Selma University which is the symbol of 300,000 Negro Baptist in Alabama could give inspiration and guidance. The Elks Club which is a part of the civil liberties program of the craft could supply financial and moral support. There is a branch of the NAACP which is a trademark for the best in trustworthy leadership.

More Whites On Voter's List Than Negroes

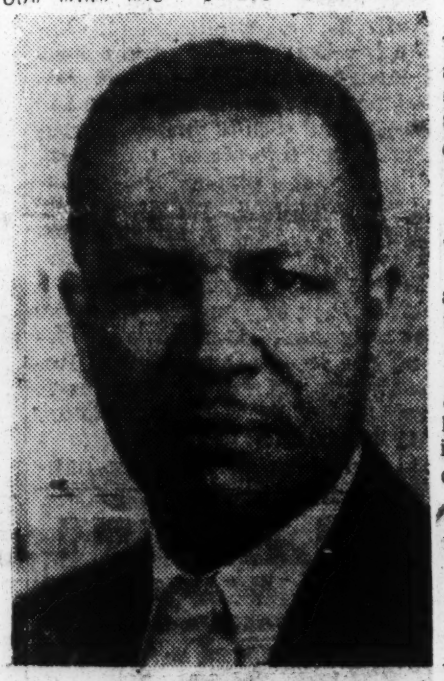
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —Nearly every white person of voting age is on the voters list while little more than 5 per cent of the potential Negro voters are on the roster of electors.

This information was revealed in an analysis of the voting strength in Macon County made public this week by Andrew W. Walker. He presented his findings at a meeting of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP.

Mr. Walker used charts and graphs of the voting characteristics and potential of Macon County by precincts and race as the basis of his presentation.

Prospective Negro voters have at times run into difficulties trying to add their names to the voters' list. Several vote suits have been initiated by civic leaders seeking to break through the racial barriers erected against Negro applicants.

"The strength, then, of the wolf is in the pack, and the strength of the pack is the wolf. Reduced to its simplest terms: where we have votes, politically we are strong; where we have no votes—or relatively few votes-politically, we are weak" Walker said. It was brought out that the Negro constituted



ANDREW WALKER

5.38 percent of the voters in Macon County in 1948; 18.18 per cent in 1950; 19.52 per cent, and 22.00 per cent in 1954. The County has a total electorate of 3862, and of this number 855 are Negroes. It was further stated that Macon has a potential of 14,539 Negro voters or that this racial group could represent 82.51 per cent of the qualified voters in the county. The whites have 3007 of its potential of 3081 registered. It was further stated that, based upon the white population of voting age, only 7 additional whites could become registered.

Mr. Walker gave some occupational breakdowns of the Negro electorat which showed that there are 61 business men registered; 123 clerical workers; 68 college administrators and workers; 9 farmers; 38 physicians and 78 public school teachers are registered out of a total of 196 employed— or 39. 79 per cent of Negro teachers in the county are qualified voters. Of the 10 precincts which make up Macon County, ther are Negro voters in only 6 of these precincts, the report stated.

An Analysis Of May 4 Vote To Be Made By Toland Soon

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —(SNS)— An analysis of the May 4th vote returns is scheduled to be made by Frank J. Toland at the meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association scheduled for 3:30 on Sunday afternoon at the Washington Chapel AME Church.

Mr. Toland is chairman of the TCA's membership committee. His analysis will deal with both the state and local levels. He will attempt to evauate the effectiveness of the Negro vote in these areas of paricipation.

William P. Mitchell, TCA secretary announced that all voters are urged to attend this meeting. He also said that the general public is invited.

C. G. Gomillion, president of the 1300-member TCA, will make an announcement of the plans of the Political Action Committee affecting the June 1st Democratic run off at this meeting.

FRANK J. TOLAND

THE TIP-OFF

By EMORY O. JACKSON

The Alabama May 4 election returns will be closely studied selectively.

Particularly is that true in Jefferson County. There was, for instance, considerable conversation here over the complete returns which showed Atty. Arthur D. Shores running 28th in a field of 29 candidates. Seven places were to be filled.

Some 48,000 or more votes were cast in this bracket. He received 4,015. There are only 5,250 Negro voters listed on the 1954 voters roster in Jefferson County. Not all of the Negro voters cast their ballot and likely Mr. Shores polled voters other than Negro electors.

I have raised questions without reaching conclusions on the size of the Shores vote. Some with whom

I have talked consider his showing encouraging. Others think it was probably held as low as it is by ballot spoilage, the slow-down at the polls, and the going home without voting by some of those unwilling to stand in long lines for long hours seeking to cast their ballots. Naturally there were those Negro voters who did not go to the polls.

Important and not to be overlooked is the fact that Mr. Shores broke the ice by running for a political office. He conducted a high-class campaign which could set the pattern for others. In this he was pioneering in a field new to him. He used none of the novelities and was above resorting to appeals which were unsportsmanslike.

But the big lesson for our local political action leaders is the shocking realization, at last I hope, that Negro voters in this one-county Ninth Congressional District are too few. There is need for more leadership, or better, some leadership at the community level for increased voter-registration.

Jefferson County has 132,426 more Negro persons than Mobile County but only 18 more Negro voters than Mobile County.

In Macon County where Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman lost 716 to 2365 to B. L. Balch in her unsuccessful bid for a post on the Macon County Board of Education, some interesting observation can be made. There are 855 Negro voters and 3,007 white voters in this county. Assuming that Mr. Balch tallied nothing but white voters, this would mean that all but 692 white voters cast their ballots. Should Mrs. Guzman polled only Negro voters cast their ballots. Should Mrs. Guzman polled only Negro votes, this would mean that only 149 Negro voters stayed away from the polls.

Democratic elections where qualifications alone count would seem to serve as a double stimulation, at least in Macon County for bringing the fullest vote to the polls.

Political suffrage serves as the best mirror of race relations in the South. Where you can find voters supporting candidates on the basis of program, philosophy, personality and campaigning, you are likely to find healthy human relations. Increased Negro suffrage reflects improved race relations. Compare Mobile with Birmingham.

Race-issue politics is becoming losing politics in Alabama. Smear-sheet electioneering no longer fools many persons when TV is available to expose its use. Yet in Jefferson County, as could be evidenced in one race, racial bigotry still can find a disturbingly large number of followers. A study of the election returns will cast light on the communities where candidates who ride the race issue get their support.

From reports, those who voted at Legion Field had grounds for squawking in addition to some of those heard at other polling places. It is evident that two few voting machines were placed at this voting center. There was evidence that some of the poll official sought at one point to give advantages to white voters. But this practice was halted almost before it was initiated.

There are public officials in this county who take seriously their duty and their oath. The manner in which the mis-application of processing was corrected at the polling center at Legion Field serves to demonstrate this. It is good American practice that every person take his turn instead of trying to take advantage of his fellow man because of his station, occupation, or circumstance.

Negro candidates and Negro interest in politics contributed to the record-breaking turn out of voters in Alabama on May 4. But how much will it do to break the registration apathy in Birmingham and to challenge to the front new leaders who can inspire others to move forward? No election should be without its lessons.

Voting In Macon County

An analysis of voter statistics made by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP of Macon County provides some revealing information. The Negro vote in Macon County, this study reveals, is only 5.38 per cent of the total. All but 71 of the eligible-to-vote age white citizens are on the voter rolls. In contrast, 14,539 Negro persons of voting age are off the voter roster. Negro voters are listed in only six of the 10 Macon County precincts. But 78 of the 196 school teachers in this county are qualified voters.

Macon County is one of those Black Belt counties. There are 26,553 Negro persons and 4,946 Negro persons in this county. It is one of the 10 counties making up the Third Congressional District. Racial voting facts are about the same in all of these counties with the exception of Bullock which has only 7 Negro voters. There are 4,239 white persons and 11,815 Negro persons in Bullock county. A number of Negro vote applicants have allegedly been denied the opportunity to register as electors in Bullock County.

Tuskegee Institute is the only Negro-admitting college located in the Third Congressional District. It seems to us that those institutions of higher education which serve our group could have their political science departments make for the district in which they are located the same type of vote analysis as has been made for Macon County by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP.

ABBREVIATED MACON COUNTY VOTE ANALYSIS

	Actual	Potential	Needed for Total
White	3,007	3,081	74
Negro	855	14,539	13,684

Job For Tuskegee

(From The Baltimore Afro-American)

The Tuskegee, Ala., branch NAACP published some startling figures last week.

In the whole of Macon County, in which Tuskegee is located, 3,081 white citizens are eligible and 3,007 of them actually registered to vote.

In the same county, 14,539 colored persons are eligible to register and only 855 of them actually registered to vote.

The late W. Sampson Brooks, an AME bishop, was accustomed to say "your potention is important, but more important is how much of your potential you can use."

In Macon County, colored people use less than seven per cent of their voting strength. White people use 98 per cent.

Thus, it appears that 3,000 white voters in Tuskegee Institute's own county rule 14,000 colored residents by imposing taxes and electing all the county officials from dog catcher to county commissioner.

There may have been some reason for this in the old days when Booker T. Washington found it necessary to tour the country telling colored people it is more important to learn how to work with your hands than to vote.

But those times are past.

Tuskegee is one of the largest and most important educational institutions in the country. It has a national reputation.

It has produced monumental characters like Carver, Moton and Booker T. Washington, but its political effect upon its country has been nil.

Only 78 of 196 school teachers in the county are qualified voters. Only 68 persons registered from Tuskegee itself. There are only nine farmers and 39 physicians on the books.

In the Fourth and 10th precincts in Macon County, there are no colored persons registered.

It has long been pointed out that the Tuskegee influence on farming and on business in Macon County has been tremendous.

We agree with the Birmingham World that it is time now for Tuskegee Institute to make itself politically effective in its own county.

The Voter-Registration Vacation

Apparently those we label as leaders and the unled non-voters are on vacation from voter-registration. This is an unhappy situation in view of the low-vote estate of the Negro group. Less than 6,000 of the 108,000 vote-age Negro persons are on the qualified Jefferson County voters' list.

Throughout the state, leaders in the various counties are holding district meetings to exchange ideas and to share plans for increasing the number of voters. Birmingham is the chief city of the Ninth Congressional District. There are over 22 municipalities in this district. In each community there are unheard-of leaders ready to replace these non-action leaders.

Too long have we depended on these high-placed, title-worshipping, excuse-giving leaders. It is time now that a community-by-community search be made for leaders who have the interest and the will to work in the field of expanding suffrage.

Organizations like the NAACP, the Lincoln Republican Club, the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, the Federation of Women's Club, the Prince Hall Masons, the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, should pick up the challenge.

Those who are interested in voting should not wait for leadership. Be your own leader and move into the promise land of first-class citizenship.